

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 11

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1900



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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented (in part) 6th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Presented (in part) 27th February, 1900.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 15th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 22nd May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 26th June, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2f. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 10th July, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1899. Presented 4th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1899. Presented 29th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 23rd April, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 6th April, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 27th February, 1900, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1899. Presented 15th May, 1900, by Hon. A. S. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1899. Presented 29th May, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 8b. Criminal Statistics for the year 1899. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report on Canadian Archives, 1899. Presented 1st June, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 17th May, 1900, by Hon. W. Mulock *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 2nd May, 1900, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 7th March, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 12th March, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11b. Report of Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1899. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th April, 1900, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1899. Presented 5th June, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
14. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 28th March, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14a. Supplementary Crop Returns, for the year ended 31st December, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

15. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1899. Presented 10th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
16. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 2nd May, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a. Civil Service List of Canada, 1899. Presented 12th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 2nd May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th July, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1899. Presented 1st February, 1900, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

18. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 18a. Statement of the action of the government in respect to the manufacture and sale of twine produced by convict labour. Presented 2nd April, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 18b. Report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the affairs of the Dorchester Penitentiary. Presented 6th July, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20. Correspondence relating to the despatch of colonial military contingents to South Africa. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 20a. Supplementary to No. 20. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.
21. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

22. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1899, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
23. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
24. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor-general's decisions between the sessions of 1899 and 1900. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
25. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1899, to the 1st February, 1900. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
26. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 6th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.
27. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th July, 1899, for a copy of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, respecting Alaska, and for copies of the projets, protocols, and correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Russia respecting the said treaty, and subsequent thereto, and copies of the correspondence between the imperial government and the British ambassador at St. Petersburg during the negotiations for the said treaty. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Mr. McCarthy.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
28. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all letters or reports (official) addressed to or in possession of the department of agriculture or any departments of the government on the subject of freight rates from Canadian or other ocean ports on this continent to any part of Europe; also of all letters or reports on the subject of freight rates from Chicago and other points to ocean ports, to Montreal, New York or elsewhere; also of all letters or reports on the subject of freight rates from Chicago or other points to Liverpool. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Mr. Davin.* *Not printed.*
29. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 29th March, 1899, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Not printed.*
30. General rules and orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, 1899. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Not printed.*
31. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th July, 1899, for a copy of the report of the delegate sent by the government of Canada to the medical congress on tuberculosis, held at Berlin, Germany, in the month of May last. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Power.* *Not printed.*
32. Copy of regulations in connection with the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899. Presented 9th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all communications, orders and instructions issued by the department of the interior to the administrator, or any of his officials, in the Yukon district, with the dates of their despatch. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
- 33a. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copy of all reports to the minister of the interior, or to the department of the interior, or to any officer of that department from William Ogilvie, or from the council of the Yukon district, or from any member of such council relating to the administration of the said Yukon district or relating to any matter connected with the administration of the said district. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).* *Not printed.*
- 33b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, of copies of all reports, letters and telegrams from Mr. Ogilvie, the commissioner for the Yukon territory, to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto and instructions thereon. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.* *Not printed.*

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- 33c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, letters and telegrams from Major Walsh, when commissioner for the Yukon territory, to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto or instructions thereon. Presented 14th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33d. Ordinances of the Yukon territory for 1898, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 16th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
- 33e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all particulars, applications, correspondence and grants respecting two and one-half miles of Hunker Creek, Klondike mining division, Yukon district, for the purpose of hydraulic mining the same. Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33f. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the number of gold claims in the Yukon which have been given in compensation for claims alleged to have been lost through mistakes of officials or otherwise, with all papers, correspondence, reports and orders in connection therewith and any regulations or instructions in relation thereto. Presented 5th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for a tabular statement of all contracts and agreements for mail service between Victoria and Vancouver and the Yukon district for the year 1898-9, the names of the parties thereto, the routes covered, amounts paid or to be paid for such service, and a similar return for the year 1899 and 1900 so far as they are current. Presented 17th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33h. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for all liquor permits for the Yukon district granted by government, or by the commissioner in council of the Yukon council, since July, 1898; amount, and to whom granted. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of instructions to Mr. F. C. Wade not already brought down and referred to on page 15 of Further Report of William Ogilvie, Esq., laid before parliament, 1899. The tenders and papers respecting the same referred to on page 16 of said report not already brought down, and any note or memorandum of approval of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa referred to on page 19 of the said report. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33j. Supplementary return to No. 33g. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33k. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1900, for copies of petitions, correspondence, etc., on the subject of granting representation in the House of Commons of Canada to the Yukon territory. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 33l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the dates upon which mails for Dawson were despatched from Vancouver or Victoria since 1st July, 1898, to the present, and the dates of the arrival of them at Dawson respectively, and the routes by which they were despatched; also the dates on which mails were despatched from Dawson since 1st July, 1898, and when these reached Vancouver or Victoria and by what routes.—Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33m. Ordinances of the Yukon territory for the year 1899, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 7th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
- 33n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, letters, and telegrams from any member of the council for the Yukon territory to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto or instructions thereon. Presented 7th May, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33o. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all communications, orders and instructions issued by the department of the interior to the administrator, or any of his officials, in the Yukon district, with the dates of their despatch. Presented 15th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33p. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd May, 1900, for correspondence with the department of customs in re steamship *Yukoner*. Presented 22nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Paterson*.
Printed for distribution.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 33q. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1900, for a statement of the royalty paid by Alex. McDonald, of the Yukon territory. Presented 30th May, 1900.—*Mr. Sutherland.*
Not printed.
- 33r. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1900, for copies of correspondence and papers relative to certain applications of J. M. Guerin, of Montreal, for leases to dredge certain rivers in the Yukon territory for minerals. Presented 30th May, 1900.—*Mr. Sutherland.*
Not printed.
- 33s. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon district since the period covered by Return 63g, 1899, the number of permits issued therefor, names and post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted and the amount paid therefor, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 5th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.*
Tabular matter printed.
- 33t. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for a statement of the living allowance scale now in effect with relation to Yukon officials, and for all orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
- 33u. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1900, for a copy of the report of Mr. William Ogilvie, commissioner of the Yukon territory in connection with the administration of affairs in that region. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Hon. J. Sutherland.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 33v. Copies of certain resolutions passed at a mass meeting of British subjects of the Yukon territory, held in Dawson city on the 23rd March, 1900, and copies of certain petitions from the citizens' committee, praying for representation in the council of the Yukon territory, and also representation in the federal parliament. Presented 11th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 33w. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all reports, papers, telegrams and correspondence not already brought down relating to the closing (so called) and opening (so called) of Dominion Creek, referred to on page 79, Yukon Evidence Blue-book, including (a) minutes or notes of meetings or of council, such as referred to on pp. 79, 81, 85, 88, 89, 112 (Yukon Blue-book Evidence). (b) Report of Mr. Fawcett referred to, p. 80. (c) Type-written statement, p. 100. (d) Order of Major Walsh, p. 110. (e) Returns, memoranda and reports of Corporal Wilson and other officers respecting inspection of mines and collection of royalties, p. 121. (f) The letter from Mrs. Koch to Major Walsh, p. 128. (g) The permit to Mrs. Koch, pp. 127, 128. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 33x. Supplementary return to No. 33f. Presented 30th June, 1900. *Not printed.*
34. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for the year 1898-1899. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
35. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 9th February, 1900, for 1. A copy of the statement of the case submitted to English council for their opinion as to the competency of the Canadian parliament to alter, by legislation, the electoral divisions of the Dominion, except upon the recurring occasions of the decennial proportionate readjustment of the representation provided for by the British North America Act, 1867, after the taking of each census. 2. A copy of the opinion so given by such counsel. 3. A statement of the fees or emoluments paid or granted to such counsel for such opinion. 4. Copies of all correspondence by the government, or any member of the government, or any person on behalf of the government or any member thereof, with said counsel or either of them with reference to such statement of case, or the opinion founded thereon; with copies of all messages, memoranda or documents made, had, submitted or taken with reference to said statement of case and said opinion. 5. The names of the counsel to whom application was made for such opinion, the date of such application, and the names of the parties by whom the application was made. Presented 1st March, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* *Not printed.*
36. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all complaints, referred to on page 3 of the report of the deputy minister of the interior (Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1897), minutes of council, commission instructions and report of Mr. Archer Martin, the commissioner, respecting the New Westminster crown timber office. (Notes of evidence.) Presented 14th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.* *Not printed.*

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37. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 15th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton *Not printed.*
38. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 15th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
39. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
40. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
- 40a. Supplementary return to No. 40. Presented 31st May, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland... *Not printed.*
41. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for a statement of all sums paid to the *Leader Company, Ltd.*, of Regina, N.W.T., or to N. F. Davin, M.P., managing director of said company, in the years 1894 and 1895, showing the services for which such sums were paid. Also for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between said N. F. Davin and the government in connection with such payments. Presented 23rd February, 1900.—*Mr. Davis.* ... *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, reports, entries and other documents in reference to the homesteading or sale of the south-east and the south-west quarters of section twenty-five of township one in the third range east of the first principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 23rd February, 1900.—*Mr. La Rivière.* *Not printed.*
44. Statement of affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited), for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1899. Presented (Senate) 1st March, 1900, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd August, 1899, calling for copies of all specifications and advertisements issued in May, 1896, for tenders for supply of lubricating and signal oils for the Intercolonial Railway. 2. All tenders received in response to said advertisements. 3. Analyst's report on sample submitted. 4. Notices to successful tenderers. 5. Order in council authorizing minister to notify successful tenderers that contracts would not be executed with them. 6. Any subsequent tender made by the Galena Oil Company, with analyst's report on samples furnished. 7. Contracts made with the Galena Oil Company and bearing date the 17th of September and the 23rd of September, 1896, respectively. Also a return showing the car mileage on the Intercolonial Railway for each of the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, each year to be computed from the 1st day of November to the 31st of October following. Also a statement of amounts deducted, with dates of such deductions from the accounts of the Galena Oil Company to cover the guarantee in the contract. Presented 1st March, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
46. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 30th May, 1899, for a statement showing: 1. Names and residences of all parties filing claims against the crown in the exchequer court from July, 1893, to May, 1899. 2. Dates of filing and nature of claim and amounts claimed. 3. Dates of hearing each case. 4. Dates when judgment was recorded, and amounts allowed; amount of costs awarded. 5. Dates when award and amount was paid. 6. A statement showing appeals to supreme and other courts, from decision of exchequer court. 7. Names and residences of parties,

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- with dates of claims so appealed, with amounts originally claimed. 8. Result of appeals and amounts allowed in cases appealed. 9. Amount of costs allowed in appeal cases. 10. When such amounts so recovered in appeal were paid, and the amounts thereof. Presented 1st March, 1900. —*Hon. Mr. Clemon* *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the government relating to the offer of Major General Hutton to serve in the South African war; and also all correspondence between the department of militia and defence and Major-General Hutton relating to the organization of the Canadian contingents despatched to Africa. Presented 2nd March, 1900. —*Mr. Bourassa*..... *Printed for sessional papers*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all telegrams, letters, reports and documents of every description, between the department of militia and defence, or any member of the government, and J. H. Wilson, M.D., ex-M.P., or any person or persons on his behalf regarding the military parade-ground at St. Thomas, Ontario, and for which a large sum of money was placed in the Estimates of last year. Presented 2nd March, 1900. —*Mr. Ingram*.
..... *Not printed.*
- 48a. Supplementary return to No. 48. Presented 20th July, 1900..... *Not printed.*
49. Copies of orders in council, general orders, appointments to office and militia orders affecting the contingents, in connection with the despatch of the colonial military force to South Africa. Presented 5th March, 1900, by Hon. F. W. Borden..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the regulations under which bounties on silver lead ore (58-59 Vic., C. 7) are paid. Presented 6th March, 1900. —*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for a copy of the report of Mr. Coste, the engineer lately in the employ of the department of public works, respecting the Teslin Lake railway route. Presented 6th March, 1900. —*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
52. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1898, to the 1st October, 1899. Presented 6th March, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland... .. *Not printed.*
53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies (1) of any correspondence between Mr. James Ross, M.L.A., minister of public works in the North-west Territories government, on the subject of the desirability of the department of agriculture of the Dominion handling wheat in the same manner as dairying is handled, so as to secure that the highest grade of North-west wheat should reach the English market. (2.) Copies of letters inclosed in the aforesaid correspondence which had passed between Mr. A. J. Hunter, farmer, Assiniboia, N.W.T., and a Plymouth miller, respecting a certain sample of wheat. Presented 7th March, 1900. —*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of forms used in the census of the respective years of 1871, 1881 and 1891, with regard to the place of birth, origin and nationality. Presented 7th March, 1900. —*Mr. La Rivière*..... *Not printed.*
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1900, for copies of certain letters and cablegrams relating to the Pacific cable scheme. Presented 8th March, 1900. —*Hon. W. Mulock* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 55a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence with the imperial government, any of the colonies or any individuals, not already brought down, on the subject of the Pacific cable, and all papers, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the delays which have arisen in connection with the establishment of the undertaking. Presented 14th March, 1900. —*Sir Charles Tupper*.
..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 55b. Return to the Senate, of certain papers relating to the subject of the Pacific cable. Presented 26th June, 1900, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, showing the number of (a) passenger, (b) sleeping or parlour, (c) freight, (d) other cars purchased by the government for the Intercolonial Railway or other government railways since the first day of January, 1898. 2. The number of locomotive engines purchased by the government for the said railways during the said period. 3. The names, residence and place of business of the company, firm or person from whom each such engine and car was purchased. 4. The price paid for each such engine and car respectively. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Pope*.....*Not printed.*
- 56a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, For (a) the number of all first-class tickets issued at the Sydney and North Sydney stations respectively over the Intercolonial Railway from the 1st day of September, 1899, to the 31st January, 1900. (b) The number of first-class tickets that were issued to each of these stations respectively during the said period. (c) The number of parlour car tickets issued to and from each of these stations respectively during the stated period. (d) The number of cars of freight and the aggregate number of tons of freight that were shipped from and arrived at each of these stations respectively during the period stated. (e) The aggregate amount earned at or received from each of these stations respectively for all passenger rates and fares and for all freight during the period stated. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Gillies*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for (1) copies of all local and other tariffs and of all supplements thereto in force on the 1st day of July, A.D. 1898, on the Intercolonial Railway and on all railways leased, used or operated by the government in connection with the Intercolonial Railway; (2) copies of all such local and other tariffs and supplements thereto in force on the said Intercolonial Railway and other railways on the 1st day of April, A.D. 1899; (3) a complete list, statement and return, giving full and complete particulars of all special rates or other concessions to any merchants, traders, manufacturers or other persons for or in respect of the carriage of freight on the said Intercolonial Railway and other railways aforesaid, which were in force or effect on the following dates respectively: (a) the 1st day of July, A.D. 1898; (b) the 1st day of April, A.D. 1899. (4) Copies of all letters, reports, telegrams and communications in writing during the year 1898 from Mr. A. H. Harris as general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway to the general manager of the said railway respecting or relating to or concerning the re-arrangement or revision of tariffs on the Intercolonial Railway, or of the rules and regulations governing the carriage of either passengers or freight on the said railway. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Pope*.....*Not printed.*
- 56c. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all claims presented to the government for lands purchased or expropriated for the construction or connected with the operation of St. Charles Branch of the Intercolonial Railway; also a statement showing the amount of each claim, the names of those whose claims have been settled for land purchased or expropriated. 2. For land and other damages, and the names and amounts of claimants whose claims are still unpaid, and the bills presented for legal or other expenses and the amount paid to each person or firm. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. McMullen*....*Not printed.*
- 56d. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd April, 1900, for: 1. Copies of all notices issued by the Intercolonial Railway since May, 1896, calling for tenders for the supply of oil for the said railway, and also copies of all tenders received in reply to said advertisement and contracts entered into, as a result of such call for tenders. 2. A return showing the locomotive, passenger and freight car mileage on the Intercolonial Railway for the year ended the 31st day of October, 1899. 3. Also a return showing the total net amount paid for oils for the Intercolonial Railway for the year ended the 31st day of October, 1899, giving the names of the parties to whom such payments were made. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
- 56e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1900, for: 1. The total amounts of the freight charges mutually accounted for between the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1897, and with respect to freight interchanged (1) at St. John, N.B., (2) at Montreal; (b) with respect to through freight bonded over (1) at St. John, N.B., (2) at Montreal; the said amounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899. 2. The total amounts, respectively, allotted to the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways in the division of passenger fares in connection with through passengers (a) via Montreal, (b) via St. John, N.B., for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1897. 3. The said amounts for the year ending 30th day of June, 1899. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

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- 56f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1900, showing the total amounts of freight and charges and passenger fares collected by the Canadian Pacific Railway and accounted for by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Intercolonial Railway for the year ending the 30th June, A.D. 1897, and the amounts of said charges and fares for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1899. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Not printed.*
- 56g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of railways or any of the officers of the department, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in reference to traffic arrangements over the Intercolonial Railway, and all reports, agreements and instructions in connection therewith. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 56h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th June, 1900, showing what rails, rolling stock or other material, if any, have been sold or otherwise parted with by the Intercolonial Railway each year since the 1st day of July, 1896, to whom were the same sold or otherwise parted with, and whether the sales were made by public contract or tender. Presented 8th June, 1900. *Mr. Blair*..... *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of papers, correspondence, telegrams and memoranda and agreement entered into between or on behalf of the governments of Canada and Prince Edward Island relating to the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough river, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
58. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the order in council of the 3rd August, 1898, appointing Joseph Eno Girouard to the position of registrar of the Yukon territory. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all despatches, papers and correspondence respecting the salaries of county court judges in the province of British Columbia, not already brought down. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and other documents relating to the application for subsidy for rebuilding that portion of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, now the Montreal and Province Line Railway, from Farnham via Stanbridge East and Frelighsburg to the Province Line in the county of Missisquoi. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Moore*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for a statement of the number of permits to cut timber, fuel, or both, issued during the year 1899 by Martin Jérôme, or, upon his recommendation, by the crown timber inspector, or by any officer of the crown timber office at Winnipeg; the dates of such permits, the amount of fees collected or due, and the dates of payment, whole or part; also the names of the respective parties to whom these permits were issued. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports, telegrams or papers which have passed between the government, or any member thereof, and the president of the Montreal conference of the methodist church in Canada, or any member of the missionary committee of that church, who was approached to investigate the grievances of the methodist Fox Bay settlers of the island of Anticosti. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for reports, correspondence and papers relating to the ss. 'John C. Barr' admitted to the Canadian registry of shipping at Dawson. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*... *Printed for distribution.*
- 63a. Supplementary return to No. 63. Presented 19th April, 1900..... *Printed for distribution.*
- 63b. Further supplementary return to No. 63. Presented 10th May, 1900..... *Printed for distribution.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, evidence, reports, documents and papers in reference to or in connection with the dismissals of Isaac Dick and Bartholomew Brown as special fishery guardians in the county of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*... *Not printed.*

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- 64a. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, evidence, correspondence and documents in relation or reference to any charges made against Peter S. Archibald, lately chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, or to the dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from his position or office as such chief engineer, or the grounds or reasons for such dismissal, or in relation or reference to any claim of the said Peter S. Archibald for superannuation allowance or otherwise in relation or reference to the retirement or dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 14th March, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
- 64b. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, for names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise since 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever. 2. The reports of said commissioners, or of commissioners previously appointed, not already brought down, and a statement showing the action taken by the government thereon. 3. The amounts paid each commissioner since the 9th April, 1897, in fees *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds. 4. The names, ages, offices and salaries of all employees in the inside or outside service of the government, whether temporary or permanent, who since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, whether on a report of a commission or otherwise, specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted if any; also the age, office, salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed in abstract form.*
- 64c. Supplementary return to 64b (Department of Marine and Fisheries). Presented 29th March, 1900.
See 64b.
- 64d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports in regard to the dismissal of Mr. E. H. Jones, late postmaster of Kamloops, B.C. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
- 64e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, petitions, affidavits, reports, charges and correspondence between the government and any person or persons in connection with the dismissal of R. W. Miller, postmaster of Actinolite, Hastings County. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Mr. Carscallen*.....*Not printed.*
- 64f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memorials or petitions with the signatures thereto, in possession of the government or any member or official thereof, relating to the dismissal of Mr. R. K. Brace as inspector of gas meters in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.
Not printed.
- 64g. Supplementary return to 64b. Presented (Senate) 11th May, 1900.....*See 64b.*
- 64h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th May, 1900, for copy of the report of post office inspector W. W. McLeod into certain charges of offensive political partisanship against Mr. C. A. Gass, postmaster of Moosejaw, West Assiniboia. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Mulock*.
Not printed.
- 64i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., between the post office department or any member of the government, and any persons whatsoever, in connection with the dismissal of D. McLeod Vince from the postmastership of Woodstock, N.B. Also for the report of the commission which inquired into the case, and the evidence taken. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Hale*.....*Not printed.*
- 64j. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23th March, 1900, showing the total amount paid since July, 1896, for all commissions and investigations authorized by the government, distinguishing between payments for services and expenses, and detailed so far as to show amount for each commission or investigation. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.*See 64b.*

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- 64k. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, showing: The amounts paid from 1st July, 1896, to date, for investigations into the cases of alleged partisanship against government employees, to whom paid, and how much to each commissioner for services and expenses respectively; the amount of money paid since 1st July, 1896, to date, for investigating the affairs of penitentiaries, to whom paid, and how much to each for services and expenses respectively; the amount paid to date since 1st July, 1896, for services and expenses respectively, and to whom, on account of commission for investigating and securing information concerning the tariff; and the similar expenditures for similar purposes paid from July, 1890, to July, 1896. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 64b.*
- 64l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, charges, investigations, reports and other papers in connection with the dismissal of J. P. Alexander from the position of sub-collector of customs at Deloraine. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Mr. Rutherford*.....*Not printed.*
- 64m. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, evidence, reports, documents and papers in reference to or in connection with the investigation and dismissal of Henry Hall from the customs department. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*
- 64n. Supplementary return (to complete the return) dated 28th March, 1900, showing the number of employees dismissed or retired from the service of the government on account of alleged partisanship since 1st July, 1896, and the number for each department, and in how many cases the dismissal or retirement was preceded by an official investigation. Presented 9th July, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 64b.*
65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of the evidence of Collingwood Schreiber, E. H. Parent, G. F. Desbarats and L. G. Papineau, taken before the royal commission appointed to inquire into the construction of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Presented 14th March, 1900.—*Mr. McInerney*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a statement of commissions of inquiry and investigation appointed or current since July 1, 1899, under the headings of (1) names of commissioners, (2) pay and expenses of the same, and (3) other expenses of the commission. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 64b.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing all correspondence, investigations, reports and departmental action taken in connection with the case of H. A. Lemieux, assistant inspector of customs at Montreal, alleged to have taken part in the 1896 election in Magdalen Islands under the assumed name of H. A. Lamirande. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 67a. Supplementary return to No. 67. Presented 11th April, 1900.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, showing the monthly statements of paid up capital, circulation and deposits of the Ville Marie Bank from 1st July, 1892. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the department of finance and the directors and officials of the Ville Marie Bank since January 1, 1890, and of reports upon the situation of the said bank by the officers of the department of finance. Also a statement of all sums paid by the government, and of claims made upon the government in connection with the prosecution of directors and officials of said bank since its suspension. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence by letter or telegram, and all reports respecting the inquiry under royal commission dated 7th October, 1898; including references to or connected with the following subjects: (a) The limitation of the scope of the inquiry referred to in the blue-book of evidence, 1899, re Yukon affairs, at pp. 12, 13, 34, 35, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 85, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 196, etc. (b) Mr. Ogilvie's request for another commission, or an extension of the above, referred to on pp. 72, 74, 75, 76, of the above blue-book. Presented 15th March, 1900. *Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.
Not printed.

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70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports or papers that have passed between the government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons or corporation in regard to a grant or grants of land, or minerals, or both, adjacent to White Horse Rapids, Yukon territory, during the last six months. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the report of the agent of the marine and fisheries department at St. John, New Brunswick, regarding necessity for the erection of a light at the 'Narrows' near Seal Cove, Grand Manan, New Brunswick. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, reports and other papers in reference to or in connection with the application of Goff & Batson for a weir privilege on the eastern side of Frye's Head, Campobello, in the early part of the year 1898. Presented 16th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
- 72a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, letters, or other communications, between the department of marine and fisheries, or any other department of the government, and any person or persons, relating to the application of Goff and Batson for a weir license on the eastern side of Frye's Head, Campobello, New Brunswick, or relating to the refusal to grant such license in the years 1897 and 1898. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of orders in council, reports and correspondence relating to the coasting laws on the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States not already brought down. Presented 19th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, showing in tabulated form all tenders, accepted tenders and departmental agreements for supply of steel rails for the government railways, detailing quantities and price, dates, places of delivering and quantities delivered from July 1, 1896, to date. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other papers in the possession of the government on behalf of the Caughnawaga Indians, asking for a return to the tribal form of government for such Indians. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all reports, orders in council, papers and correspondence relating to the admission of United States vessels to coasting privileges on the Canadian lakes in the year 1899. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 76a. Copy of an order in council of the 16th October, 1899, and other papers respecting the suspension of the coasting laws; United States vessels permitted to carry cargoes between Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario, and any other port in Canada, for the remainder of the year 1899. Presented 14th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegram, and cablegrams that may have passed between Major-General Hutton and Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M.P., or between these officers and any member of the government of Canada, or others, touching the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Hughes, M.P., in connection with his volunteering for active service in South Africa; these papers to include all letters, cablegrams and telegrams sent to South Africa, England or elsewhere, and replies received. Also any report or reports made by Major-General Hutton on the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M.P., in connection with such offer or offers for active service. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Domville*..... *Printed for distribution.*
- 77a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between all members of the government, the militia department, General Hutton, or any other officers of the department, and Colonel Hughes in reference to the contingent sent to South Africa; also all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial governments on the same subject, if any. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Corby*..... *Printed for distribution.*

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- 77b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, correspondence, telegrams and cablegrams, relating to the removal of Major-General Hutton from the command of the Canadian militia, including all orders in council, minutes of council and communications with the Imperial government appertaining thereto. Also a copy of his resignation, with the date of its receipt by the government and the date of its acceptance. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and papers in any way relating to the claim of Henry Haloro, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., for compensation for losses incurred during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Davis*..... *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, petitions, reports and other documents in reference to the opening for homestead entries of odd number sections in townships 7, 8 and 9, ranges 7, 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian in the province of Manitoba. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for a copy of the report of W. H. Lynch, referred to by the honourable the minister of the interior (*Hansard*, page 1896, April 19th, 1899). Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 80a. Supplementary return to No. 80. Presented 13th June, 1900..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of the order in council on which the royal commission on the shipment and transportation of grain was issued, of the commission, and of the letter of the minister of the interior to the late Judge Senkler, the chairman of said commission, respecting its issuance. Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 81a. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for a copy of the report and evidence of the royal commission on the shipment and transportation of grain. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Larivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 81b. Supplementary return to No. 81a. Presented 25th April, 1900..... *Not printed.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the number of envelopes and the kind supplied to the department of trade and commerce, or to any officer or employee thereof, from 1st August, 1899, until 1st January, 1900. Presented 27th March, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries and persons in the province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1898-9, relative to the removing of the range light from Savage Island to the sand-hills at Cascumpec harbour in that province. Presented 27th March, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.
Not printed.
84. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, reports, correspondence and cablegrams between the Imperial government and the Dominion government, and of all orders in council passed by the Dominion government in regard to the repatriation of the 100th regiment. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
85. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Dominion government and the Provincial government of British Columbia, also between the Dominion government and the Imperial government, or any other persons, in regard to the offer of the British Columbia government to raise and equip a contingent of mounted men in that province for service in South Africa. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
86. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of orders in council passed in 1898 and 1899 to enable the department of the interior to grant permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, and of all orders in council cancelling the same; copy of all applications made for cutting timber under such orders in council, and the conditions attached to any grants made for the same. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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87. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or their agents, since 1st June, 1899, in regard to anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 87a. Supplementary return to No. 87. Presented 15th May, 1900. *Not printed.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for the contract with A. Onderdonk, or a copy thereof for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the several awards made by the arbitrators chosen to value the rolling stock, and all letters and telegrams referring to the purchase of said rolling stock from the said Onderdonk; together with any opinion or opinions given by the justice department as to the obligations of the crown to take over the said rolling stock, together with the cheques given in settlement of said rolling stock, and all other papers and documents relating to the purchase of said rolling stock. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. McMullen*. *Not printed.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a.) Copy of tenders for the letting of sections one and two of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement of the same, and a statement of the tenders moneyed out. (b.) A copy of the tenders for the reletting of sections one and two of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for the same, and a statement of the tenders moneyed out. (c.) A copy of all correspondence, or orders in council, directly or indirectly relating to the letting or reletting of the above sections. Presented 2nd April, 1900. *Mr. Bergeron*. *Not printed.*
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all and any reports of surveys that may have been made since last session, as well as all petitions and applications from all and any source whatsoever in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project. Presented 2nd April 1900.—*Mr. Poupore*. *Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, of all papers and correspondence, etc., in connection with the selection of officers of the Canadian militia for the course of instruction in the duties of general staff now being carried out at Kingston. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, showing the dates of the different trips of the steamer *Lunenburg* to the Magdalen Islands in 1899, under the contract with Robt. J. Leslie, of Halifax, for carrying mails, passengers and freight, and setting forth the hours of arrival at and departure from the Magdalen Islands, and arrival at and departure from Pictou, N.S. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)* *Not printed.*
93. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between this government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or their respective agents, in regard to the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve, since the return on the same subject brought down to the house last session. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*. *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, of names of all clerks in the civil service who received statutory or other increase of salary during the year 1898-9, and the first half of the year 1899-1900, and the amount of increase paid. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 94a. Supplementary return to No. 94. Presented 9th April, 1900. *Not printed.*
- 94b. Further supplementary return to No. 94. Presented 24th April, 1900. *Not printed.*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the amount of wharfage collected at Tignish, Prince Edward Island, in 1899. Presented 3rd April, 1900.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)* *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all letters and memorials of the town council of Moosejaw to the government, or the department of the interior on the subject of the Moosejaw town site and certain lots claimed by certain parties to be exempt from taxation, and the replies sent thereto. Presented 6th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*. *Not printed.*

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97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for details included in the \$4,744.25 collected by Clement, Pattullo & Ridley, on account of Dawson Water Front, H—107, Auditor General's Report; also of fines, \$23,861, collected as per Auditor General's Report, H—107. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of advertisements or the terms calling for tenders for printing for the North-west Territories government from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, or at least until the audit of North-west expenditure passed out of the hands of the auditor general; the price at which the contract for each of the above years was let; when, and to whom it was given. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
99. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for reports of the engineers sent to ascertain the cost basis of the subsidy to be paid to the Restigouche Railroad Company for the first ten miles of its line, and the reports and orders in Council relating to the payment of the same. Presented 5th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports of engineers and other papers relating to, or in any way appertaining to the contract between the public works department and Messrs. Brennan and Ramsey, for repairs to the breakwater at Souris East, Prince Edward Island, entered on in the year 1896. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. McLellan*..... *Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the government and their agents and any other person in regard to the omission of the lighthouse-keeper on Egg Island Light to show a light for some days during last winter. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, specifying the amount paid to each firm in each of the above years. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Clarke*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for all tenders, contracts and correspondence relating to mail service between Hopewell Cape and Hopewell, Albert county, New Brunswick, since July 1, 1896. Presented 10th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all petitions and representations forwarded to the department of marine and fisheries, and of all correspondence, orders in council and memorials, in relation to the incorporation of the pilots between Montreal and Kingston. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Mr. Talbot*..... *Not printed.*
105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, applications, grants and other papers relating to the area of and any part thereof covered by the following applications (and including the said applications and papers connected therewith) mentioned in Return 83, 3rd session, 8th parliament, 61 Victoria, 1893: W. J. Lindsay, Brandon, Stewart River; P. C. Mitchell; A. E. Philp, Klondike; F. Burnett, Vancouver, Hootalinqua; F. Burnett, Colborne, Indian River; J. G. Burnett, Edmonton, Peace River; F. Burnett, Colborne, Teslin River; A. E. Philp, Ottawa, S. Fork Stewart; G. Philp, London, L. Salmon; A. E. Philp, Ottawa, Indian River; A. D. Cameron, Ottawa, Indian River; F. A. Philp, Ottawa, Teslin River; W. L. Parish, Ottawa, Pelly River. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Printed for distribution.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing: 1. The amount paid each year for printing for the government of the North-west Territories, namely, from 1889 until 1899 inclusive, for ten years or at least until the audit of the North-west Government expenditure passed out of the hands of the auditor general. 2. The amount paid for advertising each year of the same period and for the same behalf. 3. The names of persons or officers or companies to which payment for each of these annual services was made. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, showing the information asked for by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper respecting United States boats registered at Dawson, the said information (as per *Hansard* of May 8th, 1899) being required to state the names and tonnage of United States boats built which have been given Canadian registry by the collector of customs at Dawson from July 1st, 1898, to latest date known at Ottawa, the duty paid, the amount of valuation of each vessel, and by whom such valuation was made, and the names of British owners of the same. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports since 1st September, 1899, between the honourable the minister of militia, or his agents, and the district officer commanding military district No. 11, or any other person, in regard to the rifle range at Clover Point, Victoria, B.C. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, of all complaints made since 1st January, 1890, to the honourable the minister of agriculture or the commissioner or deputy commissioner of patents, of excessive charges demanded by the Auer light patentees for the use of the patent article under the provisions of section 37, subsection 'A' of the Patent Act, and of all correspondence with the minister or commissioner or deputy commissioner in respect of complaints. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Gibson*..... *Not printed.*
110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all letters and documents of every description between the department of the interior, or any member of the government, and D. H. Macdowall, ex-M.P., or any other person, respecting the claim of John C. McNevin, of Kirkpatrick, Saskatchewan, for compensation for losses incurred during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davis*..... *Not printed.*
111. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all statements, memorials, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province, in the month of February, consisting of the Hon. Donald Farquharson, premier of the province, Hon. D. A. McKinnon, attorney-general, and Hon. Benjamin Rogers, in regard to all questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and Canada. Presented 23rd April, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*... .. *Not printed.*
112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a copy of the correspondence respecting trade with Trinidad. Presented 23rd April, 1900.—*Sir Louis Davies*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between George Hood and others and the minister of the interior or other members of the government in reference to the rising of the waters in Lake Dauphin. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*..... *Not printed.*
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all letters addressed, since the 1st January, 1899, to the minister of the interior, or any officer of the department of the interior, with regard to advances made by any person or company, to settlers on lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, under the provisions of clause 44 (as amended) of the Dominion Lands Act, and of the replies thereto; copies of all letters, circulars, schedules or other papers mailed by the said minister or any officer of the department of the interior, to any person or company, since the same date, upon the same subject, and of all replies thereto or other communications in any way concerning such subject, received by the department of the interior; also copies of all schedules prepared by the department of the interior since the above mentioned date, of lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories so encumbered, giving the name of the settler, the usual description of the land encumbered, the amount of the encumbrance and rate of interest, the name of the person or company by whom the advance was made, the name of the assignee where the encumbrance has been assigned, and the name of the patentee, and date of patent where the land has been patented. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Douglas*... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

115. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between any member or members of the executive of the North-west Territories, or any member or members of the legislative council or legislative assembly, and any member or members of the Dominion government, respecting the amount of subsidy voted for the carrying on of the government of the North-west Territories, and the amount which should be voted during the last two years. 2. Also copies of all memorials from the North-west council or the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories, to the governor general in council on the subject of the said subsidy. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, specifications, plans, tenders received, and contract or contracts entered into by, or on behalf of, the government relating to the straightening of about two miles of the Prince Edward Island Railway between Colville and Loyalist. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
117. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all contracts, petitions of right, memorials, letters, correspondence, orders in council and other papers and documents relating to or connected with the claims of John W. Broderick, Elliot H. Fuller, Lewis A. Dickie, W. B. Harrison, Charles W. McDormand, Margaret Chapman, Thomas D. Curtis, James Barclay Havelock, H. Mosher, James Hernigas, D. Sauntry, Jerome Scott, William Neville, Graham Timmons, George W. Stone, George Moffatt, Peter S. Rose, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Squires, Elizabeth Coke, Albert H. Hagen, E. J. Smith, Jos. W. Rinn and John Medd Coulson, respectively, against her majesty upon or in respect of contracts or renewals thereof entered into by the said respective persons for the carriage of mails, or by reason of the breach or rescission by the postmaster general of any such contract. Presented 26th April, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other communications received by the department of public works since June, 1896, relative to the building of a public wharf or breakwater at Grand Manan, New Brunswick. Also copies of reports and estimates made by E. T. P. Shewen, the resident engineer at St. John, New Brunswick, or any other officer of the department for this work. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*.....*Not printed.*
119. Papers on the subject of commissions in the imperial army. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing: 1. Names of all officials in interior department, including Indian department, in Manitoba and Assiniboia. 2. The whereabouts of those officials between the dates November 15, 1899, and December 15, 1899, and the particular work in which they were engaged. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
121. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1899, for copies of all petitions, applications, correspondence, charter and reports with reference to the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Wallace*.....*Not printed.*
122. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all letters or notices sent to the contractors by the minister of railways and canals, or the chief engineer, with relation to the re-letting of the work on the several sections on the Soulanges canal, and the replies made thereto by the contractors. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing: 1. Names or official number of boys reprieved from the Penetanguishene reformatory and of girls reprieved from the industrial refuge for girls at Toronto during the two years previous to the 1st February, 1900. 2. The date when the petitions or applications were received by the department of justice asking for a reprieve. 3. When the report of judge (if any) was received. 4. When the report of the superintendent was received. 5. When the reprieve was granted. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Not printed.*

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124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies: 1. Of all correspondence which has passed between the minister of the interior or any of the officers of his department, and any persons in the North-west Territories or in Manitoba on the working of the act respecting securities for seed grain indebtedness passed in 1899. 2. More particularly all correspondence respecting the claim of any homesteader to get his patent and which claim may have been refused because of the homesteader being bondsman for the seed grain indebtedness of other parties, including the application of the homesteader and the letters refusing his application. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Davin.* *Not printed.*
125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing all regulations passed with respect to the sale of liquors in military canteens since 1890, denoting those now in force. And all correspondence had with the militia department, or any of its officers, since 1896 in relation to the carrying out of the existing regulations at the military camps. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
126. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, for copies of all papers, correspondence, orders in council and communications of every kind to date, relating in any way to the claim of E. J. Walsh, C.E., against the Dominion government, the department of the secretary of state for the colonies, and the government of the Leeward Islands, for professional services rendered the government of the said Leeward Islands; also copies of any papers or correspondence in the department of railways and canals, or in the hands of the deputy minister of railways and canals, relating to the engagement or otherwise of the said E. J. Walsh, C.E. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Not printed.*
127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of 'all correspondence between the chief analyst of the department of inland revenue, or any other officer or persons in the department, and the Canadian representative or agents of the chemical works (late H. & E. Albert). Presented 3rd May, 1900.—*Mr. Donville.* *Not printed.*
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing the applications made for the appointment on the official staff of the various contingents of Canadian troops sent to or now being collected for South Africa, the names, age and address and qualifications as to service and course of instruction of each, and the names of the successful applicants. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a statement showing total amount of money paid by years since 1st July, 1892, to the 30th June, 1899, on each of the following accounts: 1. Salary of governor general. 2. Travelling expenses of governor general. 3. Expenditure on Rideau Hall, on capital account; maintenance; grounds, on capital account; grounds, maintenance. 4. Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall. 5. Allowance to governor general for fuel and light. 6. Expenditure on any other account in connection with the office of governor general. 7. Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. 8. Total expenditure of every kind since 1st July, 1892, in connection with the office of governor general. 9. Total expenditure of every kind in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds for same period. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, petitions, etc., in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, relating to the resignation of Mr. John McPhee as postmaster at Murray Harbour Road, in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin.* *Not printed.*
131. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd April, 1900, showing: 1. The number and names of all persons to whom commissions have been granted in the mounted police force of Canada since June, 1896. 2. The length of time each person to whom commissions have been issued served in said force. 3. If no service had been rendered in said force by the person or persons so commissioned, the qualification they possessed for such commission or commissions. Presented 7th May, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Not printed.*

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132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of specifications, plans and tenders received and contracts entered into by the government, relating to the construction of ten miles of railway known as the Belfast and Murray Harbour Railway, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
133. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda, reports and statements concerning the sale of timber on the ordnance lands of Point Pelée, in the county of Essex, and present standing of accounts between purchaser and government. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Cowan**Not printed.*
134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda and all papers in the hands of the government, or any member or official thereof, relating to the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation of Canada. 2. Also all similar documents relating to any proposals for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between Newfoundland and Canada. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*..*Not printed.*
135. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd March, 1900, for: 1. A copy of the correspondence exchanged between the members for Montmagny, at different periods, and the government on the construction of a post office in the town of Montmagny. 2. A copy of each communication on this subject made to the government by the town council, or by any person belonging to the town of Montmagny. 3. A copy of the deeds passed for this purpose by the government and the seminary of Quebec for the sale of the land on which the post office of Montmagny was built; and also of all deeds forming the titles of the property in question. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
136. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing in detail the cost and nature of all repairs and alterations made to the steamer "Minto" since her arrival in Canadian waters. The said return to show the names of the parties who were employed in making these repairs and alterations, and the amount paid to each. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.
Not printed,
137. Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports since 1894, between the government and their agents in British Columbia or any other person, in regard to the necessity that exists for the employment of another vessel to work in conjunction with the ss. "Quadra" in the lighthouse, customs and fishery protection services on the coast of British Columbia. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports and papers between the marine and fisheries department, or any other department or minister of the government, and any person or persons in connection with the prohibition of exportation of fish caught in the waters of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis during the summer months. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
- 138a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports and papers relating to the prohibition of exportation of fish caught in Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, since date of return moved for 23rd April, 1900, to present time. Presented 23rd May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1900, for copies of orders in council and correspondence relative to the admission of the inscribed stock of Canada to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain are authorized to invest trust funds in their hands. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*
140. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing the expenses and earnings of the steamer "Stanley," while engaged on the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. And also a similar return for the steamer "Minto" for the winter of 1900. The above statement of expenses not to include repairs to either steamer. Presented 11th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..*Not printed.*
141. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1899. Presented 14th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed,*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all accounts rendered by Captain S. M. Hatfield, fishery overseer for Yarmouth, and a return showing all amounts paid to him for salary, and all amounts paid to him for travelling expenses in each year since his appointment. Presented 14th May, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
143. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing the amount, in detail, of compensation paid or tendered to landholders as damages to property or for land taken for the Charlottetown or Murray Harbour Railway; said statement to show the quantity of land taken from each owner. Presented 14th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other communications received by the department of public works since June, 1896, relative to the repairing and extension of the breakwater at Wilson's Beach, New Brunswick; also for copies of all estimates and reports made by the government engineers for the above named work. Presented 21st May, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all papers, petitions, correspondence and reports, relating to a request made to the authorities of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, for the carting of waste stone along the banks of Rivière des Prairies, in St. Vincent de Paul, to prevent damage being caused by said river to the public highway, in said locality. Presented 22nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Fortin*..... *Not printed.*
146. Report of the commissioner relating to miners and mining conditions in British Columbia. Presented 23rd May, 1900, by Sir Richard Cartwright..... *Not printed.*
- 146a. Second report of the commissioner relating to miners and mining conditions in British Columbia. Presented 6th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1900, for a copy of papers respecting purchase of boots for the mounted police. Presented 29th May, 1900.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.
Not printed.
148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1900, for copies of correspondence respecting the securing of tonnage for the shipment of hay and other produce, from St. John to South Africa ports. Presented 1st June, 1900.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Not printed.*
- 148a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence had by the government with the British authorities, and with all parties in Canada relating to the purchase of hay for the troops in South Africa. Presented 29th June, 1900.—*Mr. Hale*.
Not printed.
149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, of all letters, telegrams, petitions and representations made by the town council of the town of Sydney, Cape Breton and of the Cape Breton board of trade, and of all persons to or with the department of railways, or any member of the government, remonstrating and protesting against the present arrangement of running the whole express train twice every day from North Sydney Junction to the wharf at North Sydney, a distance of about six miles each way, when on its way to and from the west to the terminus of the railway at Sydney. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Gillies*..... *Not printed.*
150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, letters and reports between the marine and fisheries department and Mr. W. W. Stumbles, the agent of that department, in connection with his late visit to British Columbia. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
151. Copy of an order in council appointing a commission to investigate election frauds. Presented 4th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, of all correspondence, papers, report or reports in connection with the application for the establishment of a post office at Laval, in the township of Devlin, Rainy River district. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
153. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, showing: 1. The number of cars that have arrived at Halifax and St. John respectively, previous to the 10th April last, and which had not been unloaded at that date. 2. The dates upon which such cars arrived. 3. The names of the consignees of such cars. 4. The stations where such cars were loaded. 5. The names of the shippers. 6. The dates of shipment. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Wood*.
Not printed.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

154. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all petitions, memorials or other communications received by the government since 1895, in regard to the construction of branch railways in Prince Edward Island. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*
155. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 10th May, 1900, for a copy of the report of Captain Smith in regard to the loss of the steamer "Portia" off Sambro, Nova Scotia, on the 10th July, 1899; together with the evidence taken at the investigation subsequently held regarding the loss of the said steamer. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
156. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, for a copy of the communication of J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., to the governor in council on the dangerous state of the railroad bridge over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe*.....*Not printed.*
157. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st March, 1900, for copies of all orders in council disallowing acts which had been passed by any of the legislatures of the provinces of the Dominion, or by the legislative assembly of the North-West Territories, since the first day of August, 1896, together with all correspondence between the federal and any of the provincial governments relating to any suggestions of changes or amendments to any local act which may have been passed by such local legislatures, and the action taken thereon. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1900, for copies of correspondence, etc., respecting emergency rations. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Hon. F. W. Borden*.....*Not printed.*
159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between any officer of the interior department and any officer of the North-West mounted police in the inside service at Ottawa, respecting the giving of contracts for supplies for the North-West mounted police since 23rd June, 1896. Copies of all correspondence between Mr. Fred. White, comptroller of the North-West mounted police, and Col. Herchmer or any officer of the North-West mounted police respecting the giving of contracts for or the buying of supplies for the North-West mounted police since 23rd June, 1896. Copies of correspondence which passed between Walter Scott of Regina and the minister of the interior or any officer of his department in 1899, respecting the purchase of large quantities of teas at the hands of a Regina merchant. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
160. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd May, 1900, for : 1. Copies of specifications used in making contracts for the construction of the steamer "Minto." 2. Copies of all notices calling for tenders for offers to build said steamer. 3. Copies of all tenders received for the same. 4. Statement showing actual cost of said steamer, contract price and extras being stated separately. 5. Statement of extras, showing their nature in detail. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a copy of the contract between the government of Canada and the Beaver Steamship Line for the carriage of mails between Canada and England, and all orders in council in relation thereto. Also statement showing the length of each voyage of the steamships of said line between Liverpool and Halifax, and Halifax and Liverpool, during the winter season of 1899-1900. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Sir Adolphe Caron*.....*Not printed.*
162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to claim of J. Wilson for services rendered marine and fisheries department in connection with Egg Island lighthouse, province of British Columbia. Presented 22nd June, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd June, 1900, for copies of correspondence between the department of finance and the Canadian Bank of Commerce respecting the government banking business in the Yukon district. Presented 22nd June, 1900.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

164. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all petitions, memorials or other communications received by the government since 1895, in regard to the construction of branch railways in Prince Edward Island. Presented 19th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*
- 164a. Supplementary return to No. 164. Presented 25th June, 1900.....*Not printed.*
165. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th April, 1900, for a copy of all letters and correspondence exchanged between the government or any of its members, and the interested parties, on the subject of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, of the projected railway known under the name of the Short Line Railway of Gaspé, and of the South Shore Railway Company in connection with the granting, or payment of subsidies to any of the said companies or the granting of any privileges to any of them ; as well as a copy of all requests, petitions, resolutions, or other documents relating to any of these lines. Presented 21st June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
166. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for : 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west council. Presented 21st June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*
167. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th March, 1900, for a copy of the supplementary report of J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., on the effect of the Chicago Drainage canal on the levels of the great lakes. Presented 25th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe*.....*Not printed.*
168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, giving the quantities of scrap iron, and at what dates and for what prices, sold by the department of railways, since 1st July, 1896. To what persons the sales were made, and whether on tender after public advertisement, or otherwise. And where by tender, giving the several tenders received and prices offered in each. Presented 27th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
169. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, showing all tenders, contracts and correspondence in reference to the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock for Canadian government railways from 15th July, 1896, until 15th April, 1900. Presented 27th June, 1900.—*Mr. Haggart*.....*Not printed.*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th June, 1900, for copies of all correspondence and reports of post office inspectors in connection with alleged irregularities at the post office, Kinnear's Mills, Quebec. Presented 28th June, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
171. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all reports, papers, correspondence and orders relating to the retirement of Lieut-Col. Domville from the active militia service of Canada. Presented 30th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a statement of dredging at Rivière du Loup (*en haut*) during the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 172a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a copy of the memorandum to the hon. the acting minister of public works *re* dredging Miller's Landing, Sumas, Fraser River, B.C. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a statement showing the prices of timber bought in connection with the reconstruction of booms on the St. Maurice River works. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

174. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd July, 1900, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the premier, secretary of state or any other member of the government and the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, having reference to the dismissal of Premiers Turner and Semlin by the said lieutenant governor, and the calling upon Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. Joseph Martin or any other person to form a cabinet; together with all reports, orders in council, or other documents referring to the said dismissals and formation of such cabinets. Presented 7th July, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
175. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th June, 1900, calling for copies of all plans, specifications, profiles, estimates of cost and all other papers relating to the construction of the proposed bridge over the Hillsborough river at Charlottetown, P.E.I., said papers to include the contract entered into between the government of Canada and that of Prince Edward Island regarding the said bridge; also all correspondence on the said subject between the two governments; and also any order in council or of the department of railways settling the site of the said bridge. Presented 10th July, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
176. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th June, 1900, for a statement showing in detail the work undertaken, expenditure incurred and results obtained in the experimental operation carried on last year in regard to orcharding in Prince Edward Island; giving the names of all persons employed to carry on the work and the amount paid to each, and stating on whose recommendation such persons were employed. Presented 13th July, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

SUMMARY REPORT
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

[No. 18a—1900.] *Price 10 cents.*

690.

ERRATUM.

Map accompanying Report on Klondike Gold Fields—on Hunker Creek, *for* 2508' *read* 2150'.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 53 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Geological Survey Department for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Minister of the Interior.

JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

OTTAWA, January 20, 1900.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—As required by the Act relating to the Geological Survey Department, I have the honour to submit this the Annual Summary Report, giving an account of the condition and work of the Survey during the calendar year 1899.

It has in late years been found advantageous to increase the length of some of the reports included in this Summary, in order to afford a prompt means of publication of the more important results, particularly of those accruing from field-work and exploration. This, in a measure, meets the demands made for early information in regard to districts in which the staff of the Survey is known to be engaged, although several years of work are generally necessary for the complete examination of any particular area, and time is also required for the study of specimens collected and the compilation and engraving of suitable maps. This Summary Report also gives an annual statement of the executive work of the department.

Character of
information
given in this
report.

Volume X of the new series of Annual Reports of the Geological Survey (English Edition) was completed for issue before the close of the year. The edition in French is still in progress at the Printing Bureau. The volume, as issued, comprises 1,046 pages, with numerous illustrations, and is accompanied by eight maps.

Contents of
last Annual
Volume.

The reports included in this volume, each of which had previously been issued separately, are as follows :—

Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for 1897, by the Director.

On the Geology of the Area covered by the Seine River and Shebandowan map-sheets by W. McInnes.

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Report on the Area covered by the Nipissing and Temiscaming, map-sheets by A. E. Barlow.

Report on the Surface Geology and Auriferous Deposits of South-eastern Quebec, by R. Chalmers.

The Mineral Resources of the province of New Brunswick, by L. W. Bailey.

Report of the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, by E. D. Ingall.

Progress of
Volume XI.

Of the report by Professor Bailey, on the Mineral Resources of New Brunswick, a special edition was struck off and supplied to the government of that province, at the expense of paper and press-work.

The printing of part of Volume XI (new series) is in progress, and the manuscripts of most of the reports which will be included in that volume are in hand, while some of the maps intended to accompany it are ready. It may be explained that, in the case of such maps completed before the reports to accompany them can be printed, the maps themselves are not withheld from the public, but may be obtained by any one requiring them at the usual nominal rate of ten cents per sheet. A very considerable number, for instance, of the completed plans of gold districts in Nova Scotia have thus been issued to meet immediate requirements, brought about by the recent mining developments in connection with the auriferous veins of that province.

Other publications.

The preliminary statistical abstract of the mineral production of Canada in 1898 was completed for issue on February 21, 1899.

In the palæontological series of publications, Part 1 of Volume IV, *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*, by Mr. L. M. Lambe, has been completed and printed, while the plates for Part 4, Volume I of *Mesozoic Fossils*, by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, have been struck off and the MS. of the text is in the printer's hands.

The printing of the first part of a systematic *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*, by Professor J. Macoun, is well advanced toward completion, and this should now soon be ready for issue.

In connection with the issue of three revised map-sheets of the Sydney coal-field in Cape Breton, a short descriptive pamphlet has been compiled by Mr. H. Fletcher, and is at the present moment in press.

Maps printed.

During the year 1899, fourteen maps have been completed and printed. These, together with those in process of engraving or compilation, are enumerated in the report of the Chief Draughtsman on a later page.

Correspondence.

The correspondence dealt with in my own office has, during the past five years, more than doubled in volume, a result largely due to the increasing interest taken in mining and related industries in all parts of Canada. Many of the inquiries received require more or less

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reference or examination in order that they may be suitably answered, and this occupies a good deal of time in the aggregate. It is, however, one of the most direct ways in which the information gained by the Survey may be usefully applied, whether in regard to questions of a purely technical character, or merely in the way of placing producers and consumers of various mineral substances in communication.

The following are among the ores and minerals that have been particularly inquired for by intending purchasers during the past year, in alphabetical order :—Amber, apatite, borax and borates, corundum, chromic iron ore, chalk, clays for various purposes, dolomite or magnesian limestones (chiefly for use in wood-pulp manufacture), felspar, graphite or plumbago, hematite ores free from sulphur, limestone (pure, for the manufacture of calcium carbide), magnetic iron sands, magnetite, manganese ores, marbles, molybdenite, nickel ores, ochre, onyx, petroleum, platinum, peat deposits, pyrites (iron or copper, for use as sulphur ore), sand for glass making, shell marls, soapstone, vanadium, wolframite.

Minerals and
ores inquired
for.

In addition to the above, there has been much general inquiry in regard to iron ores and copper ores of all classes, consequent on the high prices ruling for those metals, as well as with reference to gold, silver and zinc deposits.

Preparations for the representation of the mineral products of Canada at the forthcoming exhibition in Paris have necessarily occupied much of my own time during the past year. It had been decided that the Canadian exhibit, in whatever lines, should be given a general or Dominion character; the very limited amount of available space, apart from other considerations, rendering it undesirable, if not impossible, to contemplate the separate participation of the several provinces as such in this international event. The restricted space accorded to the geological, mining and metallurgical exhibits, also rendered it apparent that it would be unwise to attempt to give the prominence to the scientific side of the work of the Geological Survey that has usually been possible in previous exhibitions, where palæontological, lithological and natural history collections have been displayed and recognized by awards and honorary mention. It was in fact determined, at an early date, to confine the representation of Canada almost entirely to an adequate display of the economic minerals of the country.

Work connect-
ed with Paris
exhibition.

Exhibit
purely
economic.

Having been appointed one of the Exhibition Commissioners for Canada, and particularly charged with the organization of the exhibit in the above-mentioned classes (included under Group XI of the official general classification), I at once entered into correspondence with the provincial authorities with the object of securing their active sympathy

Collection
representing
Canada as a
whole.

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and coöperation in the work in hand. In some cases there appeared to be a very distinct feeling in favour of a provincial representation, or even for the representation of certain regions or mining districts separately. Appropriate as such a local arrangement might be in any exhibition held within the limits of Canada, it was felt that in going to a foreign country Canada should appear as a whole. This is particularly the case in regard to mineral products and mines, for it is to Canada as a whole that we may hope to attract capital, and in regard to which confidence may be induced. Subordinate to this general aspect the several districts and 'camps,' with their respective products, more or less distinct in conditions and nature and characterized by their differences, afford a second line of classification, leading the enquirer interested in coal, iron, copper or any other product to the particular places in Canada where it is worked or known to exist.

Coöperation
of provincial
authorities.

After some little discussion of the above and other considerations bearing upon the general plan of exhibition of mineral products, no difficulty was met with in obtaining the coöperation of the provincial authorities, and the Mining Bureaus of British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia have particularly exerted themselves to procure and furnish suitable specimens of economic minerals. Where gaps in the general representation appeared likely to occur, special measures have been taken directly by the Geological Survey, and the resulting collection—already for the most part on its way to Paris—will, it is believed, prove to be the most complete of its kind ever prepared by Canada for any international exhibition.

Specimens
dealt with and
catalogued at
Ottawa.

All the collections have been forwarded to Ottawa for arrangement, cataloguing and repacking, or have been examined and sent forward from other points under the supervision of the Survey. Mr. C. W. Willmott has been particularly efficient and painstaking in this work, to which he was detailed. A descriptive catalogue of the Canadian mineral exhibits as a whole is in course of preparation under the supervision of Mr. E. D. Ingall, and it is intended to print large editions of this both in English and French for use and distribution during the exhibition. It is likewise intended to print a special edition of the detailed report of the section of Mineral Statistics and Mines for the purpose of the exhibition. Special editions of one or more of the provincial reports have also been promised, and previous issues of these reports as well as of the reports and maps of the Geological Survey will be sent to Paris for purposes of reference.

Special
exhibition
publications.

The number of Canadian entries under Group XI, at the present time exceeds one thousand, and to this considerable additions are likely to be made before the date of opening of the exhibition.

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The above-mentioned work in connection with the preparation of the collection for Paris, involving correspondence with all parts of the Dominion, rendered it more than usually difficult for me to devote any considerable time to inspection or examination of work going on in the field. During the autumn, however, a few days were spent with Dr. Adams and Mr. Barlow, in that part of Central Ontario where they have been engaged for several seasons in determining and mapping the relations of the old crystalline rocks—more particularly those of the Hastings and Grenville series. The field-work necessary for the map and report on this district is now nearly completed. It is being elaborated, so far as possible, as a typical district, and interesting and important results have been developed, as explained by Messrs. Adams and Barlow on a later page of this report.

Director's
visits of in-
spection in the
field.

A short time was also given, at a later date, in company with Mr. W. McInnes, to the inspection, of the contacts in the vicinity of Thunder Bay of the Animikie formation with the older Keewatin (Huronian) and Laurentian rocks of that vicinity. This is a crucial question from a classificatory point of view, and the facts noted by us are entirely confirmatory of the observations already made by Dr. Selwyn and originally by Sir William Logan, leaving no room for doubt as to the entire unconformity of the Animikie upon the Keewatin schists and foliated granitic rocks with which they are there associated.

The extraordinary activity manifested in the extraction of iron ores in the northern portion of Minnesota, adjacent to that district of Ontario situated to the south-west of Thunder Bay, appears to render it immediately desirable that the part of the province referred to should be subjected to a careful geological examination and properly mapped. Here, as in Michigan and Minnesota, iron ores are known to occur both in the Keewatin and Animikie rocks; those of the Matawin and Atikokan districts, upon which numerous claims have been taken up and some work of an exploring character has been done, being referable to the first-named formation. These ores are chiefly magnetites, but there seems to be some possibility that 'soft ores,' for which so great a demand now exists because of the facility of their extraction at a low cost, may yet be discovered in important quantity, particularly in association with the Animikie rocks, within the area occupied by which a number of claims have also been taken up. It is therefore proposed, during the coming season, to undertake work upon the map-sheet immediately to the south of the Shebandowan sheet, or No. 8, in the Western Ontario Series. As about half of the rectangular area of this sheet overlaps the State of Minnesota, the survey of its Canadian portion should not occupy a very long time.

Work proposed
on iron ore
district of
Western
Ontario.

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Necessity for
new museum
building.

Since the date of the last Summary Report, no substantial progress has, unfortunately, been made toward the provision of a suitable building for a museum and offices of the Geological Survey. Preliminary plans have, however, been drawn, and the necessity for such a building has been strongly supported in the House by members of Parliament during the past session. So far no material loss has occurred, except that of a negative character arising from the impossibility of properly representing the mineral wealth of the country to the public, and particularly to the large and increasing number of mining men from all parts of the world who now visit Ottawa. The risk of the total loss of the collections of the Survey by fire, continues, however, to be excessive, and particularly in respect to the large number of type specimens contained in the collections, it is difficult to exaggerate the serious character of the situation. It must be remembered that the present unsafe building also holds the entire reserve of publications of the Survey for past years, including maps and reports, together with many thousand plans and books of field notes, all frequently in requisition for the purpose of affording information to the public. It would be a neglect of my duty as Director of the Geological Survey to fail to again point out, in the strongest possible terms, the extreme importance of the immediate provision of fire-proof and commodious quarters for the museum and offices.

National museum
advocated by Sir W.
Logan.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in his Report of Progress for 1851-52, Sir William Logan, under whom the Geological Survey had already been in progress for some years, writes as follows of the quarters at that time assigned to the Survey in Montreal, with its then small collection: 'The building in which the government has at present lodged the Survey, is as well calculated for the display of these various objects as any one not expressly erected as a museum can be expected to be, but some outlay would be required for fittings. It may, however, be a consideration whether a growing country like Canada could not afford to anticipate what its future importance may require in the nature of a national museum, and at some time not far distant, erect an appropriate edifice especially planned for the purpose.'

Forty-seven years have passed since this was written, but the objection then outlined by Logan has not yet been attained. It is to the credit of Canada that the current work of the Survey has never since its inception been absolutely interrupted by the failure of financial support; but the accumulated results of this work, both of a scientific and practical kind, have been increasing from year to year, and it would indeed be unfortunate if these should eventually be lost to the country.

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Mr. B. E. Walker, in his late address as president of the Canadian Institute at Toronto, has directed attention in a very forcible way to the requirements of Canada in the matter of explorations, surveys and museums, from a strictly practical point of view. His remarks on the last-mentioned point may appropriately be quoted here. He says:—

‘The Dominion Government at Ottawa and each province, at its city of chief importance, should have a museum belonging to and supported by the people. These museums should contain exhibits of the metallic and non-metallic minerals of the country, both those of economic and of merely scientific value, the forest trees, with the bark preserved, in say six feet sections, cut also and partly polished, and each specimen accompanied by a small map showing its habitat; the fresh water and sea-fishes mounted after the modern methods; the fur-bearing animals, the game birds and the birds of our forests, fields and sea-coast, many of them mounted so as to tell a child their habits at a glance; the reptiles, crustaceans, insects, plants, indeed as complete a record of the fauna and flora of the country as possible; the rocks of stratigraphic importance and all the varieties of fossils which can be gathered in this country; the archæological and ethnological evidences of the races we have supplanted in Canada, and much more that does not occur to me at the moment. I should not like to suggest a limit of expenditure on such museums. The necessity of a new building at Ottawa is admitted. The crime of leaving exposed to fire, in a wretched building never intended to protect anything of value, the precious results of over fifty years of collecting, has been pointed out in a recent official report. I can only repeat that we are rich enough to bear the cost with ease, but we are not intelligent enough to see our own interest in spending the money.’

Mr. B. E. Walker on Canadian museums.

Several rather important additions have been made to the ethnological collections during the year, chief among which is the acquisition of the Aaronson collection by purchase. This collection comprises over 500 objects, many of them old and rare, derived from the Indian tribes inhabiting the coast of British Columbia. There is not sufficient space to display these in the present condition of the Museum, but the opportunities of obtaining such valuable material are so fast passing away that it was thought desirable to acquire this collection, even if it must for the present be merely stored. Dr. C. F. Newcombe, of Victoria, kindly supervised the listing, checking and packing of the collection. We are also indebted to Dr. Newcombe and to Mr. C. Hill-Tout for frequent assistance in connection with specimens of the kind from British Columbia.

Additions to ethnological collection.

Field-work. The number and distribution of the field parties employed during the past summer, may be stated as below :—

British Columbia	3
Yukon District	1
Great Slave Lake	1
Alberta (boring operations)	1
Saskatchewan	1
Ontario	3
Ontario and Quebec	1
New Brunswick	2
Nova Scotia	2
Ungava (East coast of Hudson Bay)	1

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Special examinations in the field. In addition to the above-mentioned parties occupied in the field during the greater part of the season, special examinations or inquiries were carried out by other members of the staff. Dr. Ami continued palæontological investigations in parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Willimott visited a number of places for the purpose of obtaining specimens for the Paris Exhibition; Mr. Denis spent some weeks in inquiring into recent developments of the oil and gas fields of Ontario, and Prof. Macoun visited Sable Island.

By Professor Osann. Professor A. Osann, of Mülhausen, Germany, the distinguished petrographer with whom some correspondence had been carried on in regard to petrographic work, having volunteered to carry out some such work on terms very advantageous to the Survey, arrangements were made for this and Dr. Ells and Mr. Ingall accompanied him in the field for several weeks. The special problem to which Professor Osann directed his attention while in Canada, was the nature of the rocks associated with the apatite and graphite deposits found in that part of Quebec north of the Ottawa River. Large suites of specimens were collected, of which sections for microscopical study are now being made, and the report which Professor Osann is to furnish upon this work will be awaited with much interest.

By Dr. Matthew. Dr. G. F. Matthew of St. John, New Brunswick, who has long devoted himself to the study of the older faunas, and particularly to that of the Cambrian in eastern Canada, was induced to undertake for the Survey an examination of the Cambrian of Cape Breton Island. A short preliminary report of Dr. Matthew's is given on a later page.

By Professor Dresser. The Survey is also indebted to Professor J. A. Dresser, of Richmond, Quebec, who has continued his petrographic examination of Shefford Mountain. A statement in regard to this work is given further on, and it appears that it may now be possible to complete a detailed

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report upon this limited area which presents some features of particular interest.

Experimental Borings in Northern Alberta.

Boring operations were resumed early in the summer at Victoria, on the Saskatchewan, where a depth of 1,650 feet had been attained when work stopped in the autumn of 1898. It was anticipated that a depth of some 2,000 feet would have to be reached at this place before the possibly petroleum-bearing strata of the base of the Cretaceous formation would be penetrated and tested. From the report of Mr. W. A. Fraser, the contractor for the work, given below, it will be found that it proved impossible to carry the boring beyond 1840 feet. Operations were then suspended, and after extracting as much of the casing from the hole as possible and storing this and other Government property, the contractor and his men returned.

Boring operations for petroleum.

As explained in previous Summary Reports, the difficulties met with in carrying out these experimental borings have proved to be exceptionally great. To this there are several contributory circumstances, but the principal one is the generally soft and incoherent character of the great mass of the overlying Cretaceous rocks to be penetrated. This renders it necessary to case every bore-hole throughout and to carry down the casing *pari passu* with the drill. When casing of any particular diameter can be driven no further, another and smaller one requires to be provided, and the liability to accidental stoppage of the casing is so serious that the only certain means of attaining great depths would consist in beginning with a bore-hole and casing of very large diameter. This, of course, would imply greatly increased cost.

Exceptional difficulties met with.

The first boring was that undertaken at Athabasca Landing, and this was carried to a depth of 1,770 feet, when it had to be abandoned without actually reaching the basal beds of the Cretaceous formation. Following this, a boring was put down on the Athabasca near the mouth of the Pelican River, about ninety miles down-stream from the Landing. The thickness of the overlying beds was here known to be much less and the boring reached a total depth of 837 feet, actually penetrating in part the lower beds of the Cretaceous and revealing the presence of a thick petroleum or maltha, together with that of a great quantity of natural gas. The gas rendered it impossible to prosecute this boring further. The third boring, that at Victoria, has already been referred to above.

Resumé of borings carried out.

For particulars in regard to the borings and general conditions of occurrence of the great quantities of tar or maltha in the lower rocks of the Cretaceous in the Athabasca region, (believed to indicate the existence of an important oil-field) reference may be made to previous

Indications still favourable.

Summary Reports, and particularly to that for 1898. It may here be repeated, however, that the failure in two cases to actually test the lower beds of the Cretaceous which were sought, has not in any way decreased the probability of ultimate important developments in this great northern region. The information gained in regard to the thickness, character and continuity of the strata is of much value and such as to materially assist in further operations, which will undoubtedly be undertaken in the near future.

Summary of
results at-
tained.

In the present condition of the work, it appears to be of interest to bring together, in a generalized form, the sections found in the several bore-holes which have been given in detail, as operations progressed, in previous reports.

With the assistance of Mr. R. G. McConnell, the driller's log of the Victoria borings, as well as the entire suite of specimens accompanying it, have been carefully examined and compared with his measured section on the Athabasca River, and with the logs of the borings at Athabasca Landing and Pelican River. In the accompanying table an attempt is made to show, in comparative form, the equivalency and thickness of the formations penetrated in the several bore-holes. The Athabasca River section will be found in the Annual Report, Vol. V. (N.S.) part D. The table may also be compared with the sections given by Mr. Tyrrell and myself for parts of Alberta further to the south, in Vol. II. (N.S.) part E, and in the Report of Progress, 1882-84, pp. 112c to 118c.

Comparison
of sections in
borings.

The section met with in the Victoria bore-hole is evidently intermediate in character between that of the Athabasca and that of Southern Alberta, but more closely corresponds with the former. The Belly River brackish-water and fresh-water formation that forms so important an intercalation at or about the base of the Pierre proper in the south, cannot here be recognized. The lacustrine or estuarine conditions producing it have, apparently, not extended so far to the north. This formation was recognized by Mr. Tyrrell on the Battle River and probably as far north as the Vermilion River, as indicated in his report above referred to and on the map accompanying it.

On the other hand, the upper part of the Victoria section seems to correspond very closely with the Pierre proper of Southern Alberta, showing, as in the Red Deer River sections, about 500 feet of brownish or 'coffee-coloured' shales at the top,* but having, apparently, in the aggregate a somewhat greater volume. It appears also to be a little thicker than the upper part of the La Biche shales assigned to the Pierre on palæontological grounds by Mr. McConnell.

* Report of Progress, Geol. Surv. Can., 1882-84, p. 115c.

TABLE showing equivalency of Cretaceous Rocks in borings in Northern Alberta.

Height.	ATHABASCA LANDING.	Thickness of Formation.	Depth.	PELICAN RIVER.	Thickness of Formation.	Depth.	VICTORIA.	Thickness of Formation.
Ft.	TOP OF BANK.	Ft.	Ft.		Ft.	Ft.		Ft.
			86	Sand and gravel (surface deposits)	86			
180	Yellowish sandstones, thin beds, with some ironstone: Fox Hill or Laramie	15					Gray and brownish shales, with some ironstone layers or concretions.	
165	Probably all gray shales with some thin sandstone layers; not well exposed.					520		
Depth.	TOP OF BORE-HOLE.						Gray and bluish-gray shales, hard or soft, with some ironstone.	
	Gray and blackish shales, often very soft with occasional thin, hard layers of sandstone or ironstone. Much gas at different levels between 245 feet. and 780 feet: <i>La Biche shales</i> .					780		
1,090		1,255				840	Dark-gray and blackish shales.	
								Pierre shales as recognized in S. Alberta.
1,130	Gray sandstone with a flow of salt water: <i>Pelican sandstone</i> .	40						
1,233	Dark shales, often soft; a little sandstone: <i>Pelican shales</i> .	103	185	Dark bluish-black, soft shales with some sandstone in upper part: <i>Pelican shales</i> .	99	1,500	Alternating gray and dark-gray shales with 100 feet of gray shale at base: <i>La Biche shales</i> , <i>Pelican sandstone</i> and <i>Pelican shales</i> .	1,500
								Belly River Niobrara & Benton.
1,461	Gray sandstones and gray, reddish and blackish shales; the sandstone sometimes very hard and concretionary (as in outcrop at Grand Rapids): <i>Grand Rapids sandstone</i> .	228	465	Grayish sands and sandstones and brownish and grayish shales: <i>Grand Rapids sandstone</i> .	280	1,770	Gray, dark-gray and blackish sandy shales and shales with sandstones. Lignite observed at base. Equivalent to <i>Grand Rapids sandstone</i> .	270
								Probably equivalent to Dakota.
1,770	Dark and light-gray shales, generally hard with some sandstone layers, particularly towards the base: <i>Clearwater shales</i> .	309 or more.	750	Grayish and brownish shales alternating with thin beds of hard sandstone or ironstone: <i>Clearwater shales</i> .	285	1,840	Gray and dark-gray sandy shales, some hard sandstone. Equivalent to <i>Clearwater shales</i> .	70 or more.
			837	Sands, clays and sandstones, some hard layers. Beds often saturated with heavy oils, and gas under heavy pressure: <i>Tar sands</i> .	87 or more.			
	Total section	1,950		Total section in bore-hole.	837		Total section in bore-hole.	1,840

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In the sections on the Athabasca, including the borings at Athabasca Landing and Pelican River, the persistence of the Pelican and Grand Rapids sandstones render it possible to fix ^{Equivalency fixed with difficulty at Victoria.} equivalency of horizons with considerable accuracy, but neither of these sandstone intercalations occur in recognizable form at Victoria, and it does not appear to be possible to draw any line of demarcation until a depth of about 1,500 feet is reached, at which depth it seems probable that beds representing the Grand Rapids sandstones may be entered. The assignment of beds made to this formation, however, as well as that in the case of the underlying Clearwater shales, can not be accepted as at all definite. It is based on such indications as the specimens afford, together with a consideration of the relative thickness of the shaly beds met with, which, it may be assumed, is probably pretty constant in this region at places not very remote from each other.

From all the evidence now available, it would appear that the ^{Horizons at which borings terminated.} Victoria bore-hole penetrated to within about 250 feet of the top of the 'Tar-sands,' should these occur here, this horizon being at a depth of about 2,100 feet from the surface. At Athabasca Landing the bore-hole probably reached to within a very few feet of the top of the 'Tar-sands,' which may there occur at a depth of about 1,800 feet. At the Pelican River the same horizon was reached, nearly as anticipated, at 750 feet from the surface, and the 'Tar-sands' were penetrated for a further depth of eighty-seven feet before the gas and tar necessitated the abandonment of the work.

The depths above given may practically be considered as measured from the water-levels of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers at the places mentioned, as all the borings began on low river-flats.

The thickness of the 'Tar-sands' where measured in natural exposures by Mr. McConnell, further down the Athabasca, varied from 140 ^{Probable source of oil.} to 220 feet. Had it been possible to do so, the attempt would have been made not only to traverse this formation, but to penetrate the Devonian limestone which is supposed continuously to underlie it, as it is no doubt from these Devonian rocks that the petroleum or maltha accumulated in the 'Tar-sands' has originally been derived.

On the right-hand margin of the table, the probable equivalency of ^{Comparison of sections with others.} the formations met with in the borings with those recognized to the south and south-east is indicated. The reference of the several lower formations to the Dakota, depends upon observations made on the Athabasca River by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, in accordance with which the Grand Rapids sandstones, Clearwater shales and 'Tar-sands' appear to represent a marine formation of that period with a nearly homogeneous fauna.* The Belly River formation is, as above indicated,

* Ottawa Naturalist, May, 1898.

probably represented by shales of marine origin, but these do not appear to show the highly calcareous character of the typical Niobrara group, as recognized in parts of Manitoba and in the region to the south of that province, although the Belly River and Niobrara are undoubtedly, in part at least, contemporaneous.

The table here given will, it is believed, serve as a useful reference in connection with further boring operations.

Report on
Victoria
bore-hole.

Mr. W. A. Fraser's report upon the operations at Victoria is as follows :—

'Boring operations at Victoria had ceased in the fall of 1898 with the sudden stopping of the $4\frac{1}{8}$ inch casing at a depth of 1,650 feet.

'It was thought that by introducing 4 inch casing into the boring it might be carried on down to the desired depth of 2,000 feet or more. To this end the necessary casing was purchased, the 4 inch tools brought up from Pelican River, and improved patent under-reaming bits obtained for these small tools. A very efficient staff was engaged, including the same driller who had been in charge of the boring during the preceding season.

'As had always been the case in the different borings which had been sunk in Alberta, great caving was encountered continually. But the drilling progressed favourably up to the very day the casing became jammed so tight that it could neither be pulled up nor driven down.

'The driller was of the opinion that a piece of the hard sandstone had fallen in beside the casing and wedged it. This had occurred twice before during the season's drilling. Each time he had managed to loose the casing again without great difficulty, but this time it resisted all our efforts.

Cause of
stoppage of
work.

'The driller, Mr. William Slack, had been a master-driller for at least thirty years, had drilled in different foreign countries, and had great experience and a high reputation as an exceedingly skilful, careful driller. During my own twenty-three years of experience I had acquired a fair knowledge of the work, but our united efforts could not avail, assisted by the very best and latest improved machinery, to overcome that seemingly simple accident of the casing having become wedged hard and fast at a depth of 1,840 feet. We pulled on it with strong iron blocks and broke spruce logs 18 inches in diameter used as levers. We pulled to the last limit of the strength of the casing and might have pulled it in two, but that would have availed nothing; besides it would in all probability have prevented us from saving the several thousand feet of casing we eventually recovered from the bore. We also drove on it with a large sinker until we battered in the end of the top length. No blame could be attached to any one in connection with this unfortunate ending.

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'I then wired to the Department at Ottawa asking for instructions. In compliance with your answer I recovered from the boring the casing as per list furnished you by me.

'At this depth, 1,840 feet, there was no indication of petroleum nor any indication of the "Tar-sands," encountered at 800 feet in the Pelican boring on the Athabasca. It appears to me probable that if the "Tar sands" exist here they are at a very great depth.

'In compliance with your instructions all the casing was carefully piled, an inventory taken and forwarded to you. All the government property other than casing, was taken to Edmonton, and stored in the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, and inventory also furnished to you. Casing and appliances stored.

'The work for the season has been uneventful, with the exception of the sudden stoppage of progress, so there is little of interest to chronicle.

'If further borings are to be made in that section the experience of the past may be of value. The bore-holes will need to be commenced with a very large diameter, and a higher price paid for the work in consequence. Indications for further borings.

'I append the record of strata pierced as kept by the driller in charge. It was monotonously recurrent in irregular thickness, sandstone and shale.

'These strata of hard sandstone make the drilling precarious and difficult. The soft shale caves away and leaves no supporting wall to guide the tools straight through the hard strata, and the caving clogs the bit so that the casing must constantly be kept within a few feet of the bottom.

'With that difficult formation the element of chance must always be prominent. A string of casing may be carried for a thousand feet, or it may suddenly become wedged hard and fast after it has been driven two or three hundred feet. The natural obstacles are so great that the driller or person in charge, if using his utmost endeavour to make the boring successful, should hardly be held answerable for a failure to reach the required depth. I doubt if any man in Canada would be found willing to take the risk.'

The following section, as returned by the driller, is in addition to that given in the last Summary Report, p. 36 A :— Additional depth gained in 1899.

1,650-1,665 feet, sandstone.

1,665-1,669 feet, dark shale.

1,669-1,680 feet, very hard sandstone.

1,680-1,840 feet, dark-blue shale, intersected by strata of hard sandstone, varying in thickness from one to four feet.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Yukon District.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, during the summer of 1899, continued his examination of the richly auriferous territory in the Klondike division of the Yukon district. He was assisted by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, who undertook the topographical work necessary for the mapping of the rock formations and gold-bearing gravels. Because of the amount of inquiry directed to this region, Mr. McConnell has been requested to furnish a somewhat full preliminary report upon it, which follows.*

Work by Mr. McConnell.

The Klondike Region.

Geography of Klondike region.

'The Klondike gold fields are situated east of the Yukon River in latitude 64° north. They are bounded in a general way by the Yukon River on the west, by the Klondike River on the north, by Flat Creek a tributary of the Klondike, and Dominion Creek, a tributary of Indian River, on the east, and by Indian River on the south. The area included between these boundaries measures about 800 square miles. The streams flowing through the area described are all gold-bearing to some extent, but only a limited number have proved remunerative. The most important gold-bearing streams are Bonanza Creek, with its famous tributary Eldorado Creek, Bear Creek and Hunker Creek flowing into the Klondike, and Quartz Creek and Dominion Creek, with Gold Run and Sulphur Creek two tributaries of the latter, flowing into Indian River. A good deal of prospecting has been done outside the area described, but with the exception of a few claims on Eureka Creek, a tributary of the Indian River from the south, no pay-gravels have so far been discovered, although good prospects are reported from many places.

Topography.

Physical features.

'The Klondike region may be described as a high plateau cut in all directions by numerous deep and wide branching valleys. The general aspect viewed from one of the higher elevations is rough and hilly but fairly regular. The outlines are rounded, the slopes even, and sharp peaks are notably absent. The region is really formed of a system of long, branching, round-backed ridges, separated by deep, wide, flat-bottomed valleys. Most of the ridges, speaking broadly, centre in the Dome, the highest eminence in the district.

'The ridges have an average elevation above the valley-bottoms of 1500 feet. They are deeply gashed on both sides by steep gulches and are surmounted by numerous bare rounded prominences separated by wide depressions. They radiate out in irregular curved lines from

* This report, in practically identical form, has already been printed in advance as a separate pamphlet.

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the Dome and descend gradually, throwing off branches at intervals, towards the main water courses. Yukon District—Cont.

‘The elevation of the ridges and surmounting hills is fairly uniform. Elevations.
The Dome has an elevation of about 4,250 feet above the sea, 3,050 above the Yukon at Dawson and about 500 feet above the ridges at its base. It is not conspicuously higher than other hills in the neighbourhood, and the gradual decrease in elevation outwards along the ridges is scarcely noticeable to the eye.

‘The valleys are wide and flat-bottomed in their lower parts, but Valleys.
gradually narrow towards their heads into steep-sided narrow gulches, which terminate abruptly in steep, rounded, cirque-like depressions cut into the sides of the ridges. The valley-flats are marshy, partly wooded, and are wider on the Indian River than on the Klondike slope. The flats bordering the lower parts of Dominion Creek have a width in places of nearly half a mile.

‘The streams are small, seldom exceeding 15 feet in width, even Streams.
at their mouths, and along the productive portions of the valleys are much less. They fall rapidly near their heads, but in descending the valleys the grade soon diminishes, and in the case of Dominion and other Indian River creeks does not exceed, in the lower parts of the valleys, 25 feet to the mile. The Klondike streams are somewhat steeper, the grade averaging in the lower parts of the valleys about 40 feet to the mile.

‘The Klondike River is a large rapid stream averaging about 150 Klondike River.
feet in width. It is interrupted by frequent bars, and has a fall of from 12 to 15 feet to the mile. Indian River, which forms the southern boundary of the district, is a much smaller stream. It has a width of from 20 to 40 yards, but is very shallow, the water on the bars seldom exceeding a few inches in depth. The channel is filled, for long stretches, below Quartz Creek, with large angular boulders and the navigation of the stream, even with small lightly loaded boats, is very difficult. The fall of the valley from Australia Creek to the mouth averages about 18 feet to the mile.

Forest—

‘The forest trees consist of the white and black spruces, the aspen Forest.
and balsam poplars and a species of birch. No pine or fir trees were noticed. The lower ridges and the slopes of the higher ones up to a height of 3,500 feet above the sea, are generally wooded, and stunted spruces occur sparingly on the highest points in the district. The valley-flats are only partly wooded. Groves of spruce and poplar occur at intervals, but alternate with bare swamps and marshes too soft to support a forest growth.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Spruce.

‘The white spruce is the most important tree for general purposes in the district. It is usually small on the ridges, seldom exceeding a foot in diameter, but in the valley-flats occasional specimens attain a diameter of over two feet and a large proportion of the logs cut for lumber, measure from nine to fifteen inches across. The supply for the mills at Dawson is obtained mostly from the flats and islands along the upper Yukon, and from the Klondike valley and is ample for all purposes for many years to come. The Klondike is bordered at intervals all the way from its mouth to the mountains by groves and small tracts of spruce forest of surprising size and quality considering the latitude, and supplies of well grown spruce timber are also available from all the larger tributaries of the Upper Yukon as well as from the main valley, and can be easily and cheaply floated down to Dawson.

‘The supply of large timber on the producing creeks themselves is limited, but the bordering ridges are nearly everywhere, except on the higher points, clothed with an open forest of small spruce, birch and poplar ranging from a few inches to a foot or more in diameter. A portion has been destroyed by forest fires, but sufficient remains to furnish all the fire-wood and most of the lumber required for mining purposes for a considerable time.

Geology.

Rock-series represented.

‘The geology of the gold region is complicated and need only be briefly described here. The rocks are separable into the following divisions, none of which can, as yet, be exactly correlated with formations described in previous reports on British Columbia, the Yukon District or Alaska. The order is ascending, so far as known.

Stratified and foliated rocks, mostly Palæozoic	{	Indian River series.
		Hunker series.
		Klondike series.
		Moose Hide group (in part.)

Tertiary.

Eruptive rocks	{	Granites.
		Later eruptives.

Indian River series.

‘*Indian River Series.*—The Indian River beds consist mainly of dark slates, often hard and quartzitic, and occasionally passing into a rock of gneissic appearance from the development of biotite along the cleavage planes. The slates are associated with bands of grayish crystalline limestones often several hundred feet across, quartzites, and toward the upper part of the formation by green schists of volcanic origin.

‘The Indian River beds occur along the Yukon River from Indian River down to a point three miles below Ensley Creek, and are exposed

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with few breaks along the whole course of Indian River. They strike in a direction a little south of east and dip as a rule to the north at high angles, but are irregular in this respect. Their thickness is not known. Yukon District—Cont.

'Hunker Series.—The Hunker beds are mainly lead-coloured and dark graphitic schists somewhat resembling the softer portions of the Indian River series. They include, on Hunker Creek, small bands of limestone and dolomite and some green schists. They are very irregular in their distribution and often occur in narrow, short bands folded in with the Klondike series. They are found in considerable volume along the lower part of Hunker Creek and in narrow disconnected bands crossing Bonanza, Eldorado, Dominion and other creeks of the district. Hunker series

'Klondike Series.—The Klondike series is the most important group of rocks in the district, as it constitutes the country-rock along the productive portions of all the richer creeks, and is, apparently, genetically connected with the occurrence of the gold. The rocks of this series are now mainly light coloured and greenish micaceous schists, the principal minerals present being quartz, orthoclase, some plagioclase, and sericite. The ferro-magnesian minerals are almost entirely absent. The rocks are greatly crushed and altered and in places are almost entirely recrystallized. They have not, as yet, been closely studied microscopically, but appear, with little doubt, to have originated from eruptives and in part at least to have been derived from a quartz-porphry. On Sulphur Creek the rocks of this series pass gradually into a granitoid condition. Klondike series includes principal gold-bearing rocks.

'The principal varieties are a soft, well foliated light-grayish sericite schist, and a harder schistose rock occurring in flags and heavy beds, often sprinkled with rounded quartz blebs and occasionally with angular felspar crystals. They include also a fine-grained hard rock resembling a quartzite. In the eastern part of the district the light-coloured varieties alternate with bands of green well foliated schists, which may belong to an older period.

'The rocks of the Klondike series occur along the Yukon from the northern boundary of the Indian River series down nearly to Dawson, and extend in an easterly direction in a wide band across Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, Quartz and Sulphur creeks, and the upper parts of Hunker and Dominion creeks. They occur also on Flat Creek, further to the east, but their limits in this direction are not precisely known, as they pass east of Flat Creek below a heavy covering of gravel. The outline of the area is fairly regular, but is broken in places by occasional spurs from the central mass. Distribution.

'Moose Hide Group.—Under this head I have included a group of green igneous rocks which occurs in Moose Hide Mountain and other Moose Hide group.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

points along the northern border of the district. They are schistose in places, but are usually massive and range in texture from a moderately granular to a compact condition. They belong mostly to the diabase group, and have been altered more or less completely over wide areas into serpentine. The rocks included in this group belong to different periods, as some of the members, notably the fine-grained massive variety forming Leotta Mountain, are quite recent, while those at the mouth of the Klondike have a much older look and have been crushed into schists, especially around the edges of the mass. Bands of green schists of uncertain age also alternate all along the lower part of the Klondike with the dark Hunker schists and other rocks.

Distribution.

‘The Moose Hide group of rocks occurs in angular and rounded areas and wide bands, distributed at intervals along the Klondike valley from its mouth easterly to Flat Creek. Rocks of this group are also found on the ridge separating Hunker Creek from the Klondike and at one point on the ridge east of Hunker.

Tertiary rocks.

‘*Tertiary Beds.*—Beds referred to the Tertiary occur at several points around the outskirts of the gold district. A wide band follows the Yukon valley above Dawson, on the north-east side, and continues on in a direction a little south of east to the Klondike, which it crosses a short distance above the mouth of Rock Creek. It then follows the Klondike River to the mouth of Flat Creek, and probably underlies the belt of plateau country that borders the latter and extends through to the Stewart.

Lignite.

‘Exposures of these beds on Rock Creek and the Klondike River consist mostly of soft, grayish sandstones, indurated clays and shales, and occasional beds of ironstone. A thick lignite seam is reported to outcrop on one of the branches of Rock Creek, and other seams occur along the band in its north-westerly extension. A seam, or group of seams, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, is being worked on Cliff Creek, about seventy-five miles below Dawson, for the supply of that place.

‘A small area of dark sandstones, agglomerates, hardened clays and shales, was found on Last Chance Creek, a tributary of Hunker Creek, lying at angles on the schists. The sandstones contain small particles of carbonaceous matter, but no lignite was noticed.

‘Tertiary beds were also found along the southern boundary of the district on Indian River. The northern limit of this area follows Indian River valley from Quartz Creek to a point above New Zealand Creek, and the band extends southward beyond the region examined. The beds lie in easy folds, and consist mainly of soft, light-grayish sandstone, dark, coarse, agglomeratic sandstone, soft, dark shales, and, at one point, of heavy beds of coarse conglomerate. Fragments of

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fossil plants occur throughout the formation, but no determinable specimens were found. Yukon District—Cont.

'Granites.—A small area of granite occurs on the Yukon River below the mouth of Indian River, and stretches eastward in a band a couple of miles wide towards the head of Ensley Creek. It is a coarse-grained, grayish biotite variety, and as a rule is coarsely porphyritic. Granites.

'A large area of granite also occurs at the heads of Burnham and Australia creeks, east of Dominion Creek, and extends southward towards the Stewart. It appears to be older than the mass on the Yukon River, is very coarse-grained, often porphyritic, and in many places has been crushed into an extremely coarse augen-gneiss. Exposures of this rock occur in conspicuous crags along the crests of the ridges separating the tributaries of Dominion Creek from those of Australia Creek.

'A third area of granite extends from the mouth of Dominion Creek up to a point two miles above Sulphur Creek and also runs for some distance up the latter creek. It appears to pass gradually, going up Sulphur Creek, into the schists of the Klondike series. It is grayish in colour, medium-grained, and is of the ordinary biotite variety, with few accessory minerals. The biotite gradually disappears on approaching the schists, and is replaced by light-coloured micas, principally sericite.

'Later Eruptives.—Small bosses of recent eruptive rocks cutting all the older formations occur everywhere throughout the district. The principal variety is a light-grayish acid rock with a compact base, sprinkled with small dark quartz crystals, and is probably a rhyolite or closely allied rock. In some of the sections felspar phenocrysts occur with the quartz, and in other places the rock becomes granular. The areas seldom exceed a quarter of a mile in width, and are more numerous around the outskirts of the gold district than towards its centre. Small areas of later eruptives.

'A dark rock, which macroscopically appears to be an augite-andesite, occupies a small area bordering the granite below Indian River, and dark basaltic-looking dikes occur on Indian River, below the mouth of Quartz Creek. A few small trap-dikes cross Eldorado Creek, and a large quartz-porphyry dike forms a point projecting into Bonanza valley at No. 60 below Discovery claim.

'The total area covered by the later eruptives is small, but their wide distribution in small bosses and dikes makes them a conspicuous feature in the geology of the district.

'Quartz Veins.—Quartz veins are exceedingly abundant in the schists of the Klondike series and also occur, but more sparingly, in Quartz veins.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

the Indian River group and the Hunker schists. The veins as a rule are short and small, but often swell out into large lenticular masses of quartz. They follow in the majority of cases the planes of foliation or cut these at a low angle. A few veins were noticed cutting directly across the strike of the rocks, and these as a rule are more regular and persistent than those which follow the foliation; they may belong to a different group. In addition to the multitude of quartz veins varying in size from mere threads up to huge masses nearly a hundred feet in thickness like that on the Yukon River two miles above Caribou Creek, which follow or intersect the schists of the Klondike series, these schists themselves are often more or less silicified along wide zones, occasionally to such an extent as to resemble quartzites.

Character of quartz.

'The quartz in the smaller veins is usually milky or light-grayish in colour and often when weathered assumes a granular appearance. The veins contain occasional crystals and small patches of feldspar and dolomite. The large vein above Caribou Creek has a more compact texture and weathers to a light-yellow colour.

Metallic contents.

'The principal metallic minerals of the veins are pyrite, chalcopryrite, galena (usually argentiferous) and occasionally free gold. The veins are not as a rule well mineralized and the great majority contain nothing except a few scattered grains of pyrite. A number of specimens collected in various parts of the district and analysed in the laboratory of the survey were all barren, with one exception, and that contained only traces of gold. On the other hand, a number of assays made in Dawson from different veins were seen by the writer that showed good values. There can be no question that the placer gold,

Connection of gold with quartz.

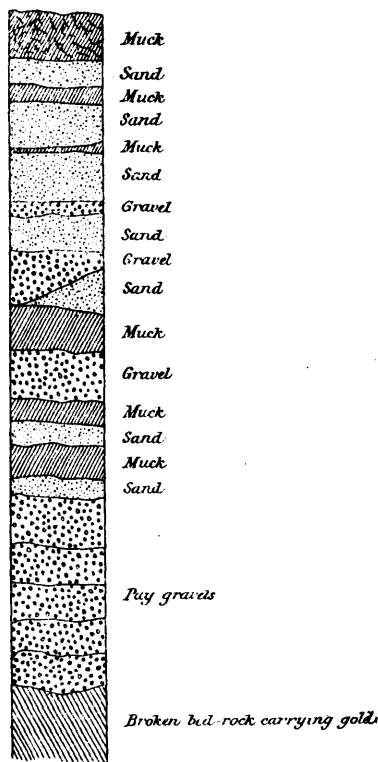
like the accompanying gravels, is of local origin and is derived from the quartz veins and silicified schists of the district. The large nuggets nearly always inclose fragments of quartz, and quartz pebbles specked with gold are occasionally found. A boulder found on No. 4 Bonanza Creek, weighing 60 ounces, contained 20 ounces of gold. Evidence of the local origin of the gold is also afforded by the markedly angular and unworn character of the grains and nuggets found in the gulches and along the upper parts of the productive creeks. It is highly improbable that the gold-bearing veins have all been swept away and their metallic contents concentrated in the valleys, great as the erosion in the district has been, and there is every reason to believe that productive veins or zones of country-rock will eventually be discovered. The prospecting of the past two seasons has resulted in the staking of a great number of quartz claims, but very little development work has so far been done. Prospecting can only be carried on at present over a small portion of the district, as the country-rocks are nearly everywhere concealed beneath a heavy blanket of moss.

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Gravels—

Yukon District—Cont.

Classification of gravels.



' The gravels of the district are of four different kinds, as follows, beginning with the latest:—

Stream-gravels (present).

Terrace-gravels.

River-gravels.

' Old valley-gravels (quartz-drift and yellow-gravels).

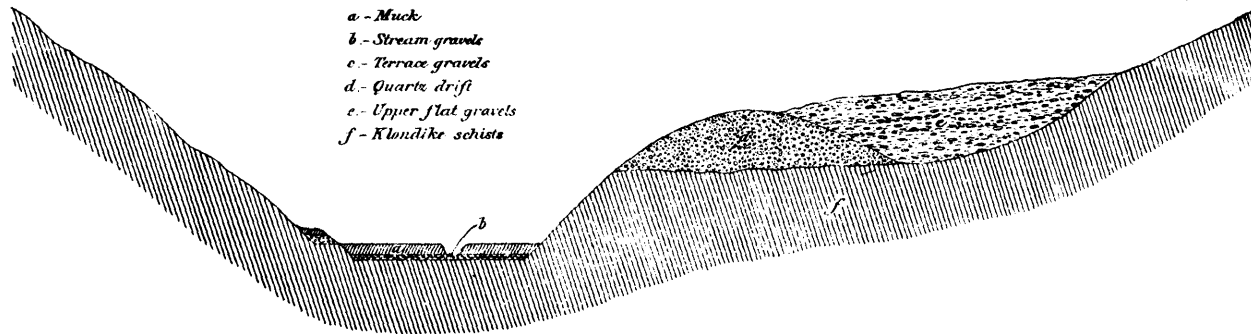
' The gravels are described in connection with the creeks, and with the exception of the quartz-drift will only be briefly referred to here.

' *Stream Gravels.*—The stream-gravels form a sheet generally from four to ten feet in thickness, flooring the bottoms of all the valleys. They rest on broken and decomposed schists, and are overlain by a bed of dark frozen "muck" or peaty matter. They are very uniform in character, and consist entirely of the schists and other rocks of the district.

Section of stream-gravels, claim 27 above Discovery, Bonanza Creek. Scale 4 ft. to 1 in. In the lower parts of the valleys, the schist pebbles are usually flat, but are fairly well worn. They measure, as a rule, from one to two inches in thickness and from two to six inches in length. They lie in a matrix of coarse sand, and are associated with a varying proportion of rounded and sub-angular quartz pebbles and boulders, and, less frequently, with pebbles derived from the later eruptive rocks. Small beds of sand occasionally occur toward the top of the section, but, in most cases, the deposit is remarkably uniform from muck to bedrock. In the upper part of the valleys, the gravels become coarser and more angular, and a considerable proportion of the material consists of almost unworn fragments of country-rock washed down from the adjacent slopes.

' *Terrace Gravels.*—Narrow rock-cut terraces occur in an interrupted manner along Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker creeks, below the level of the old valley, and a wider series along a portion of Dominion Creek, at an elevation of from fifteen to forty feet above the present

- Yukon District—Cont.** flat. The terraces support beds of gravel, usually from six to fifteen feet in thickness, very similar to that in the valley-bottom, but showing somewhat more wear. They are covered in a few places with muck.
- River-gravels** ‘*River Gravels.*—At the mouth of the Hunker and Bonanza creeks the quartz-drift is overlain by a heavy bed of well rounded pebbles, evidently representing a former wash of the Klondike River. The pebbles consist largely of hard slates, quartzites and other rocks foreign to the gold-bearing creeks. Wide terraces built of similar material also occur at the mouth of the Klondike and at intervals along the valley of that river.
- Old valley-gravels.** ‘*Old Valley Gravels.*—These gravels, bordering parts of Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and other creeks of the district, consist of a deposit known as the quartz-drift, resting on bed-rock, and an upper set of flat rust-coloured gravels.
- The quartz-drift.** ‘The quartz-drift differs markedly in many of its characters from any deposit either marine, lacustrine, fluvial or glacial, known to the writer. It is uniformly grayish to nearly white in colour throughout, except near the surface, where it has been oxidized to varying depths and in places has a reddish coloration, and in the upper portions of some of the streams, where the grayish colour becomes somewhat darker. The colour does not vary to any material extent with differences in the subjacent rock, as in many places heavy deposits of the quartz drift, looking almost white at a distance, rest on wide bands of dark graphitic schist. It consists essentially of a compact mixture of small, clear, little worn and often sharply angular quartz grains, and minute scales of sericite, thickly packed with rounded, sub-angular, and wedge-shaped boulders of quartz, and less frequently of grayish mica-schist, the principal rock of the district. The deposit is remarkably uniform from top to bottom. Beds of coarse sand were noticed, but are infrequent, and in the great majority of the sections the silicious sands and the light micaceous minerals have not been sorted into separate beds but remain intimately commingled throughout. The sands become noticeably coarser toward the limit of the deposit on the upper parts of the creeks.
- Boulders in quartz-drift.** ‘The boulders of the quartz-drift are always more or less rounded and water-worn, and are found in all sizes from small pebbles up to boulders two and three feet in diameter. They occur scattered irregularly through the sandy matrix, or roughly stratified in it, but were nowhere found forming heavy homogeneous beds. They do not show evidence of prolonged rolling. Rounded boulders are occasionally present, but in the majority of cases the edges only are worn away, and wedge-shaped sub-angular fragments, still preserving approxi-



Generalized cross-section of Bonanza Valley below Eldorado Forks

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

Yukon District—*Cont.*

mately the shape of the short blunt veins from which they originated, are very common. The proportion of quartz to schist boulders was estimated at fully four to one, and in some sections the ratio is even higher than this. No fragments originating from the bands of dark graphitic schists which cross the valleys at various points, were noticed.

Thickness of quartz-drift.

‘The quartz-drift varies in thickness from a few feet up to about 120 feet, and in width from 300 feet to half a mile or more. The deposit is narrow near the heads of the creeks and attains its greatest development near the lower parts of Hunker and Bonanza creeks, but the increase in volume in descending the valleys is not uniform. It is piled up to great depths on Gold Hill and Adams Hill on Bonanza Creek, decreases in amount on the succeeding hills and in places is absent altogether, and, farther down, after crossing the valley, continues on to the mouth in greatly increased volume.

Overlying gravels.

‘The quartz-drift is overlain in places by loosely stratified gravels of a very different character. These gravels are usually of a rusty colour, are more distinctly stratified than the quartz-drift and consist mainly of flattened schist pebbles and boulders lying loosely in a coarse sandy matrix. Quartz pebbles and boulders are also present, but are less abundant than in the quartz-drift. The passage from one formation to the other is usually gradual, but in some places is fairly abrupt.

Character of these upper gravels.

‘The upper gravels resemble the stream-gravels in the present valley bottom, and have probably a similar origin, but do not carry much gold. They are found on French Hill, Gold Hill, Adams Hill and other places on Bonanza Creek and at several points along Hunker Creek. At Gold Hill they fill a depression about a quarter of a mile in width and 115 feet in depth between the ridge of quartz-drift and the southern slope of the valley. They rest near the valley on the quartz-drift, but further back overlap it and lie directly on the bed-rock. The same relationship between the two deposits obtains on Adams Hill and probably at other points, but it is only at present determinable in places where shafts have been sunk to bed-rock across the whole width of the old valley.

Distribution of old valley-gravels.

‘The quartz-drift and associated upper gravels occur on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks and are found for some distance up Gauvin Gulch and Adams Creek, tributaries of the latter; on Hunker Creek and its tributary Last Chance, and on Quartz Creek and its tributary Little Blanche. They were not found on Sulphur or Dominion creeks or on any of the Indian River tributaries except Quartz Creek.

‘The precise origin of the quartz-drift is still somewhat obscure. It resembles a glacial deposit in appearance, and the writer, as a

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result of a hurried examination in 1898, attributed it in the Summary Report of the Survey for that year, to small local glaciers. Further and more detailed work, however, has failed to reveal any evidences of ice action either on the boulders or on the surface of the bed-rock. It is not a lake deposit, as both the upper and lower surfaces slope up valleys, heading together and running in all directions, and it does not answer to the character of an ordinary stream deposit. The angular character of the grains and the comparatively unsorted condition of the deposit, show that it has not travelled far, and it is probable that it really represents a comparatively sudden inwash from the neighbouring slopes, conditioned by an increase in precipitation acting upon a surface that had previously been deeply decomposed by a long process of subaerial decay, and operating in conjunction with a stream moving slowly down the valley. The boulders were probably rounded to some extent *in situ* and would necessarily suffer more wear on the short journey than the small particles. The sudden and somewhat tumultuous mode of deposition indicated would also account for the marked absence of differentiation of the constituents of the mass into separate beds.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Mode of origin of quartz-drift.

Gold in Gravels—

'Gold in paying quantities occurs in the stream-gravels, the terrace-gravels and the quartz-drift, but so far has not been found in the old valley-gravels overlying the quartz-drift or in the gravels here designated as river-gravels.

Auriferous gravels.

'Gold is found in the stream-gravels everywhere, but in productive quantities only along portions of the valleys. The richest stretches usually occur about midway in the length of the streams. The distribution is however irregular and no fixed rule can be formulated in regard to it. The total length of the paying portions of the different creeks, including some intervening barren parts, aggregates about fifty miles. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the value of this great stretch of pay-gravels, owing to the irregularity of the concentration and the difficulty in obtaining trustworthy returns from most of the mines. It may be stated, however, that the product of a few of the 500-foot claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks will exceed a million dollars each; while a considerable number on the same two creeks (in fact, the majority of the lower Eldorado claims and a few on Hunker Creek) will yield over half a million each, and claims running from a quarter to half a million are common on all these creeks and also on Dominion and Sulphur creeks. Assuming a quarter of a million as the average, and that three-quarters of the claims in the distance given above are rich enough to work, the total value approaches \$95,000,000, a figure

Gold in stream-gravels.

Possible total gold-content of these gravels.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

which is well within the mark. In this rough estimate, no account has been taken of long stretches of gravel on all the creeks, that is too low in grade to work at present, but will eventually become payable with improved conditions and cheaper methods of working, nor does it include probable further discoveries along the numerous gulches and small streams of the district, few of which have so far been carefully prospected.

Gold in terrace-gravels and quartz-drift.

‘The terrace-gravels on Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion creeks include a few rich claims, and a large number that pay fairly well, but statistics of production are entirely wanting.

‘The extensive deposits of quartz-drift along Bonanza, Hunker, Eldorado and Quartz creeks, almost rival in importance the creek gravels themselves. They are everywhere more or less auriferous and are very rich over wide stretches. They suffer, however, from the scarcity of water on the hill-sides, and the ruinous methods the miners are forced to adopt, when operating on a small scale, prevent any but rich claims from being worked.

Methods of working—

Working of creek claims.

‘Creek claims are worked either by sinking and drifting, or by open-cuts. The former method was the one first employed and is still very generally used, as operations can thus be carried on during the winter. The ground is frozen everywhere, and, except where the muck is free from sand or gravel and can be picked out, thawing is always necessary. This is done either by wood fires, heating the water at the bottom of the shafts with hot stones, or by steam thawers. The latter method is gradually superseding the two former and is a very simple one. A small boiler is generally used, from which the steam is passed through rubber hose, to the ends of which pointed steel tubes about four feet in length are affixed. The latter are driven into the frozen gravel, and steam is forced through them for six or eight hours. They are then withdrawn and the thawed material, removed. The points require steam equal to about one horse-power each, and thaw from one to three cubic yards of gravel at a shift. The introduction of the steam thawer is of recent date, and marks a great advance in the mining methods of the district. It thaws more rapidly than wood fires, requires at least a third less wood to do the same work, and can be used in summer as well as in winter. It has also the further great advantage over wood fires of purifying the air in place of fouling it.

Washing.

‘The material drifted out from around the foot of the shaft is piled up in dumps, when the work is done in winter, and washed during the spring floods. In summer work the two operations of drifting and washing the excavated pay-gravels are carried on at the same time, if water can be obtained.

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'Timbering is seldom required in summer and never in winter, as the bed of frozen muck that overlies the gravel forms an extremely tenacious roof, and chambers of astonishing size can be excavated beneath it in winter without danger. In one case on Dominion Creek, a muck roof, unsupported by pillars, covered a vault said to measure 140 feet by 230 feet which remained unbroken until midsummer. It then sank slowly down in one block, until it rested on some piles of waste material which had been heaped up to prevent accidents in case of a collapse. Examples of muck roofs spanning vaults over a hundred feet in width are common on all the principal creeks.

Yukon District—Cont.

Timbering workings.

'In working claims by the second method, that of open-cuts, the first object is to get rid of the muck covering. This is easily done in early spring by taking advantage of the spring floods and leading the water by several channels across the claim. The muck thaws readily, the streams soon cut down to the gravel, and the channels then gradually widen until they meet. In some cases the process is hastened by blowing the walls of the channel down into the stream with powder. When the muck covering is removed, the gravels soon thaw to bed-rock. The upper portion, if barren, is then removed, usually by hand, and the underlying pay-gravel is sluiced in the ordinary way.

Open-cast workings.

'The open-cut method of working claims leads to a more complete extraction of the gold and is the one generally preferred whenever the muck covering does not exceed 10 or 15 feet in thickness, a condition which obtains along the greater part of the principal producing creeks, with the exception of Sulphur Creek.

'The terrace-gravels are usually comparatively thin, and where uncovered by muck, are worked by open-cuts, where covered, by drifts. The pay-gravels in a few cases are sluiced in the valley-bottom, but as a rule are washed in rockers.

Working of terrace-gravels.

'The quartz-drift, like the terrace-gravels, suffers from the scarcity of water, and rockers are employed for washing the pay-gravel at nearly all the working claims. A few of the principal mines have gravity trams, and when arrangements can be made with the owners of the creek claims, the creek water is used for sluicing purposes. The extent and richness of this great deposit appears to fully warrant capital in undertaking the construction of some comprehensive scheme for delivering water along the principal hills, and until this is done the greater part of the deposit must remain unworked.

Of quartz-drift.

'*Machinery*—The employment of machinery in the working of Klondike claims is gradually increasing, but is still insignificant, a fact due largely to the absence of roads and the consequent impossibility of transporting heavy pieces up the creeks. Steam thawers are largely used and steam pumps are gradually replacing hand pumps, Chinese pumps and water-wheels for draining the pits. Steam hoists

Machinery.

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Yukon District—*Cont.*

are employed at a few of the mines, but are not in general use. The greater part of the work of the camp is still done by hand, and this, notwithstanding the fact that, taking into consideration the high price of labour, nowhere in the world could machinery be more profitably employed.

Production of District—

Approximate amount of gold produced.

The gold production of the district can only be given approximately, but the following figures are probably nearly correct.

1897	\$ 2,500,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	16,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$28,500,000

It is unlikely that the rapid increase in production of the last two years will be continued, as serious inroads have already been made on the rich portions of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, and to a less extent on Hunker and Dominion creeks, but the amounts remaining, with the long stretches of medium and low grade gravels still untouched on all the creeks, ensure a high production for a number of years.

*Description of Creeks.**Bonanza Creek—*

Description of Bonanza Creek.

Bonanza Creek is the most important of the gold-bearing creeks of the Klondike district, and is the one on which gold in large quantities was first discovered. It heads in the Dome Ridge with branches of Quartz and Hunker creeks and empties into the Klondike River a mile and quarter above Dawson, after a course in a north-northwest direction of a little over seventeen miles. It has a drainage-area of approximately 113 square miles. It is a comparatively small stream even near its mouth, where it measures, in ordinary stages of the water, about fifteen feet in width by three or four inches in depth on the bars. It flows, however, a steady stream and furnishes at least a sluice head of water throughout the season all along the productive part of the valley. The principal tributaries of Bonanza Creek are Eldorado Creek, Adams Creek, Boulder Creek, Forty-nine Creek and Sixty-seven Creek on the left, and Carmack Forks, Homestake Creek, Gauvin Gulch, Queen Gulch and Mosquito Creek on the right.

Tributaries.

Present valley.

Valley.—The valley of Bonanza Creek is characterized principally by its markedly angular trough-like shape. The present valley has been cut down in the floor of an older valley and that rapidly and almost continuously, as shown by the steep lateral walls and the absence

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of continuous lines of terraces in the newer valley. The present valley usually shows a flat bottom of varying width, commonly measuring from 300 to 600 feet, bounded by steep sides 150 feet high at the Eldorado forks, and gradually increasing in elevation down the valley, or, with a steep wall of the same height on one side, and an easier slope on the other. It follows a sinuous line, bending with short curves round points that project alternately from either side. The present valley is excavated, as a rule, along one side of the older and much wider valley, and the general effect produced is asymmetrical. On one side the slope is broken, at an elevation usually of from 200 to 300 feet, by a rough plain of irregular size, but often a third of a mile wide, beyond which is an easy ascent of a thousand feet or more to the summit of the bordering ridge, while on the other side, the slope though varying in steepness is continuous throughout.

'The plain of the older valley is not noticeable in the upper part of the present valley, but becomes a marked feature at McKay Creek, three miles above the mouth of Eldorado Creek, and is then traceable along the right bank down to the Eldorado Forks. At the Forks it crosses to the left and follows the left bank to Sixty-seven Creek, then re-crosses and continues on down the right side to the point of the ridge separating Bonanza Creek from the Klondike River. Above McKay Creek, the slopes of the valley become more uniform, but continue for some distance steeper on the left limit than on the right. The bottom gradually narrows in until the valley assumes the V-shaped or gulch type and shortly after it terminates in a steep-sided, amphitheatrical depression cut out of the Dome Ridge.

'The grade of the older valley is less than that of the modern one. The rim of the older valley at McKay Gulch is 110 feet above the present valley-bottom; at the Forks it is 150 feet, and at the mouth its elevation is increased to about 300 feet. The grade of the present valley below the Forks averages about fifty feet to the mile, and that of the older valley thirty-three feet to the mile. Between Eldorado Forks and Carmack Forks, the grade of the present channel averages one hundred feet to the mile, and further up it rapidly increases. Besides the wide-spread bottom or plain of the older Bonanza valley, a number of more recent terraces occur at lower elevations. These terraces are rock-cut as a rule, are usually quite narrow, are only traceable for short distances, and occur at irregular heights. They are found at intervals all the way from Lovett Gulch up to near Victoria Gulch.

'*Country Rocks*—The rocks along Bonanza Creek consist almost entirely of the light-grayish and greenish sericite-schists of the Klondike series, alternating in the upper part with bands of green chloritic schists. Narrow bands of dark graphitic schists cross the valley above the mouth at Adams Creek and at one

Yukon District—Cont.

Old high-level valley.

Gradient of old valley.

Terraces.

Country-rocks

Yukon District—*Cont.*

or two other points, and a wide porphyry dike forms a point about a mile below Boulder Creek. The light-coloured schist, which, as elsewhere stated, probably represents a crushed acid eruptive, occurs in heavy beds, in hard flags, and as a finely foliated and soft rock. It is nearly everywhere more or less silicified and incloses numerous quartz veins, most of which run parallel to the schistose structure, although a few cut across it.

Classification of gravels.

'*Gravels*—The gravels along Bonanza Creek fall into five groups. In order of age, commencing with the oldest, the *quartz-drift*, comes first, followed in succession by the associated *yellow-gravels*, the *river-gravels*, the *terrace-gravels*, and the *valley-gravels*. In order of economic importance the present valley-gravels come first, then the quartz-drift, followed by the terrace-gravels. The two other groups have so far not proved productive.

Valley-gravels

'The valley-gravels consist of clean, flat, fairly well worn pebbles mostly from one to six inches in length and one to two inches in thickness, derived from the light-grayish and light-greenish micaceous schists of the neighbourhood, associated with rounded and sub-angular pebbles of quartz, and occasional large quartz boulders usually angular in form. A few pebbles of dike-rock are also usually present. The material is wholly of local origin and is derived from the rocks outcropping along the valley. The pebbles are roughly shingled up stream, lie in a matrix of coarse sand and are occasionally interstratified, especially in their upper part, with beds of sand. They rest on a floor of broken and decomposed bed-rock, into which the gold has often penetrated to a depth of three or four feet. The gravels form a fairly uniform covering of from four to eight feet in thickness all across the flat bottom of the valley. Their width varies with the enlargements and constrictions of the valley, but usually measures from 300 to 600 feet, with occasional enlargements to 900 feet or more. The width increases gradually but irregularly down the valley.

Muck.

'The gravels are overlain by a bed of black frozen muck all along the valley from five to fifteen feet in thickness. The muck occurs in most places in a massive bed, but is also found interbanded with layers of sand. Small beds of impure muck occur in places in the lower gravels almost down to bed-rock.

Terrace-gravels.

'The terrace-gravels have a general resemblance to the stream-gravels. They are formed of the same materials but the pebbles show as a rule more wear. They are roughly stratified and include beds of fine pebbles and sand often showing cross-bedding. The terrace-gravels are of limited extent. They rest on short narrow rock-shelves distributed irregularly along the valley, on flat projecting points; or are built up at the mouths of gulches and streams. Their thickness is

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from six to ten feet. They are uncovered at some points and in other places are deeply buried beneath an accumulation of muck and rocky debris from the sides of the valley. Yukon District—Cont.

'The river-gravels which occur in the lower part of the valley, over-lying the quartz-drift, differ altogether in character from the valley-gravels. They show more wear, are better rounded, and include hard slate, quartzite and other pebbles derived from rocks not found along the creek. They are similar to the gravels in the Klondike River terraces, and as they occur only on the flat plateau separating the lower part of Bonanza Creek from the Klondike, there is little doubt that they represent the wash of the latter stream at a period previous to the general cutting down of the valleys. They measure fully 200 feet in thickness. Similar gravels also occur on the left side of Bonanza Creek, a short distance above Examiner Gulch and extend in a series of descending terraces or benches down Bonanza Creek and the Klondike River, to the Yukon valley. River-gravels.

'The quartz-drift, which with the associated yellow-gravels floors the older and more elevated Bonanza valley, has been described generally on a previous page. This unique and important accumulation of angular quartz grains, sericite and quartz boulders, is extensively, but not continuously distributed along Bonanza Creek. It is necessarily absent where the ancient and modern valleys coincide and has also been swept away in other places by erosion. It is found in descending the creek, covering small areas below McKay Creek and Homestake Creek and a much larger area below Gauvin Gulch. At the latter place it rests on a nearly level rock-floor at an elevation of about 140 feet above the present valley-bottom. It occurs uncovered along the edge of the valley, but farther back is buried beneath an accumulation of loosely stratified gravels and sand. The total width of both deposits at this point measures approximately 2000 feet, and the depth ninety feet. A shaft sunk to bed-rock, 450 feet back from the rim, showed fifty-five feet of the loose upper gravels and thirty feet of quartz-drift. The gravels of the old valley extend from Gauvin Gulch down Bonanza almost to the Eldorado Forks, but the upper gravels only are present along part of this distance, and are also traceable in a narrow band up Gauvin Gulch for a considerable distance, at an elevation of about 100 feet above the stream. Quartz-drift.

'At Eldorado Forks, the plain of the old valley crosses to the left side of Bonanza Creek. A small patch of gravel has been left on the point of the ridge separating the two creeks, and immediately opposite the Forks and extending for some distance up Eldorado Creek and down Bonanza Creek to Big Skookum Gulch, is the important Gold Hill deposit. The gravels here cover an area about half a mile in length Plain of old valley at Eldorado Forks

Yukon District—*Cont.*

by 1,500 feet in width and have a maximum thickness of about 116 feet. The white quartz-drift outcrops at an elevation of 150 feet and appears, so far as can be judged by the shafts, to form a great ridge following the edge of the valley, a hundred feet or more in height and 500 to 600 feet in width, with the hollow behind filled up with the yellow-gravels. The rock surface on which the gravels rest is roughened with small hollows and ridges. It extends back from the river at nearly the same general elevation for several hundred yards, then rises somewhat abruptly to the surface.

At Adams Hill.

'The quartz-drift was not observed between Big Skookum and Little Skookum gulches, but comes in again below the latter on Adams Hill and continues to Adams Creek. The gravels on Adams Hill have a width of 1,200 feet, and a depth, 550 feet back from the rim, of 130 feet. The arrangement of the quartz-drift and the upper gravels is similar to that on Gold Hill. Below the break formed by the valley of Adams Creek, the quartz drift and stratified gravels overlaying it, occur pretty constantly, except where cut away by gulches, all the way down to Forty-nine Creek; and at one point below Mosquito Creek the upper gravels cross the valley and appear in a band 450 feet wide and ten to twenty feet in thickness on the right side. The thickness of the deposit on the left limit often exceeds 125 feet. The width is variable but usually measures from 1,200 to 1,500 feet.

Below Forty-nine Creek.

'Below Forty-nine Creek, the quartz-drift becomes less continuous for some distance. A small patch occurs below the mouth of Forty-nine Creek, a second opposite claim fifty-seven, below Discovery, and another and the last, on the left limit below Sixty-seven Creek. At the latter point it crosses the valley to the right limit above Cripple Creek, and continues down, gradually increasing in width, past Trail and Lovett gulches and across the plateau in which the ridge separating Bonanza Creek from the Klondike River terminates, to the valley of the latter. The volume of the deposit becomes greatly increased after crossing the valley. Its thickness on the hill between Trail and Cripple creeks is 225 feet, and on Lovett Gulch is not less than 110 feet. The width near the mouth of the valley is fully a mile.

Gold contents of gravels.

'*Gold contents of Gravels.*—The creek-gravels of Bonanza Creek have been found productive from near Victoria Gulch down into the eighties below Lower Discovery, a distance, measured along the valley, of over eleven miles. The values are however not uniform, and stretches occur which have proved too barren to work under present conditions. The richest and most uniform part of the creek extends from Victoria Gulch down stream for about two miles. A number of claims in this stretch will yield over half a million dollars each, or at the rate of \$1,000 or more per running foot, while the product of one or two

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claims is expected to double this amount. The gold contents of the gravels diminish on approaching Eldorado Forks but increase again below the Forks. A short stretch of the creek about Discovery claim, half a mile in length, including No. 2 above and the famous fraction at the mouth of Skookum Gulch, is extremely rich and in spots almost fabulously so. There is little doubt that the stream-gravels along this part of the valley have been enriched in places by gold derived from the old valley-gravels, and the same process is noticeable at other points farther down. In the lower parts of the creek, the gold in the gravels becomes finer and less plentiful, but paying claims are being worked almost down to the mouth of the valley. Gold is everywhere present, and many claims too poor to repay the great expense of mining at present, will become valuable with improved methods and reduced cost of supplies and labour.

The Bonanza creek claims are worked both by open-cuts and by sinking and drifting. The former method is the more economical, and is the one generally employed on the more important claims, as the muck covering is comparatively thin in most places and is easily thawed and got rid of by a judicious management of the increased flow of water in the spring. The old plan of sinking and drifting is still employed on some of the claims in summer, increasingly so since the introduction of the steam thawer, and is of course the only method possible in winter.

The terrace-gravels, except on one or two points, are usually quite narrow, and are consequently soon exhausted. They are not so productive as the creek-gravels, but a considerable number of the claims pay good "wages," or from \$8 to \$16 per day per man, and a few yield much higher returns. They are worked largely by rockers.

The quartz-drift or old valley deposit is of scarcely less importance than the creek-gravels themselves. Claims of varying richness, often several tiers deep, have been staked on this deposit wherever it occurs, all the way from McKay Gulch down to the lower end of the valley. The most productive part extends from Eldorado Forks down-stream to near Boulder Creek, a distance of about three miles. Pay-gravels are not, however, restricted to this stretch, as good claims, by which is meant claims that yield over \$10 per day per man, are being worked on the hill below Gauvin Gulch, on Lovett Gulch, near the mouth of the valley, and at a number of other points. The values could not be accurately ascertained, as statements of all kinds are current. "Colours" of gold occur all through the deposit, but the paying portion is usually confined to a band about two feet thick resting on bed-rock. The gold does not penetrate the bed-rock to the same extent as the creek gold, and is also more patchy and irregular in its distribution.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Working of quartz-drift.

'The quartz-drift is not, as a rule, overlain by muck, and the claims in the first tier are usually worked as open-cuts until the gradually increasing thickness of the deposit compels the use of drifts. In the back tiers the claims are worked from shafts. A few of the mines tram their pay-gravels down to the bottom of the valley and use the water of the main creek or some of its tributaries for sluicing purposes; but in the majority of cases the gold is separated from the gravels by the slow and expensive method of rocking. Water is very scarce all over the area of the hill claims, but a small supply, sufficient for rocking purposes, is usually obtainable from the seepage of the mines. The richness of the hill-gravels is demonstrated by the fact that many of the claims yield high returns, notwithstanding the very heavy expense entailed in thawing out frozen gravel and washing the extracted material in ordinary rockers, in a region where labour commands a dollar an hour and supplies are purchased at rates proportionately high.

Character of gold.

'Bonanza Creek gold occurs in coarse, rough and flattish grains in the upper part of the creek, and in heavy flakes in the lower. Nuggets are not plentiful as a rule, but occur in considerable abundance near the mouth of Skookum Gulch, where they are evidently largely derived from the hill-gravels. The value of the gold is variable, but is usually about \$16.50 per ounce. The gold in the quartz-drift is lighter in colour than the creek gold, is of lower grade, and is more angular and includes a large proportion of nuggets.

Bonanza Gulches—

'The most important gulches worked along Bonanza Creek are Ready Bullion, Victoria, Big Skookum and Magnet.

Ready Bullion Gulch.

'Ready Bullion enters Bonanza Creek from the left about a mile and a half above Carmack Forks and several miles above the proved productive part of the creek. It is a typical gulch, about a mile and a half in length, with a fall of nearly 300 feet in the lower mile. The valley is narrow and V-shaped above, but widens out and develops a small flat towards its mouth. The narrow gutter-like bottom of the valley is covered with from four to eight feet of coarse angular gravel and slide-rock, overlain by a few feet of muck. The stream is small, and the scarcity of water interfered seriously with mining operations during the past season. This gulch has been staked for a mile or more above its mouth. Some of the claims afford good prospects, and some gold has been extracted, but the amount of work so far done is insufficient to prove its value. The gold is coarse, rough and angular.

Victoria Gulch.

'Victoria Gulch enters Bonanza Creek from the left, one and three-quarter miles below Carmack Forks and almost at the head of the productive part of the creek. It heads with Gay Gulch, a gold-bearing

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tributary of Eldorado Creek. It is about one and a half miles in length and in character conforms strictly to the gulch type. At the head is a steep regular amphitheatrical depression leading into a narrow angular valley, that gradually enlarges down the stream. It has a fall of about 900 feet. The gravels are coarse and intermixed, especially in the upper part, with unworn slide-rock. They are not deep, ranging in this respect from two to seven feet, and their width is small in the upper part of the gulch. Work has been done along the gulch for a distance of about a mile above the mouth, and on some of the claims very satisfactory results have been obtained. The gold is coarse, and in the upper part of the valley is rough and angular, with unworn edges, looking if it had just dropped out of crevices in the quartz.

Yukon District—Cont.

‘A small tributary of Victoria Gulch known as No. 7, has also been found gold-bearing for a distance of half a mile above its mouth. It joins Victoria Gulch on No. 7 claim above the mouth, and is a short, shallow gulch with a steep grade, the first 1700 feet showing a rise of 400 feet. The pay-streak is narrow, but is fairly rich in places. The gold is coarse and angular, and includes some large nuggets. A flat, oblong, unworn nugget found in No. 7 claim weighed four and one-third ounces.

‘Skookum and Magnet gulches, below Eldorado Forks, differ in character from those just described. They cut through the quartz-drift down into the bed-rock beneath, and have so far not been proved productive beyond the edge of the drift. The rich claims near the mouth of both gulches have evidently derived their supply largely, if not altogether, from this older deposit, and not from original sources, as in the cases of Victoria and Ready Bullion gulches.

Skookum and Magnet gulches.

Eldorado Creek—

‘Eldorado Creek, the most important tributary of Bonanza Creek, is a small stream about seven miles in length and from three to six feet in width at its mouth. It carries, late in the season, barely a sluice-head of water. The valley is flat bottomed for three or four miles above its mouth, but narrow, the flats seldom much exceeding 300 feet in width. The present valley is excavated, like Bonanza valley (of which it is a continuation) in an older and wider one. It shows the same characteristics as Bonanza valley, having a trough-like depression below, 150 feet deep and from 225 to 450 feet in width, above which the slope is continuous and fairly steep to the summit of the ridge on the right limit, but on the left is interrupted by the plain of the old valley, usually about a quarter of a mile in width. At the extremity of the plain the upward slope recommences, but at a lower angle. The

Character of Eldorado Creek.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

plain of the old valley extends along the left bank of Eldorado Creek for two miles above its mouth, and also occurs on the right bank for a short distance, about a mile farther up. The upper part of the valley, from Chief Gulch upward, is narrow, steep, and V-shaped. Narrow terraces occur at intervals in the lower part of the valley but do not form a conspicuous feature.

Country rocks.

'Country-rocks.—A few narrow trap dikes cross the lower part of Eldorado Creek, and narrow bands of dark graphitic schists were noticed in one or two places, but with these exceptions the valley is cut altogether out of the light-coloured micaceous schists of the Klondike series. Quartz veins are everywhere present, and at one point examined carried specks of free gold.

Gravels.

'Gravels.—The Eldorado Creek gravels are precisely similar to those on Bonanza Creek. They consist of from five to nine feet of flat, schistose and angular or rounded quartz pebbles, covering the bottom of the valley in a fairly uniform sheet, overlain by a few feet of frozen muck.

'The old valley-gravels have an elevation above the present valley-bottom, at the mouth of the creek, of 150 feet, and three miles farther up, where they disappear, of 125 feet. They consist, as on Bonanza Creek, of the quartz-drift and an upper series of stratified flat pebbles overlapping the former. Considerable areas of quartz-drift occur at the mouth of Eldorado Creek, forming part of the Gold Hill deposit previously described, and on French Hill immediately below French Gulch, while smaller patches occur about half a mile below French Gulch on the same side, and half a mile below Gay Gulch on the right limit. At the latter point, is the last occurrence of the deposit found in ascending the creek, it is quite narrow and has a thickness of only eighteen feet. It lies in a shallow pitted channel-like depression running parallel to the present valley. At French Hill, a mile and a half further down, when it next appears, it has a thickness including the upper gravel, of over a hundred feet, and a width of half a mile. *'The occurrences between French Hill and Gold Hill are small and unimportant.*

Gold contents.

'Gold contents of gravels.—The productive portion of Eldorado Creek extends from the mouth of the valley up to near Gay Gulch, a distance of about three and a half miles. The gravels along this stretch of the valley are of extraordinary richness, and few breaks have been found in the continuity of the pay-streak. Some of the claims will yield more than a million dollars each, or at the rate of \$2,000 per running foot, while ground running \$1,000 per running foot is common. The pay-gravels extend practically, with varying values, all across the bottom of the valley, and have a thickness of from three to four feet.

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The gold also penetrates the bed-rock to a depth of two feet or more. The upper part of Eldorado Creek has so far not proved productive. Yukon District—Cont.

‘Terrace gravels of moderate richness occur along the valley at intervals from Gay Gulch down to the mouth.

‘The quartz-drift is of less importance along Eldorado Creek than on Bonanza Creek, but has yielded good returns from many of the claims on French Hill.

‘Eldorado gold is very coarse and is often almost unworn. Nuggets are more plentiful than on the other creeks, and are often found in an imperfectly crystalline condition. The gold is lighter in colour and of a somewhat lower grade than that of Bonanza Creek.

Hunker Creek—

‘Hunker Creek is a tributary of the Klondike into which it empties eight miles above the mouth of Bonanza. It heads close to the Dome, with Dominion Creek, and flows in a north-westerly direction. It has a length of fifteen miles, and is about equal in size to Bonanza Creek. The most important tributaries are Last Chance and Gold Bottom creeks, both of which come in from the left.

‘*Valley.*—The valley of Hunker Creek is remarkably similar to that of Bonanza Creek, and like it, its present form is due to a secondary valley sunk in the floor of an older one. The recent valley has a depth in bed-rock, near the mouth, of 300 feet, and including the gravels, of over 400 feet. It is a steep-sided flat-bottomed trough, two to four hundred yards wide near the mouth, gradually narrowing up the stream. Its width is more irregular than the Bonanza valley, and the basins developed at intervals in the lower part are wider. The plain of the old valley is a marked feature from the mouth up to a point half a mile above Gold Bottom Creek, a distance of eight miles. It disappears there but comes in again for a short distance a mile and a-half further up. Hunker valley.

‘A few rock-cut terraces occur below the plain of the old valley, but are seldom very conspicuous. Like those on Bonanza Creek, they are narrow, irregular in height, and usually quite short.

‘*Country-rocks.*—The rocks along the upper part of Hunker Creek consist of the light-coloured sericite-schists and the greenish chloritic schists of the Klondike series, cut by a few small bosses of rhyolite. From Colorado Creek to the mouth the same rocks also occur, but are associated with wide bands of the lead-coloured and dark graphitic schists of the Hunker series, some green schists and occasional bands of limestone. Country-rocks

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Gravels.

' Gravels.—The gravels on Hunker Creek, like those on Bonanza Creek, are of four different kinds, viz., the present creek-gravels, the terrace-gravels, the old valley-gravels and a sheet of river-gravel overlying the latter near the mouth of the valley.

' The creek-gravels are all local in origin, and are similar in character to the Bonanza Creek gravels. They consist of flat schistose pebbles, sub-angular quartz pebbles and boulders, and occasional pebbles derived from the newer eruptive rocks. They have a thickness of from four to ten feet, and are overlain by a bed of muck or peaty material ranging in thickness from about twenty feet downwards. At Discovery, the thickness of both muck and gravel is less than ten feet for a short distance.

' The terrace-gravels are more rounded than the creek-gravels, but are otherwise very similar. They occur in narrow disconnected strips along both sides of the valley at various elevations up to 100 feet above the present valley-bottom. They have a maximum thickness, in the sections examined, of seventeen feet, and in places are of considerable economic importance.

' The old valley-gravels have a wider distribution along Hunker Creek than on any creek in the district. They commence, in descending the valley, in a comparatively thin narrow band on the right limit opposite No. 4 below Discovery, where they occupy a basin-shaped depression on both sides of No. 6 Gulch. They are absent below this point for some distance, but reappear on the left limit half a mile above Gold Bottom Creek, and continue down on the same side, except when broken through by the valleys of the larger tributaries, to Henry Gulch, near the mouth of the valley. A few small patches also occur on the right limit between Gold Bottom and Hester creeks, and below Last Chance Creek the main deposit crosses Hunker valley and continues through in a wide band to the Klondike valley.

Quartz-drift.

' The character of the quartz-drift on Hunker Creek is similar to that on Bonanza Creek. When typically developed it is a grayish, almost white, compact deposit, consisting mainly of sericite, clear angular quartz grains, quartz pebbles and boulders and a few schist pebbles and boulders. It is also overlain in places, as on Bonanza Creek, by a yellowish loosely stratified deposit of flat pebbles, derived mostly from the Klondike schists. The thickness of the quartz-drift between Gold Bottom and Last Chance creeks ranges, as a rule, from twenty to fifty feet, and the width from 500 to 1,500 feet. Below Last Chance Creek it has a thickness of over 100 feet and a width of nearly a mile.

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'The river-gravels are confined to the lower part of the valley, where they cover a flat plateau separating Hunker Creek from the Klondike above their junction, and are also found in a small terrace on the left side. They consist of well rolled and usually small pebbles of slate, quartz, quartzite, schist, granite and sandstone, occasionally interstratified with beds of sand.

Yukon District—Cont.

'*Gold contents of gravels.*—Creek claims of varying richness are being worked along Hunker valley from claim No. 42 above Discovery down nearly to No. 60 below, a distance of about ten miles, and pay-gravels are also reported from several points lower down. A stretch of the creek about three-quarters of a mile in length, about Discovery claim, has proved extremely rich, and in places is stated to yield at the rate of \$1,000 per running foot. Terrace-gravels, affording moderate, and in one or two cases high returns, occur scattered along the sides of the valley from the Forks down almost to the mouth. The quartz-drift has not proved so rich as on Bonanza Creek, but numerous claims yielding fair values are being worked for some distance above and below Gold Bottom Creek and on both sides of the valley below Last Chance Creek.

Gold contents.

'Hunker Creek gold, like that of most of the other creeks, occurs in coarse, bulky grains, with occasional nuggets in the upper part of the valley, and in flatter and smaller grains lower down. In the rich stretch near Discovery claim nuggets are fairly numerous. The gold from about claim No. 45 below down to No. 59 below is generally superficially darkened by iron.

Gold.

'Gold Bottom and Last Chance creeks, the two principal tributaries of Hunker Creek, are both gold-bearing and have been worked to some extent for several miles above their mouths. A band of quartz-drift extends up Last Chance Creek, following the left limit, to No. 15 pup, a distance of two and a half miles, and is fairly rich in places. The gold obtained from the upper part of the band is very angular and is often crystalline.

Tributaries.

Dominion Creek—

'Dominion Creek is the largest and one of the most important of the gold-bearing creeks of the district. It heads with Hunker Creek near the Dome, and flows at first in an easterly direction, but gradually bends around to the south and then to the west before uniting with Australia Creek to form Indian River. Its length, following the valley around its semicircular course, is about thirty miles. The principal tributaries are Caribou, Portland, Laura, Hunter, Gold Run and Sulphur creeks from the right, and Lombard, Remington, Champion, Nevada, Jansen, Kentucky and Rob Roy, from the left.

Dominion Creek.

Tributaries

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Valley.

'*Valley.*—Dominion Creek valley has the general characteristics of the valleys of the district. At its head is a steep amphitheatrical depression, very regular in form, cut into the 'divide' between Dominion and Hunker creeks. Below this a deep, narrow valley is developed, with steep slopes almost meeting below. Further down, the bottom slowly widens out; small muck-covered flats, increasing gradually in width, border the winding stream, the grade diminishes and the slopes up to the high bounding ridges become easier. In the lower part of Dominion Creek the flats have an extraordinary width compared to the size of the stream. From Jansen Creek to the mouth, they nearly everywhere exceed a third of a mile and in places spread out to half a mile or more. The stream itself, at the mouth, has a width of about twenty-five feet with an average depth on the bars of about a foot.

Terraces.

'*Terraces* have been traced along the left limit of Dominion Creek from a point a short distance below Lombard Creek, down to a point below Jansen Creek, a distance of twelve miles. They occur on the same side just above the mouth of Australia Creek, and probably also at points between Jansen and Australia creeks. They have not been found along the right limit. These terraces evidently mark an old stream-level. They are low, seldom exceeding forty feet in height, and in many places are scarcely twenty feet above the present valley-bottom. The terraces do not form a continuous line down the valley. The deposition seems originally to have been very irregular, and they have since been destroyed in many places, by side streams and by erosion.

Country rocks

'*Country-rocks.*—The rocks on Dominion Creek present greater variety than on the other creeks in the district. The upper part of the valley is cut through the grayish sericitic schists of the Klondike series, alternating with bands of greenish chloritic schist. The latter is fairly massive in places and is often filled with grains of pyrite and magnetite. In the central part of the creek the Klondike schists are largely replaced by biotite-bearing schists, greenish schists and hard quartzose schists. Bands of dark graphitic schists are also present, and limestones were found in the right bank opposite claim No. 136, below Discovery, also in the dump on claim No. 123, below Discovery. These rocks resemble the schists on Indian River and are probably largely of clastic origin, and older than the Klondike schists. They are replaced about midway between Gold Run and Sulphur creeks by the area of grayish granite referred to previously as occurring on Sulphur Creek, and this rock continues on to the mouth of the valley, and down Indian River for a short distance.

Gravels.

'*Gravels*—The gravels on Dominion Creek like those of the other creeks of the district are altogether of local derivation, and consist of a mixture of flat pebbles of greenish and grayish sericitic schists in the

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upper part of the creek, the same rocks accompanied by hard quartzose mica-schists below lower Discovery, and with granite in the lower part of the valley. Quartz pebbles and boulders are everywhere fairly abundant as constituents of the gravels and are often of large size. The same passage from angular pebbles in the upper part of the creek to more rounded forms farther down, noticed on the other creeks, also prevails here. Between the two Discovery claims the pebbles are smaller than usual, a fact due to the softness of the country-rock.

Yukon District—Cont.

The thickness of the gravel and overlying muck on Dominion Creek is less than on Sulphur Creek and about equal to that on Hunker Creek. At claim No. 20 above Upper Discovery, in the gulch part of the valley, the gravels have a thickness of three feet and are overlain by about fifteen feet of muck and sand. Between the two Discoveries, the most productive part of the creek, the gravels range in thickness from two to seven feet, and the overlying muck and associated sandy clays from about five to fifteen feet. Farther down, near the mouth of Laura Creek, the thickness of muck and gravel increases to about forty feet. The depth to bed-rock in the lower part of the creek was not ascertained as no work was in progress, but is stated to be about thirty feet.

Thickness of gravels.

The gravel in the terraces resembles that in the creeks, and consists of the same material, somewhat more rounded as a rule; but at a couple of points the terrace is built up of a mass of large angular fragments of bed-rock massed confusedly together. The thickness of the bench-gravels ranges from six to fifteen feet. They are not generally overlain by much muck.

Gold—The most productive part of Dominion Creek extends from near the mouth of Lombard Creek down to a point about half a mile below Lower Discovery, a distance of about five and a half miles. The pay-streak is not uniform along this stretch, and the values, according to the present workings, are very variable. In the richer portions the gold-contents of the gravels approximate \$500 per running foot, and in the poorer parts the returns have not paid working expenses. A great majority of the claims, however, situated along the portion of the creek mentioned, promise good returns if economically worked. Above Lombard Creek, a number of claims have been worked at intervals, mostly by "laymen," for a distance of over two miles, some of which have proved fairly rich. In the opposite direction, claims have been worked for several miles below Lower Discovery. At Claims No. 73D and 74 below Lower Discovery fair pay is stated to have been found. The total length of the creek along which gold in fair quantities has so far been found exceeds eleven miles. In the wide lower part of the creek considerable prospecting has been done all along the valley, mostly, however, as representation work, and dis-

Distribution of gold.

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Yukon District—*Cont.*

coveries of pay-gravel have been reported, but I was unable to verify them.

‘The bench-gravels along the left side of Dominion Creek are of great importance. They commence below Upper Discovery and extend, so far as known, in an intermittent manner down to 133 below Lower Discovery, a distance of over thirteen miles. Their distribution along the valley corresponds in a general way with that of the more productive part of the creek-gravels. They extend, however, somewhat farther down the valley, as a claim was being worked during the past season opposite 133 below Lower Discovery which was said to give good returns. The terrace-gravels about Lower Discovery and up the valley to near Upper Discovery have proved extraordinarily rich in places, and some of the claims have yielded large returns for the amount of work done.

Character of gold.

‘The gold on Dominion Creek, above Lombard Creek, occurs in large, rough, rounded or angular grains and in small nuggets. Farther down a mixture of heavy grains, some well worn and others quite rough, with a more flaky variety and an occasional large well worn nugget are found. A nugget weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces was found on claim No. 2 below Upper Discovery. Towards the lower portion of the productive part of the creek, the gold becomes finer and more flaky and large nuggets disappear.

‘The bench or terrace gold occurs in fairly large, flattened grains, more uniform in size and smoother and more worn than the creek gold. Large pieces are not plentiful, but occasional nuggets are found, the largest known to me weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mining.

‘Mining on Dominion Creek is carried on by the two ordinary methods. The overburden of muck is comparatively thin along the productive portion of the creek, and the conditions are favourable for open work in summer.

‘Mining has been greatly hampered by the excessive freight rates and consequent high cost of supplies and machinery, and the net product of the creek during the past season proved somewhat disappointing, notwithstanding the large gross output. A good wagon-road has, however, now been constructed by the Government, and prices will no doubt in future be materially reduced.

Gulches apparently barren.

‘No pay-gravels have so far been found on the numerous gulches and streams entering the productive part of Dominion Creek, with the possible exception of some benches on Caribou Creek, reported late in the season. Towards the mouth of the creek, Gold Run and Sulphur creeks, two tributaries from the right, are both gold-bearing; but in the upper part the gold, as at present known, is confined almost entirely to

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the main stream-channel. The gold is undoubtedly of local origin, and there is little doubt that discoveries on some of the feeders will eventually be made. Yukon District—Cont.

Sulphur Creek—

‘Sulphur Creek heads in the Dome and empties into Dominion Creek two and a half miles above Australia Creek. It has a length of about seventeen miles measured along the valley. At its mouth it is a stream about twelve feet wide with an average depth on the bars of about six inches. In the productive part of the creek the water-supply is much smaller, but except near the head, one or more sluice-heads of water are usually available. The principal tributaries are Green, Friday, Meadow, and Brimstone gulches on the left, and Quinn and Black Diamond gulches on the right. Sulphur Creek

‘*Valley.*—The valley of Sulphur Creek is sunk from 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the crests of the bordering ridges. The slopes are easy and very uniform, and are somewhat steeper on the right limit than on the left. In the upper part the valley is narrow and gulch-shaped with a steep grade, but it gradually widens toward the mouth, and at the same time the inclination lessens. For some distance above the mouth the grade scarcely exceeds twenty feet to the mile, as measured by the aneroid. The increase in width is fairly uniform, but slight expansions and contractions occur at intervals all the way down. At the mouth of Green Gulch, about five miles from the head of the valley, its bottom is 300 feet wide, and is cut by a narrow muck gorge thirty feet deep, in which the stream, here only about three feet in width, is confined. Seven miles farther down the valley-flat has a width of 750 feet, and near the mouth this increases to nearly a third of a mile. A general cross section of the valley, shows a flat of varying width bordering the stream, from the edges of which the surface rises gently to the bases of the main slopes of the valley; then a sharp ascent of from 700 to 1,000 feet, followed by easier slopes to the crests of the bordering ridges. A marked peculiarity of Sulphur valley is the absence all along its course of well marked terraces. Toward the mouth, breaks in the uniformity of the slope simulating terraces were noticed at several points, but when examined did not carry gravel. Sulphur Creek is singular in this respect, as gold-bearing terraces occur on all the other productive creeks of the district. Small terraces may yet be discovered as the valley has not been fully prospected, but no continuous system exists. Character of the valley.

‘A second peculiarity of the valley is the slight continuous rise, referred to above, between the edge of the flat, bordering the creek, and the base of the hills, amounting in some parts to fifty feet or more.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Bench claims have been staked along this rise, but in the places where shafts have been sunk through it, bed-rock has been found at about the same level as near the creek, and the rise has been shown to be due to a great accumulation of muck. It is possible, however, that in places some terraces may be buried beneath the muck so completely, that no signs of them appear on the surface.

Bed-rock.

Bed-rock.—In the upper part of Sulphur Creek and down to about claim No. 50, below Discovery, the rocks consist principally of the grayish and light-greenish schists of the Klondike series, similar to those found on Upper Bonanza. The schists are cut by numerous quartz veins and by occasional bosses and dykes of rhyolite (?) In the lower part of the valley the schists become coarser, more granular, and appear to change gradually to a granite gneiss, and near the mouth of the creek to a granite. Exposures are scarce along the valley, and the character of the rocks can only be ascertained from specimens obtained from shafts which have been sunk into bed-rock.

Gravels.

Gravels.—In the upper part of Sulphur Creek, where the narrow gulch type of valley obtains, the débris which has accumulated in the bed of the streams consists largely of angular pieces of schists and occasional fragments of little worn quartz that have slipped down the steep hill-sides. Farther down, the flattened schist pebbles become smaller and less angular, are loosely stratified and lie in a matrix of coarse yellowish and grayish sands, and are interstratified in places with beds of sand. In the lower part of the creek the dumps are whitish in colour and resemble at a distance dumps of quartz-drift. The light coloration is due, however, to the decomposed granite rocks into which the lower part of the shafts are sunk. The gravels consist mainly of the greyish and greenish schists of the Klondike series, except on the lower part of the creek, where there is a considerable addition of gneissic and granite pebbles. Quartz pebbles and boulders, angular, sub-angular, or rounded are everywhere fairly abundant, and pebbles of rhyolite, and of a dark coarse augite-porphyrity, the origin of which is unknown, are of occasional occurrence.

Thickness of gravels.

The gravels vary in thickness from two to eight feet or more. In the productive part of the creek they average about three feet, on the claims examined. The overburden of muck on Sulphur Creek is extraordinary heavy, much more so than on the other creeks of the district. On claim No. 36 above Discovery the gravels run from three to three and a half feet in thickness, are overlain by fifty-five feet of frozen muck, so pure, that a shaft was sunk down to the gravel with pick and shovel, no thawing being required. About Discovery the muck is about forty feet in thickness, and on claim No. 33 below Discovery it is thirty feet thick and rests on three or four feet of gravel. In the lower part of the creek the muck thins out

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considerably and the section of both gravel and muck is stated not to exceed twenty to twenty-five feet. No claims were being worked in this part at the time of my visit and I was unable to obtain measurements. Yukon District—Cont.

'Gold contents of gravels.—Claims were being worked on Sulphur Creek at the time of my visit at various points from No. 69 above, to 33 below Discovery, a distance of over ten miles. Claims have also been worked at a profit in the forties below and it is stated on good authority that pay-gravels have been obtained at No. 75 below, increasing the productive part of the creek to about fifteen miles. The gold is distributed somewhat irregularly. The best part of the creek, so far developed, extends from about Green Gulch down to a mile or so below Discovery. It is estimated that in parts of this reach the yield will amount to and in places exceed \$5,000 per running foot, or at the rate of a quarter of a million dollars per claim. Only a few of the claims promise this amount, but good ground has been proven to exist along the greater part of this stretch and but few blanks have so far been found. Gold contents of gravels.

'In the lower part of the creek the valley is wide, and the location of the pay-streak is a lengthy and expensive undertaking. One or more holes have been sunk on most of the claims, but the prospecting so far done has been insufficient to prove their value.

'Sulphur Creek gold is coarse, angular and nuggety in the upper or gulch part of the valley, but lower down becomes finer, shows more wear, and large nuggets are much less abundant. A sample of gold examined, as far down as No. 33 below, was flaky, but still fairly coarse and rough. It is stated that the grains increase again in weight near the mouth of the creek.

'The "black sand" associated with the gold, consists mainly of pyrite, magnetite and hæmatite, derived from the green schists of the district. The larger nuggets hold fragments of quartz, and all the evidence obtainable goes to show that the gold is of local origin, and is derived from the veins and silicified schists of the valley. Black sand.

'None of the tributaries of Sulphur Creek have so far proved productive, but it is highly improbable that the gold is confined entirely to the main valley, and it is confidently expected that future prospecting along the side gulches and streams will eventually reveal other sources of supply.

'The deep bed of muck covering the gravels along the productive part of Sulphur Creek, prevents open work, except in one or two favourable spots, and mining is carried on almost entirely by sinking and drifting. A heavy muck roof entails some extra expense in hoisting, but adds to the safety of the workings. Great depth of muck.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

Gold Run Creek—

Gold Run Creek.

'Gold Run Creek was examined only in a hurried manner for a distance of four miles above its mouth. It is one of the principal tributaries of Dominion Creek from the right and enters the latter stream about four miles above Sulphur Creek. It has a length of about eight miles and a course nearly parallel with that of Sulphur Creek. At its mouth it is a stream about six feet in width by six inches deep on the bars, but five miles above its mouth, its size has diminished to about three feet in width by three inches in depth.

Valley.

'The valley of Gold Run conforms to the general type of the country. It is flat bottomed and about a quarter of a mile wide near the mouth, with an easy gradient, but becomes narrower and rises more quickly towards its head. The bordering ridges are uneven and have a height of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Low terraces occur near the mouth and at some points farther up, but no continuous system exists.

Country-rocks

'The country-rocks are nearly everywhere concealed, but judging from the material on the dumps appear to be mostly green chloritic schists. At claim No. 36 a band of hard, green, rather massive rock crosses and constricts the valley.

Gravels.

'The gravels are more quartzose than is usually the case, and consist of rounded and angular quartz pebbles and boulders of all sizes up to a foot or more in diameter, and flat pebbles of the green country-rock. They range in thickness from five feet down to a few inches, and are overlain by from fifteen to twenty feet of interstratified sand and muck.

Distribution of gold.

'Gold Run Creek is singular in having its most productive part situated towards its mouth. It is possible, however, that discoveries may still be made higher up, as mining has practically only begun on the creek and it has not yet been thoroughly prospected. Claims were being worked, at the time of my visit, from a point about a mile and a half above the mouth, up the valley for about three miles. The best claims, however, so far developed, occur along a stretch of the valley a mile in length, commencing about two miles above its mouth. The gravels along this stretch have proved to be very rich in places and some of the claims have yielded good returns.

'Gold Run gold is coarse and angular and with the exception of a few smooth grains does not show much wear. Nuggets are not plentiful, and none had been found at the date of my visit over an ounce in weight.

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*Quartz Creek—*Yukon District—*Cont.*
Quartz Creek.

'Quartz Creek, a tributary of Indian River, is a stream about nine miles in length, and has a width at the mouth of fifteen feet. It forks repeatedly along its course and with its numerous branches has carved out the widest and most conspicuous basin in the district. The principal tributaries are Calder, Little Blanche and Cañon creeks on the right, and Toronto and Mack's Fork on the left. The valleys of the main stream and the larger tributaries have the usual wide, flat bottoms in their lower parts, and are bordered in places by well marked terraces.

'Quartz Creek was the first creek on which gold was discovered in the district, but the production up to the present time has been comparatively insignificant, and at the time of my visit very little work was in progress on the creek claims. The comparative leanness of the creek-gravels, so far as known, is remarkable, as this stream with its numerous tributaries cuts nearly everywhere through the Klondike schists, the gold-bearing rocks of the district, and has carried away and presumably concentrated the metallic contents of an enormous amount of material.

First discovery of gold.

'Quartz Creek is bordered on the right limit, between Calder and Cañon creeks and for some distance above the latter, by an important terrace built principally of the quartz-drift, the only instance known of the occurrence of this deposit on the Indian River slope. The terrace below Cañon Creek is 110 feet high and in places nearly a third of a mile wide, a shaft sunk on it opposite claim No. 6 below Discovery, 1,100 feet back from the rim, showed about 45 feet of quartz-drift overlain by 55 feet of the upper yellowish gravels. A second deep shaft a short distance lower down, passed through 65 feet of the yellow-drift and six feet of the quartz-drift.

'The Quartz Creek quartz-drift resembles that on Bonanza and Hunker creeks, but is rather darker in colour, shows more distinct bedding, and contains a larger proportion of schist pebbles and boulders. It has proved moderately rich in places and a number of claims are being worked along it with varying success.

'The tributaries of Quartz Creek, more especially those on the right side, afford good prospects, but no important strikes have so far been made on them.

Eureka Creek—

'Eureka Creek flows into Indian River from the south, five miles below Australia Creek. It is a small stream, about eight feet in width where it enters Indian River valley, and about ten miles in length. It divides three miles above its mouth into two nearly equal

Yukon District—*Cont.*

branches, both of which head in a range of high hills that border this part of Indian River valley on the south.

Valley.

‘The valley of Eureka Creek conforms to the general type of the district. In the lower part, the muck-covered flat bordering the stream is from 300 to 900 feet wide, but above the forks it soon contracts into a narrow gulch. A well-defined bench fifty feet in height occurs on the left limit opposite the forks and continues up the creek for a couple of miles. At No. 4 above Discovery, the terrace is ninety feet in height.

Rocks.

‘*Rocks.*—The rocks on Eureka Creek consist of slates, slaty quartzites, dark micaceous schists and green schists, dipping at high angles and striking in an easterly direction. These are the same rocks that are found on the Yukon River below Indian River and on the lower part of Indian River and referred to as the Indian River series. They are older than the Klondike schists which they border to the north, and are probably of Cambrian age. These rocks belong to an entirely different group from those cut by the principal auriferous creeks, and the fact that they are gold-bearing greatly widens the area of possible discoveries.

Gravels.

‘*Gravels.*—The Eureka stream-gravels consist mainly of imperfectly rounded pebbles of dark and greenish schist. Quartz pebbles and boulders, sometimes of large size, are also present, and granite occurs occasionally. In the upper part of the creek, the gravels as usual become coarser and more angular. The bed of stream-gravels is from four to eight feet in thickness and is overlain by from ten to twenty feet of muck. The terrace-gravels consist of the same materials as the stream-gravels but are rounder and more worn. Quartz pebbles also seemed to be rather more abundant.

Yield.

‘The yield from Eureka Creek has so far been small, and at the time of my visit very little work was being done. A few prospecting shafts were being sunk, and at No. 17 above Discovery, a crew of miners were engaged in sluicing with satisfactory results. The gold obtained here was rough and fairly coarse and included a number of small nuggets. The valley-bottom at this point is narrow and steep, but the supply of water, except in the spring, is too limited for ground-sluicing, the method by which it could be worked to the greatest advantage, and is barely sufficient to supply a set of small sluice-boxes.

‘Good prospects have been obtained at several points from the benches along the left limit of Eureka Creek, on which a good deal of work will be done during the present winter, and also on several claims on the right fork and on a branch of the latter.

‘Prospecting on Eureka Creek is an expensive operation. Supplies are packed in by way of the Dome and Sulphur ridge, and are also

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brought up the Yukon and Indian rivers in boats, but both routes are long and difficult, and until the rates are greatly reduced only the richer parts of the creek can be worked at a profit. Yukon District—Cont.

Other streams.

'The flat bottom-land of the Klondike valley below the mouth of Hunker Creek, and more especially from the mouth of Bonanza valley for some distance down, has afforded very good prospects, ten cents or more to the pan being reported from some of the shafts. The valley above the mouth of Hunker Creek has not, so far, proved valuable. Klondike flats

'Indian River, bordering the southern part of the Klondike region, has yielded small amounts of gold from bars. The valley-gravels are also said to yield fair prospects but are not being worked. A wide gravel terrace, that deserves attention, follows the left limit of the valley from the mouth of Australia Creek down to a point below Quartz Creek. It affords colours of gold, but has not been sufficiently prospected to prove its value. Other terraces, all carrying gold to some extent, also occur in places along the right limit, usually near the mouths of the tributaries. Indian River.

'Australia Creek, which unites with Dominion Creek to form Indian River, has been prospected to a considerable extent, but so far as the creek-gravels are concerned, with little result. A well marked and wide terrace, practically a continuation of that on Indian River, follows the left limit of the valley for a number of miles above its mouth. The terrace-gravels have a thickness of over sixty feet in places, and carry small quantities of fine gold from the surface down. A company was engaged during the past season in an attempt to locate a pay-streak, but the result of the operations is not known. Australia Creek.

'All Gold and Too Much Gold creeks, both of which rise near the Dome and near the sources of Hunker and Dominion creeks and flow outward (the former emptying into Flat Creek and the latter, into the Klondike River a short distance below the mouth of Flat Creek), were the scenes of a rush a couple of years ago, but the result has not justified expectations, and at the present time they are almost deserted. All Gold and other creeks.

'Flat Creek is bordered on the east by a plateau fully 600 feet in height and several miles in width, formed entirely of loose gravels, sand, and sandy clay. This formation is quite recent and is usually regarded by the miners as the wash of an old channel of the Stewart. It was only examined at one point and the evidence obtained there pointed to its deposition in a lake-basin. It covers a considerable area, as it is stated to run through from the Klondike to the Stewart and to extend for some distance past both streams. The deposit has been prospected to some extent and shown to contain a small amount Flat Creek.

Yukon District—*Cont.*

of fine gold, but no rich spots have so far been found. It is, however, worth investigation as a possible field for operations on a large scale.

Little general prospecting.

‘ Very little work was done during the past season in the Yukon district, outside the Klondike gold fields. The Stewart River was further prospected by a few parties and reports of strikes on some of the tributaries were current, but it was impossible to learn anything definite about them. A strike is also reported farther to the north on a couple of tributaries of the south fork of the Salmon, and a small quantity of coarse high-grade gold purporting to come from there, was seen by the writer when on the way out. The creeks at the head of Sixty-mile River, which were almost abandoned after the Klondike discoveries, are also again beginning to attract some attention.

‘ The outlying districts have been neglected by the old miners since the Klondike discoveries were made, and the work of the many inexperienced men who have overrun a large part of the country during the past two seasons has been mostly wasted. They followed each other in crowds up and down the main waterways, but did little effective work. As a matter of fact, less genuine prospecting has been done since the Klondike discoveries than in the preceding years, notwithstanding the rush. Thousands of streams in the gold belt stretching for hundreds of miles from Atlin to the Klondike and farther to the north, still remain to be explored, and the work of the prospector will not be completed for many years.’

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia.

Field-work was in progress in three parts of this province during the past season, the Atlin district, West Kootenay and East Kootenay. Mr. J. C. Gwillim, who was appointed to the staff of the Survey in the early summer, and who was at the time in British Columbia, was entrusted with the execution of a preliminary examination and survey of the Atlin region, to which recent important discoveries of placer gold had attracted much attention. Upon this region and the work done in it Mr. Gwillim makes the following report:—

Work by Mr. Gwillim in Atlin District.

‘ Under your instructions, I left Vancouver on May 30, for Atlin, to begin a survey and examination of this district, which has lately become prominent as a placer mining camp.

‘ A. E. Porter was engaged in Vancouver for the season, and along with Mr. McConnell and his party we went north to Skagway, thence over the White Pass to Bennett, which place we reached on June 5. White Pass was nearly clear of snow at this time, but the ice on Summit Lakes was still solid enough to travel on. The upper lakes from Bennett down to Tagish had been open some days, though the spring

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was late. Taku Arm and Atlin Lake had broken up about June 1 At Bennett a Peterborough canoe and other necessary articles were bought, and on June 6, with Mr. McConnell, we went on down Lake Bennett. On June 7, with one man, I began a log and compass survey along Taku Arm, travelling southward from Tagish Lake toward Atlin. British Columbia—Cont

‘The Atlin district became known as a placer field during the summer of 1898, after Fritz Miller and his companions had staked Discovery on Pine Creek. Men went in from many different points; some from Tagish and Log Cabin, and others by way of Taku River and trail to Atlin Lake, so that the principal tributaries of Pine Creek and McKee Creek were staked before winter came. Discovery of Atlin.

‘During the winter and early spring, many who had gone out in the autumn returned, and others came back by way of Log Cabin and the Fantail route from White Pass, overland from Teslin, by way of the Taku trail, and by Gladys or Sucker and Surprise lakes, with dogs or hand-sleighs. In early spring many horses and sleighs went in over the ice by way of the summer route, over Lake Bennett and Taku Arm. Previous to this discovery of gold there is evidence to show that white men had already been through the district, but apparently without finding gold.

‘The method of survey employed by me was that of log and compass traverses of the lakes with micrometer or paced surveys of the country passed over by land, using mountain stations as checks, together with latitude observations. Method of survey.

‘For twenty miles up Taku Arm, rough, bare, limestone ranges extend on either side, rising 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the lake. This same belt of limestone passes eastward across Little Atlin Lake, and thence towards Teslin Lake in an easterly direction. No evidence of ores was met with along this course, although, further eastward, some copper is found in the limestone. Taku Arm.

‘Toochi River comes in from the west, through a low wide gap, eighteen miles from Tagish Lake. It is a good sized stream, flowing over gravel. No bed-rock was seen. Several terraces of fine material—a sandy clay with very few pebbles—cross this valley, the highest of which, two miles back from the lake, stands 230 feet above it. Such terraces, or portions of them, are common throughout the country to the south-east up to a height of 1,800 feet above the lake system, which is itself approximately 2,190 feet above the sea. Toochi River.

‘Two miles south of Toochi River, the white limestone gives place to a different class of rocks and the aspect of the country changes greatly. It has a more worn-down appearance. There are often low foot-hills and broad depressions, characterized by Banksian pine, poplar Shore south of Toochi River.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

and grassy patches. The mountains are in isolated groups, rounded and grassy above the timber, which rarely runs much higher than 1,000 feet above the lake-level. The rocks underlying this portion of the country are various fine-grained igneous and sedimentary materials, usually called "slates," as distinguished from limestone or granite. Often they are greenstone eruptives, or more or less stratified dark, fine-grained rocks, sometimes of igneous origin also; but, proceeding southward, the rocks become well-defined sandstones, slates proper and conglomerates. The general course of these rocks is south-easterly, running towards Atlin Lake.

'Immediately south of the limestone the rocks just mentioned show signs of mineralization. Much of this country-rock is impregnated with iron-pyrites, iron-stained bands and patches are to be seen on the adjacent mountains, and some quartz bodies have already been staked. Little time was, however, spent here, the main object being to get into the Atlin district proper.

Golden Gate.

'Golden Gate, the narrow passage leading into Taku Inlet and Atlin, was reached on June 11. This place is about forty-two miles southwards from Tagish Lake. From Golden Gate the survey was carried eleven miles southward, up the Arm, sandstones, slates and conglomerates continuing. Thence the Arm turns abruptly westward, entering the belt of coast granites and lying between ranges from 3,000 to 3,500 feet high. This extremity of the lake ends in a deep valley some three miles long, floored with fine sand, down which comes a crooked stream, fed by one of the arms of a glacier from the Coast Ranges.

Southern part of Taku Arm.

'Near this southern end of Taku Arm the first occurrence of gold-bearing quartz was noted. Specimens of free gold, gray copper, copper-pyrites and galena were seen from this district. Concerning the extent of these deposits, however, little can as yet be said with certainty, but several quartz veins were seen. A mineralized area of schists appears to lie in the vicinity of Otter Lake, west of the Arm, and on the old Fantail route from Log Cabin. One of the claims in this locality had been more or less worked since the autumn of 1898, but without developing much of value, as far as I could learn. Further work has been done during the past summer near the Arm itself, especially on what are called the Golden Gate discoveries of free gold. These lie some eight miles south of Golden Gate, on the east shore. Very rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been taken from this vicinity, and it is stated a five-ton shipment was made from the Hope claim to a San Francisco reduction company.

Taku Inlet.

'Returning to Golden Gate, we passed for thirteen miles eastward up Taku Inlet to Taku City and Portage, the surrounding moun-

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tains being chiefly composed of slates and the shore low. A portage of a mile and a half leads over a low ridge into Atlin Lake. Aneroid readings make Atlin Lake thirty-eight feet above Taku Arm. The Atlin River flows out of it at this point, and is some two miles long. The water on June 18 was low, but many boats were being tracked up to Atlin Lake. A horse tramway now connects the two lakes. From Taku Portage to Atlin City is four miles across the lake. This place was reached on June 19.

'Atlin City lies on the east shore of Atlin Lake, a mile north of the mouth of Pine Creek. A broad raised valley lies behind the town. This valley continues eastward for some twenty-five miles. It lies in the drainage basin of Surprise Lake, and of Pine Creek, which flows out of it. The rather low, rounded ranges that flank this wide valley, bound the present productive gold-bearing creeks, all of which, excepting McKee Creek, drain into this central valley. McKee Creek is a parallel stream some seven miles to the south with a basin of its own.

'Atlin Lake is a little over sixty miles long, nearly north-and-south. Atlin City is situated about half way down the east side, but the greater area of the lake lies to the south, amongst many islands and deep bays. The northern portion is a straight reach of water leading up to Mount Minto. The main ranges bordering on the lake are in some places isolated by broad depressions or grassy uplands. Their height reaches from 2,000 to over 4,000 feet above the lake, which is itself approximately 2,190 feet above the sea. The general timber-line lies about 1,500 feet above the lake, but sheltered positions carry trees up to 2,000 feet in some places. Above this is a short deciduous scrub, grass and broken rock.

'Twenty-five miles northward from Atlin is a conspicuous isolated mountain that rises from the lake-shore to a height of some 4,500 feet above it. This is a well known landmark, often called "Jubilee Mountain" by the people of the district, but named by the boundary surveyors Mount Minto. Jubilee Mountains proper lie a little further north in the limestone belt. Mount Minto is a mass of granite.

'The Birch Mountains, an equally lofty range, lie ten miles to the south on Goat or Tresa Island. These were climbed and were found to consist of a light-coloured granite porphyry, but are surrounded by low-lying sedimentary rocks. They rise to a height of 4,450 feet above the lake, or 6,640 feet above the sea, this being the greatest altitude reached during the season.

'Generally speaking, the more prominent mountain peaks and ranges are granitic while the lower levels and foot-hills are made up of greenstone, serpentine, quartzites and sandstones. Crystalline white limestone also forms conspicuous ranges both north and south of Atlin.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

‘ Looking westward from Birch Mountains on July 30, the rugged snow-clad Coast Ranges cut off the view at about twenty miles. To the north-east and south-east was a very extensive view over rounded grass-grown mountains towards Teslin Lake and river.

Pine Creek.

‘ Before continuing the survey north of Atlin City, I went up to Discovery, on Pine Creek, the centre of activity in placer mining at that time. As the closed season had been extended until August 1, less work was being done than would otherwise have occurred. Every possible bit of bench or creek ground on the gold creeks was staked, but few men were working. At this time the creek was in flood. Rockers were being used at Willow Creek and along the rocky benches twenty to eighty feet above Pine Creek, with a small supply of water available ; from one to two ounces per day per man was reported as the result.

‘ Productive work was also being carried on at that time on Spruce, McKee, Otter, Wright, Boulder and Birch creeks, whilst many others were being prospected.

Survey north from Atlin City.

‘ On June 21 I engaged another canoeman (W. H. McIntosh) and continued the log and compass survey northward up Atlin Lake.

‘ Four miles from Atlin, on the east shore, the rusty magnesian rocks and serpentines give place to a coarse-grained granite. This granite continues for about forty miles north, toward Little Atlin Lake, where the great white limestone belt is again crossed.

‘ Twenty-nine miles north of Atlin, the British Columbia northern boundary (Lat. 60°) crosses the lake. From Atlin Lake it passes eastward across great swampy flats for twenty miles, thence six miles to the north of Sucker or Gladys Lake to Dawson Peaks or Three Aces, on Teslin Lake.

Little Atlin Lake.

‘ From the north end of Atlin Lake we ascended the Lubbock River to Little Atlin Lake. This is a swift and crooked stream about fifteen miles long. Little Atlin Lake is fourteen miles long and has a greatest width of a mile and a-half. A sounding taken half a mile from shore gave only forty feet. Boggy ground lies to the westward, then limestone ranges. Limestone also forms the White Mountains close to the east shore. Several parties of prospectors seen here had been through the country between this lake and Teslin. They had found little “ slate ” formation and no placer deposits, but some traces of copper and quartz veins.

‘ The height of this lake above Atlin is approximately eighty feet ; above Lake Marsh 115 feet. From the northern end an old Indian trail runs to Tagish Houses, near Lake Marsh. A micrometer survey made this distance seven miles and a half. The same trail is said to

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pass round the north end of Little Atlin Lake, thence eastward, north of White Mountains and over to Teslin Lake. British Columbia--Cont.

'On the way from Little Atlin to Tagish Houses the trail follows a dry pleasant valley containing hay meadows and little prairies with poplar groves. No better looking tract, from an agricultural point of view, was seen during the summer, wild hay being very scarce in Atlin district. From the meadows near the lake, a wagon-road leads to Tagish Police post. This was made by the North-west Mounted Police in order to bring in some 100 tons of hay cut there the previous summer. They also wintered many of the rougher horses in the open, and found them all able to take care of themselves. I am indebted to Inspector Primrose, of the North-west Mounted Police, for courtesy and information, at Tagish post. Trail to Tagish Houses.

'We returned to Atlin on July 4, and continued the lake-survey southward, where the lake widens greatly and has a deeply indented shore-line with many low islands, generally composed of sandstone. A day was spent on McKee Creek, at that time actively worked, and another trip of four days was made up Pike River, along the Taku trail, for twenty-five miles. Only one white man was met on this journey and he had found no good prospects. This river flows along the southern side of a wide depression and empties into Atlin Lake some three miles south of O'Donnell River, which swings in from the north and flows along the north side of the same great valley, the floor of which is chiefly composed of quartzite, grey limestone, conglomerates and soft schistose rocks. Twenty-five miles east the granites appear. Pike River.

'The survey was continued south-westward from Pike River among a labyrinth of islands and deep inlets, showing sandstones and conglomerates, with one small area of basalt.

'Sloco Inlet is the furthest east of the four waterways that lead toward the great glacier which I have called the Llewellyn Glacier. Thirty miles south of Atlin, from Sloco Inlet, a portage one mile long and 320 feet high leads over into Sloco Lake. This lake is 180 feet above Atlin Lake, but drains eastward into the Taku River and thence to Taku Inlet. Its length is seven miles. The water is milky white with suspended mud from the glacier which lies one mile to the west. Sloco Inlet.

'The mountains here rise immediately from the lake. They have a tabular appearance, caused by different bands of volcanic rocks of a basaltic and trachytic character. These mountains rise from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the lake and are pretty close to the ragged Coast Ranges at this point. Some quartz "float" was seen along the south side of the lake, where a stream flows in near the head of the river

British Columbia—*Cont.* which drains this lake, known as the Sloco or Clo-cloheen River. Nothing of value was noticed here in the way of ore-bodies. The latitude of this lake is $59^{\circ} 5'$, it being considerably further south than its position on the maps.

‘Continuing along the southern shore of Atlin Lake, several deep bays occur. The westerly one leading to a glacial river and reaching to within two miles of the glacier front.

Main glacier. ‘The main glacier is a great, gently sloping ice- and snow-field, out of which rise isolated mountains and peaks with wide gaps of sky-line between them. The angle of ascent for the first 2,000 feet is about 7° , after which it becomes much more flat and snow-covered. The ice is much broken where it passes over ridges in the floor beneath, and is not easy to travel on. Indians are said to have crossed over to Taku River and Juneau on this ice, making the distance about sixty miles.

Its apparent recession. ‘Many thousands of tons of granitic boulders and mud are lined along the central part of the ice-tongues that reach down into the low lands about Sloco Lake, Atlin Lake and Taku Arm. These glacier-fronts discharge a large supply of muddy water and sand in the later summer, which often colours the lakes for many miles. Apparently they have lately receded, and also sunk somewhat, since about a mile of stone-packed flats lies beyond the present margin of the ice, and lateral moraines of boulders occur on the hill-sides fifty feet above the surface of the ice-field.

‘The rocks about this district are chiefly granites, greenstones and a reddish-green stratified rock, partly serpentinized. Large masses of granular quartz were seen, but it was apparently barren.

Second bay leading to glacier. ‘Returning north towards Atlin along the west shore, another bay five miles deep swings in toward the glacier and Coast Ranges. Two more muddy rivers enter this bay. The most westerly one being a strong deep stream carrying more water, on July 27, than the Atlin River on June 18. Prospectors seen here spoke of good gold prospects in the vicinity, but nevertheless left the place themselves.

‘Granites, greenstones and some thinly banded limestones and slates compose the northern mountains between this western bay and Taku Arm, which lies about ten miles away, to the north-west.

Channel west of Goat Island. ‘From this bay the narrow western channel was followed between Goat Island and the west shore, the rocks being chiefly sandstones and conglomerates. A low wide gap leads westward, toward Taku Arm, and this appears to connect the soft slates and sandstones of that lake with similar rocks on the southern part of Atlin Lake. These rocks are probably of Cretaceous age.

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'Rocks on Atlin Lake resembling those of the gold-bearing district, were noted between the north end of Goat Island and Taku Portage. There were some greenstones similar to those of McKee Creek and also some hard, jointed, black rocks like those of Birch and Boulder creeks. It is possible that there may be a western extension of these rocks between Atlin Lake and Taku Arm, but none were seen on the Arm itself. British Columbia—Cont.

'Atlin River, seen on July 31, before high-water mark had been reached, was carrying out a large body of water. It was estimated at 100 feet wide, six feet deep and flowing swiftly. Atlin River.

'On August 4, the canoe and outfit was sent up to Surprise Lake, eleven miles east from Atlin and about 850 feet above it. This lake is fifteen and a-half miles long. It lies within a group of rugged granite mountains rising from 3,500 to 4,000 feet above Atlin Lake. This granite is chiefly composed of coarse quartz and felspar. It breaks up easily and apparently constituted much of the glacial drift found to the northward toward Sucker or Gladys Lake. Granite mountains.

'The contact-line of this granite with the slates of the gold-bearing creeks, cuts across the western end of Surprise Lake, just east of Ruby Creek on the north and Wright Creek on the south side. East of this contact and in the granite no producing creeks are yet known. The placer mining, at present, stops abruptly within the slates and greenstones of the gold-bearing creeks. Line of contact.

'The granite here appears to be connected with that seen north of Atlin, on the shore of the lake, and was afterwards traced up Fourth July Creek to Surprise Lake. This creek is also a non-producer at present. From Surprise Lake it continues eastward towards Teslin Lake. The "slate" series has here, therefore, been interrupted and has been found to the north-east in the mountains about Gladys Lake, and in the great extent of country south-east of Surprise Lake. These are to a great extent quartzites, but rocks similar to those found at the head of Ruby Creek recur north-east of this interruption.

'A portage-path ten miles long, leads from the north end of Surprise Lake over to Gladys Lake. The height-of-land between the lakes is nearly 300 feet above Surprise Lake. Heavy banks of glacial drift of local origin cover all these upper valleys and low passes to a height of over 2,000 feet above Atlin Lake. Portage to Gladys Lake.

'Gladys Lake is about 110 feet lower than Surprise. Its length is about twenty miles, and it is drained by a river sometimes known as Thirty-mile River or North River. This river enters Teslin Lake a few miles south of Dawson Peaks or Three Aces, and was not traversed by us. Some maps have made it flow directly north Gladys Lake.

British Columbia—Cont.

into Teslin Lake opposite Ni-sut-lin River. My information is derived from the boundary surveyors. Boats are said to have come up, but the river is rough.

Rocks of Gladys Lake.

‘Very little rock outcrops within the lake-basin. None was seen on its shores and great banks and beds of rather fine drift material cover the depressions. The cherty quartzites commonly seen later along the route to Teslin occur on the hills north of the lake. South of the lake a series of rusty-weathering and black rocks, sometimes nearly a serpentine, was seen. These rocks resemble those found on some of the gold-bearing creeks, especially Boulder and Ruby creeks, and the lower part of Pine Creek.

Streams entering Gladys Lake.

‘Consolation, Davenport, Munro and Che-halis creeks flow into Gladys Lake from the south. Several of these creeks were staked in the early spring on good surface prospects. It was found that values did not increase on sinking into the drift, nor was bed-rock reached; so that they are now abandoned. The statement was made that good prospects ceased on going higher up the creeks above the level of the glacial drift; but, as far as I could observe, no stream of likely proportions is found above that level, although on some there is an almost total absence of such material. Much of this drift is composed of the broken up particles of the gray granites about Surprise Lake to the south of it.

‘Sucker River comes in by a great valley from the south, near the eastern end of the lake. This valley was afterwards crossed on the way from Surprise to Teslin, and is one of the main depressions of the region.

Streams entering Surprise Lake.

‘Returning to Surprise Lake, micrometer surveys were made of Boulder, Birch and Wright creeks, and paced surveys of Ruby and Otter creeks. All these except Ruby were being actively worked for gold.

Journey to Teslin Lake.

‘On August 23, a pack outfit was bought, and a trip begun over to Teslin Lake by way of Wright Creek, across the head-waters of Dixie, and down Zenazie Creek to Sucker River. Crossing Sucker River immediately north of a little lake, we continued up Rapid Roy Creek, which flows round the southern base of Guardian Mountain, a conspicuous landmark. Thence turning to the north and east, we came out to the upper slopes above Teslin Lake, and about fourteen miles from it. Turning southward fourteen miles along the open flanks of the range facing Teslin Lake, we struck the Taku-Teslin trail on Ptarmigan Flats. These extensive flats are without timber and lie about 2,250 feet above Teslin Lake. A steep trail leads down from them some twelve miles, into the valley and across to Teslin post, which was

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reached September 1. The total distance from Atlin to Teslin post by this route is about eighty miles, over easy ground, without bad summits or bog-holes, and with plenty of grass. British Col.
umbia—Cont.

‘The rocks along the route are black “slates” on Wright and Dixie creeks; quartzites and limestones the rest of the way, with a recurrence of black slates at one place on Ptarmigan Flats—the granite being just to the north of the valleys followed. The only evidence of work done was on Rapid Roy Creek, close to Guardian Mountain. Sluicing had been abandoned there. Little evidence of quartz was seen. Rocks noted.

‘Prospectors at Teslin had spent the summer about Jennings River, between Teslin Lake and Dease Lake and McDame Creek. They said it showed poor prospects, little bed-rock, and that the country was mostly swamp, granite and volcanic rocks, basalt and scoria. This district is more heavily timbered than Atlin. Jennings
River.

‘On September 2, we left Teslin post to return to Atlin by way of the Taku trail. Until this date the vegetation in the valley was rank and green; but a quarter of an inch of ice formed the night before we left it. Ptarmigan Flats also had a slight covering of snow. Taku trail
from Teslin to
Atlin.

‘The general direction of Taku trail is south-west. Recrossing Ptarmigan Flats, Hurricane River is reached at twenty-one and a-half miles. Thence rising again, the trail passes over a desolate plateau some 3000 feet above the lakes. This great mountain-mass is composed of a granite, very similar to that of the Coast Ranges. It is strewn with large boulders, and without timber or grass. Seventeen miles west of Hurricane River, a descent is made to Rapid River, thence along a little grassy valley, and along the steep western flanks of a great range of white limestone, down into the valley of the Silver Salmon at its junction with the Nakina River. This point was the furthest south and lowest level reached during the season, and is fourteen miles from Rapid River. The Pike River trail is joined some three miles further back and continues up Silver Salmon valley for seven miles, to the point reached along Pike River on July 12, twenty-two and a-half miles east of Atlin Lake. This trail has little to commend it, and compares unfavourably with the route by way of Surprise Lake. The total length from Teslin post to Atlin is about ninety-four miles.

‘We left Silver Salmon, after connecting with the July survey, and crossed northward to the O'Donnell River. This river was followed twelve miles to Atlin Lake. It flows over a well exposed bed of cherty quartzite and through a limestone cañon.

‘The rocks seen along the Taku trail are chiefly quartzites and granite, with great mountains of limestone near the Nakina River. At Rapid River, there are slates of possibly Cretaceous age. No signs of placer or quartz mining were seen. Rocks seen.

British Columbia—Cont.

‘After reaching Atlin on September 11, a micrometer survey was made up McKee Creek to Otter Creek, and then down Spruce to its junction with Pine Creek.

‘The remainder of the season, until September 28, was spent in looking over some of the quartz locations, and in a trip up Fourth July Creek to the Sunset basin, twenty-five miles north-east of Atlin.

Earthquake.

‘An earthquake movement was felt at 12.45 sun time on Atlin Lake on September 10. This was an undulating motion, lasting about thirty seconds. It was felt as far north as White Horse, and probably further, and was most severe on the coast, where it shook up the glaciers, causing much ice to appear along the steamboat route.

‘The gold-bearing creeks are taken up separately, since they will illustrate the geology and economic relations of the productive area. They are confined, so far as known, to a comparatively small area immediately to the eastward of Atlin, being apparently cut off on the east and north by granites, and on the west and south-west by rocks of sedimentary and aqueous origin, none of which have yet proved to be gold-bearing.

Gold output of Atlin.

‘The output of Atlin division in placer gold is probably under one million dollars for the season. The number of men actually working on the creeks at the busiest time, in August, was between 1,500 and 2,000.

Ruby Creek.

‘*Ruby Creek* lies fourteen and a-half miles east of Atlin. It drains into the north side of Surprise Lake and rises amongst deep valleys seven miles back. The rocks at the head are of a fine-grained black material, probably of igneous origin. They often weather red, and contain patches of a frangible gray limestone, as well as much partly serpentinized rock. These rocks are characteristic of much of the gold-producing district. It will take time to determine them. At present they are called “slates,” but they are often very compact and massive or crystalline, forming a smooth bed-rock when not decomposed. The main bed-rock of this creek is basalt. It has been sluiced with little result. A mountain of scoria—an old volcano—lies on the west side; and the Surprise granites lie along the east side. Only one party, G. B. Parsons and others, were working here, at Discovery claim. All the creek is staked and a good deal of work has been done in the basalt cañon.

Boulder Creek.

‘*Boulder Creek* is twelve and a-half miles east of Atlin and is the furthest east of the producing creeks on the north side of Pine Creek basin. The source is six miles back from the lake in slate and granite mountains. Most of the creek is staked. About two miles was producing, between the First Forks and a little below Discovery.

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'Bed-rock is usually deep, and consists of a rather massive tough black and green material, lower down the stream approaching serpentine. Heavy wash and boulders fill up the narrow gulch, making much work for the individual miner on his 100 feet of ground. Some permanent frost was noted near Discovery on the west side, also a tough clay, beneath which no gold was found. British Columbia—*Cont.*

'Good pay in coarse gold has certainly come out of this creek, from one to two ounces per day per man and nuggets up to an ounce in weight are reported. The gold is usually found on bed-rock and in the loose gravel above it. All the work here is by sluicing and ditching, although water is not abundant, as such short streams are very small during August. This creek falls about 1,400 feet between the Second Forks and Surprise Lake, a distance of three and three-quarter miles.

'*Birch Creek* is nine miles east of Atlin on the same side as Boulder and is of much the same form and character. It heads some five miles back in a great series of dark, fine-grained rocks, apparently stratified. These carry quartz veins, some of which appear to be promising. All this creek is staked, although nothing is being done above the forks three miles and a-half from Pine Creek. From the forks down to Discovery, two miles, active work was going on. Bed-rock is usually deep, and is much the same as on Boulder Creek. A softer magnesian rock, somewhat like that of Pine and Willow creeks, occurs near Discovery. The gold is coarse and is found on or near bed-rock. There is a fall of about 1,000 feet between the forks and Pine Creek. Birch Creek.

'In common with all the creeks on this north side of Pine Creek basin, there is very little or no glacial drift. Since the date of our survey, it is reported that a great part of this creek has been leased for hydraulic mining.

'*Otter Creek.* This creek flows in at the head of Pine Creek from the opposite or southern side, eleven miles from Atlin. It runs in the great drift-covered plateau 1,700 feet above Surprise Lake, and eight miles south-east of it. In common with Wright, Dixie, Spruce and McKee creeks, the upper portions of this stream flow through low grassy ravines or coulées. Little bed-rock is to be seen, all this country being overlain by banks and slopes of clay and boulders, to a great extent above the timber-line. Otter Creek.

'Six miles up, this creek cuts through a ridge of black and grey stratified rocks, forming a little cañon. At this place about twenty men were making 'wages' or better, on August 25. From this point down to a second cañon, near Pine Creek valley, there was nothing being done, bed-rock being heavily covered with drift. The lower cañon is cut through this mixed coarse and fine material to the rocks beneath,

British Columbia—*Cont.* which are quartzites, limestone and a talcose schist, containing large bodies of a barren-looking quartz. A few men were also sluicing at this place. From the upper cañon to Pine Creek there is a fall of about 900 feet. This creek is a little larger than the preceding ones.

Wright Creek. *Wright Creek* flows into Surprise Lake from the south side, fourteen miles east of Atlin. Like Ruby Creek, its basin skirts the western edge of the Surprise granites, and it is the furthest east of the producing creeks. Its upper portions are much like those of Otter Creek, grassy uplands of fine material, with a slate bed-rock in places. The length of Wright Creek is about six miles, its fall from the summit 1,700 feet, and its water supply in August none too large for the work being done.

‘The first three miles up from Surprise Lake are rough and boggy. Little or no bed-rock is visible, and no work was being done. Above this, from twenty-eight below up towards Discovery, there is heavy covering on bed-rock; shafts from ten to fifty feet deep were being sunk, and the only Cornish pump seen in the district was at work here in a forty-foot shaft.

‘From several claims below Discovery to thirty or thirty-five above, bed-rock is rather near the surface, and this stretch of about a mile is being well worked. Bed-rock is a finely cleaved, black shale or slate, heavily impregnated with iron-pyrites. The adjoining hill-sides slope directly from the mountain down to the creek-bed, which has not the flat-bottomed, filled-up appearance seen on Otter and Upper Spruce creeks. Very few boulders encumber this channel, foreign drift being scarce or absent, while the local rocks are too soft to form boulders of any size.

‘The gold is found on bed-rock and in crevices, also along the adjacent banks of broken down slate, quite a large excavation in this having been made near Discovery. It is usually coarse and much mixed with black sand and pyrites, while some native copper is also found, and cinnabar was reported but not seen. The quality of the gold is somewhat finer than Pine Creek gold. Nuggets of several ounces are not uncommon. One, said to be the largest found in the Atlin district, weighed thirty-eight ounces. It was taken from No. 6, below Discovery.

Spruce Creek. ‘*Spruce Creek* is the chief tributary of Pine Creek. Its length is about thirteen miles. The upper portion is simply a low grassy coulée leading over into Dixie Creek at 1,500 feet above its junction with Pine Creek, two miles east of Atlin. Fair prospects are said to be found in the banks and little hills of this upper portion, which are made up of boulders and clay of apparently local origin.

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'At Eagle Point, eleven miles up, there is a little cañon cutting across gray, ribbed rocks with a slate-like cleavage. Work was going on here in September, with good accounts of values taken out. The bench-rock sixty feet above the cañon had been scraped clear of its thin covering of grass-roots and gravel, yielding, it is said, from 50 cents to \$2.50 a pan, coupled with the statement that \$2,800 had been taken off an area of 100 feet square. From one to three ounces per day per man was taken out according to one account. There were about twenty men working here in September. British Columbia' —Cont.

'Below Eagle Point, the creek continues between grassy banks 50 to 100 feet high. This part of the valley-bottom is heavily covered. Much of it has been leased, but no one was working on this stretch of about three miles. Next below is another cañon in greenish-black rocks much like those of Birch and Boulder creeks. A hydraulic company is working here with a single jet. The creek now runs between steep high rock and clay banks, and is practically a gorge where little is being done. Creek below Eagle Point.

'The greatest activity is concentrated for some two or three miles above the junction with Pine Creek. Here are many water-wheels and Chinese pumps, wing-dams and ditches. Several hundred men were working here in September. Tunnels have been driven into the steep side-hills, and are said to reach a gold-bearing gravel at rim-rock, which is wheeled out to the sluices. One eighty-ounce nugget of gold and quartz mixed was taken out below Discovery. The gold is moderately coarse, and is found in bed-rock gravels and on rim-rock. Creek above its mouth.

'Pine Creek is the main gold-bearing creek of the Atlin district, and into it ultimately all the other gold creeks drain, excepting McKee Creek. It empties Surprise Lake, eleven miles east of Atlin, flows for five or six miles in a rather flat valley with little or no bed-rock visible; after which it falls more rapidly, cutting down to bed-rock and forming cañons in several places, until it reaches Atlin Lake, more than 800 feet below its source. Terraced flats stretch across the broad valley at intervals. These appear to be composed of pebbles and clay of glacial origin. Pine Creek.

'The chief productive area centres about Discovery or Pine City. Some two miles of the creek is here being worked with wheels, wing-dams and Chinese pumps. A good ditch has been made by the miners of Willow Creek to supply water for this old channel of Pine Creek. Bed-rock is usually a form of serpentine or a soft gray rock with many dykes. Productive area.

'The gold along the creek is found in layers of gravel on or near bed-rock. Many of the little rocky benches ten to sixty feet above

British Columbia—Cont.

the stream-bed furnish pay with rockers. There appears to be a concentration of gold in places wherever water has acted on the drift materials of the valley.

Willow Creek.

'*Willow Creek* is a wide filled up channel separated from Pine Creek by a little rocky ridge. Bed-rock is serpentine, overlain by gravels and sometimes by a blue clay and gravel. A section of the overburden here, shows from six inches to a foot of black surface soil, then a coarse gravel with more or less gold, below is a stratum of finer material and then more gravel. Two pay-gravels are said to be found, one below the 'muck' and one on bed-rock, but here as elsewhere values are 'spotty.' Some quartz veins, more or less mineralized, cut across the creek above Discovery. They are said to be associated with richer gravels.

'The gold is moderately coarse, often much like flax seed in size and shape, and is valued at from \$16 to \$17 an ounce.

McKee Creek.

'*McKee Creek*, is the only producing creek outside the drainage basin of Pine Creek. Its length is seven miles, draining the ranges immediately south of Atlin on the same side of the lake, seven miles to the south. The upper portion of this creek is nearly flat, the valley passing over into the valley of Spruce Creek. It is heavily covered with drift material, with a point of bed-rock here and there. There is a fall of about 1,500 feet between the upper flats and the lake. The bed-rock is often exposed on this lower portion, and is a rather massive greenstone which wears smooth. The creek-bottom is full of rocks and boulders. A bench or terrace runs along the north bank; otherwise this valley resembles that of Boulder and Birch creeks in most respects. Good pay, or one to three ounces per day per man is believed to have been taken out here. The part of the valley above described extends from Little Eldorado Creek to Discovery, less than one mile; below Discovery much of the ground is leased to the Atlin Syndicate Mining Company. Above Little Eldorado not much is now being done. Shafts sunk some twenty feet on the flats passed through a mixture of gravel and clay without gold.

'A fair supply of water and rapid fall are points in favour of this creek. The adjacent mountains are composed of greenstone, quartzite and limestone. Some quartz veins are staked, also some much oxidized rock on Little Eldorado. A spring of carbonated water issues into the bed of the creek above Discovery.

Other gold-bearing localities.

'This completes the description of the worked or producing creeks. The upper portion of Dixie Creek looks favourable for placer gold, and the lower portion, called O'Donnell River, has been very little

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prospected, although much of it is staked. Moose Creek, southward of Pike River is also staked, but no work was in progress at the time of our visit. Gold is said to be taken out of it by the Indians. British Columbia—Cont.

'The gold-bearing creeks, as far as they are at present productive, lie within the area of certain recognized rocks, consisting to a great extent of serpentines and other magnesian rocks, along the valley of Pine Creek, and of line-grained green and black massive, slates, of probably igneous origin on McKee, Spruce, Boulder and Birch creeks. The only approach to slates proper is found in the black shales or slates of Wright Creek and the gray ribbed rock of upper Spruce and Otter creeks. Rocks characterizing gold-bearing area.

'Little or no gold has been taken from creeks flowing over granite, quartzite or basalt; but the quartzite bed-rock, as well exposed on O'Donnell River, has been very little prospected.

'Most of the valley systems, at their upper levels, show a large amount of drift material of glacial origin. Much of the gold may be the result of a reconcentration of this material, which is usually composed of constituents derived from the adjoining country. Drift deposits.

'On Boulder and Birch creeks there is not much evidence of glacial drift, these valleys were apparently due entirely to erosion by water. The gold appears to be of local origin. It is usually found on the bed-rock of the present or post-glacial streams, whether derived from pre-glacial concentrations or not is yet undetermined. Some of the old channels, benches, and rim-rock deposits, are older water-ways, and some of them appear to have been pre-glacial, more especially in the broad valleys of Pine and Spruce creeks. Relation of gold to these.

'At present profitable work is confined to the flats, bed-rock and benches of the streams cut out since the glacial drift was deposited, together with some adjacent older channels, such as William Creek, wherein boulder-clay and pay-gravels are both found.

'The morainic hills and valley-terraces as a rule are not known to carry gold sufficient for hydraulic working. A certain amount of superficial concentration of gold contained in them, however, appears to have occurred. The definite proof of rich gravels beneath the general burden of glacial drift, would open up large parts of the creeks now lying idle on account of depth of bed-rock. Along the upper portion of the creeks this ground would not be very valuable unless richer than usual, owing to the small amount of water available for mining. Probable importance of pre-glacial gravels.

'Generally speaking the Atlin division still offers considerable inducement in both placer and quartz. In neither case, however, as a "poor

British Columbia—*Cont.* man's" country, or for individual operation, except in special cases and for short times. An area fifteen miles north-and-south, by twenty miles east-and-west, will include all the creeks described, and, as far as known the productive gold field of this district.

'The extension of the "slate" rocks to the north-east, south, and south-east of the present gold field may promise further placer deposits. The particular series of rocks seen about the gold-bearing creeks, however, was only noticed south of Gladys Lake, and were here heavily covered with glacial drift.

Possible quartz mining.

'The position of quartz mining in the district is at present uncertain, but the geological conditions appear quite favourable for the production of ore-bodies. Some strong veins of quartz and sulphide ores have already been staked, as well as some large outcrops of iron-stained rock, said to carry values, but not much can be said about these without a moderate amount of development and good sampling. As far as the surface indications serve to show, there are large bodies of ore or mineralized rock, but neither the value of the contents of these nor the cost of treatment has been ascertained.

Expense.

'Concerning cost of transportation, the district does not appear to be more inaccessible than West Kootenay was eight years ago. Cost of labour is at present five dollars a day without board. A strong camp capable of furnishing a large tonnage of smelting or milling ore of a value of twenty-five to fifty dollars a ton should bring about cheaper transportation and other facilities which would make such values pay to mine.

Exploration so far accomplished.

'The little work so far done amounts to no more than prospect shafts and cross-cuts, and it is unlikely that much more will be accomplished by the individual miners, owing to the cost of material and living. Companies will probably have to take up undeveloped prospects themselves, and so take most of the risk. In the meantime, the claim owner will be wise to spend some money on sampling and assaying before undertaking costly exploration of the ground. The most favourable quartz districts noticed during the summer were north of Golden Gate some twenty miles, on Taku Arm, south of the same place, and about Otter River and lake, also, along the southern fringes of Atlin Lake, and north and west of Surprise Lake.

'There is a large district of intermixed "slate" and granite south-east of the producing gold field, which is worth prospecting but is somewhat remote for quartz mining at present. So far as could be learned, the granites are practically barren, and, except for small quantities of copper, the limestone ranges have up to the present time, also proved

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barren. No district or rock can be condemned as valueless. It is simply stated that appearances favoured the above mentioned localities. ^{British Columbia—Cont.} The Anaconda, should it turn out favourably, will be an object lesson to miners with preconceived ideas, as its associations are of a peculiar character.

‘During July discoveries of native copper were made on the southern shore of Goat Island, nineteen miles south of Atlin. I was not at this place, owing to rough weather on the lake during September, and the claims of other work, and have to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Bramly, a London Mining Engineer, for some account of it and for some specimens of the ore. ^{Native copper.}

‘Fourteen claims have been staked on the course of this discovery. The country-rock in the vicinity is sandstone, but with dykes and igneous intrusions about the southern flanks of Birch Mountains. The vein-matter consists of calcite seams with flakes and slabs of native copper, one of which was a foot in diameter and an inch thick. Besides these thin seams, there is a zone of greenish rock, impregnated with white and red calcite, and specks of native copper. The main rock itself being a green serpentine, representing an altered dyke passing through the sandstones and conglomerates. Other native copper deposits were reported from near Moore Creek, and the glacier front.

‘The Currie Swan is a quartz location made by Joe. Kirkland, on May 21, 1899. It lies three and a-half miles south of Atlin, on the east side, and consists of a number of quartz seams containing galena, lead carbonate and copper stain in a quartzitic country-rock. ^{Metalliferous veins.}

‘The quartz veins found about the western end of Surprise Lake and one towards Fourth of July Creek are, as usual, confined to the so-called slates. Some of these veins are well mineralized with sulphides, and others show fine gold and silver sulphide resembling some of the Kootenay ore-bodies in this report. The usual course of the veins is north or north-east, true. The dips are usually steep.

‘The Pride of Pine Creek and Surprise Mountain Lode, located in August, 1898, by Fritz Miller and other pioneers of the district, on Surprise Mountain, a mile south of the lake and 850 feet above it, are on a strong quartz vein, shown by open-cut to be at least eighteen feet wide, containing galena and some copper-pyrites. This vein is in a band of altered talcose rock, that passes through the usual green and black rocks of this district. Its course is nearly north-and-south. Dip 66° west.

- British Columbia—*Cont.* 'The Lake View group consists of Lake View, Grand View and Last Chance, located in September, 1898, by W. H. Brown and others, and situated half-way between Boulder and Birch creeks, 400 feet above the lake. These cover a well-defined vein three feet wide on the Lake View. Its course is north-northeast; dip 70° westward. It holds galena, zinc blende, silver sulphide and free gold. The country-rock is the same as that of Boulder and Birch creeks. An opening twelve feet deep shows this vein with regular width and good walls. Other parallel veins carrying more sulphides occur in this group.
- Lake View.
- Little Edna. 'The Little Edna mining claim, situated five miles up Birch Creek on the north-east branch, was located August 15, 1899, by V. C. Spaulding and others. It covers a quartz vein six to eight feet wide containing much pyrrhotite and some copper-pyrites. The vein strikes north-northeast and dips 85° westward through a somewhat stratified series of hard black rocks of fine grain. There is a strong foot-wall with over a foot of selvage matter. Other large outcrops of quartz were seen along Birch and Boulder creeks but nothing has been done to prove them.
- Sunset. 'The Sunset group lies twenty miles east of Atlin, over the head of Ruby Creek. Locations were made here on July 15, 1899, by Alex. McDonald and others. This ore-body occurs along with an area of the crumbling gray limestone characteristic of the gold-bearing rocks. Owing to the presence of snow and a cave-in of the open-cut little could be seen of the course and dip of the body of sulphides. As usual, the surface is covered with broken rock, more or less shifted from its original position. The solid sulphide ore-body consists of galena and iron-pyrites; it is over five feet across, while fifteen feet shows more or less impregnation. The course is probably north-east, since other exposures have been found in that direction. Other veins in this vicinity carry copper ores in a quartz gangue.
- 'The Cañon mining claim is situated on Crater Creek, a tributary of Fourth July Creek, fifteen miles from Atlin. There is said to be a strong vein, seven or eight feet wide, of quartz, containing galena. This was staked in the fall of 1898, by O'Neil.
- Anaconda claims. 'Anaconda Group. The claims included in this group lie immediately south and east of Atlin, adjoining the town-site. They were staked by various parties, but have now passed under the control of Lord Hamilton's people, who are developing them this winter. This deposit is very extensive, being in places over 1,000 feet wide, and it cuts across the Pine Creek valley as a distinct band or formation. The rock is a more or less pure magnesian carbonate or magnesite, much intersected by quartz and calcite stringers and seams of oxidized

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material. The rock itself is highly impregnated with pyrites, and some of the little veins carry galena and pyrites, but values in gold are said to be found all through the mass of this altered rock, especially along the oxidized seams and cavities. Of many samples taken by drilling holes all across the outcrop, it is stated that none proved to be barren. During the winter, cross-cuts will be made, under charge of Mr. Featherston, to determine if values continue satisfactory below the surface oxidation. Should this work be satisfactory, there is a great quantity of ore already in sight along the outcrop, and a wide field for operation will be opened.

British Columbia—Cont.

'This rock, examined microscopically and in the laboratory, proved to be an impure magnesite, containing more or less serpentine, quartz and felspar in different specimens, with iron-pyrites and occasionally galena. It is stained in parts bluish-green (probably by nickel) and also contains a green chromiferous mica. This green mica and the possible nickel stain were first supposed by the locators to indicate copper.

Magnesite rock.

'The following mineral specimens were examined in the laboratory of the Survey, besides the ones already mentioned in previous pages:—

Specimens examined in laboratory.

'No. 7. Native copper claims, southern shore of Goat Island, Atlin Lake. "An association of green serpentine with white and red calcite. The serpentine is evidently derived from the alteration of pyroxene pseudomorphs after this mineral being plentiful in the mass."

'Magnesite from a vein cutting weathered slates, about one mile and a half north of Pike River, on Atlin Lake. "A white, compact, massive magnesite, through which is distributed a little white quartz, approximately ten per cent."

'No. 4. From half a mile above Discovery, Pine Creek, crossing the bed of the stream as a vein. "A white crystalline ferri-ferrous magnesite, with which is associated a little white translucent quartz and very small quantities of a green chromiferous mica." Free gold was said to have been found in this, and the green mica was mistaken for copper stain.

'A sample of water taken from the warm springs, ten miles south of Atlin, on the east shore of the lake. "This water, when filtered, was clear and bright, and of a faint brownish-yellow colour. It was devoid of odour or any marked taste. Its total dissolved saline matter was 16.53 grains per imperial gallon. A qualitative analysis showed the presence of:—

Mineral waters.

Soda, very small quantity.

Lime, small quantity.

Magnesia, very small quantity.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

Sulphuric acid, very small quantity.
Carbonic acid, small quantity.
Chlorine, very small quantity.
Silica, trace.
Organic matter, trace.

“Boiling produced a slight precipitate, consisting of carbonate of lime with some carbonate of magnesia.”

‘This spring is luke-warm. It has built up a channel and mounds of calcareous sinter or tufa, and appears to issue from near the contact of the O'Donnell River limestones with quartzites.

‘An examination was also made of the so-called “Soda Water” found in the bed of McKee Creek, a little way above Discovery claim. It is described as a clear, bright and colourless water, devoid of odour or any marked taste. The total dissolved saline matter was 103 grains per imperial gallon. A qualitative analysis showed the presence of :—

Soda, very small quantity.
Lime, rather small quantity.
Magnesia, rather small quantity.
Sulphuric acid, trace.
Carbonic acid, somewhat large quantity.
Chlorine, trace.
Silica, trace.
Organic matter, faint trace.

“Boiling produced a rather small precipitate, consisting of carbonates of lime and magnesia.”

‘This water, when fresh, is sharp and pleasant to the taste. There appears to be considerable free carbonic acid. The only deposit it leaves on the gravels is a stain of iron.

Magnesite.

‘A sample of the white earthy-looking material found immediately behind Atlin town-site in large patches, when examined in the laboratory, was found to consist of “a pure white, more or less firmly compacted, yet readily friable mass of hydromagnesite.” The area of these deposits is some two or three acres. They appear to be at least several feet deep. Some pits sunk for six feet show the same white material. The beds themselves are raised two or three feet above the adjacent low land.

‘From these notes it appears that magnesian rocks and more or less pure forms of magnesite are common in this district. Serpentine and partially serpentinized rocks occupy much of Pine Creek basin. Magnesite occurs both as beds and in veins. True sedimentary slates or schists are not common in this district.

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'Glacial material covers a great portion of the upper valleys and flats to a height of over 2,000 feet above Atlin Lake. Terraces of finer, apparently sorted material, were seen at many different levels from the lake-shores up to a height of 1,800 feet above Atlin Lake. No regular well-defined levels common to more than one valley system were noted, and along the mountain sides above the lake Terrans were usually absent. Across the wide up-land valleys they were common and regular. Some of these banks remote from present streams have been stated to carry colours of gold.

British Columbia—Cont.

Glacial deposits.

'The material which composes the lumpy and less sloping uplands is usually a mixture of sandy clay and partially rounded boulders, the constituents at every place examined being composed of the same rock as the adjacent hills, with an odd boulder of granite or other rock foreign to the locality. Granite boulders were also occasionally seen high up on the mountain sides apart from the general drift material.

'Glacially rounded rock was seen in places on the mountain sides south of Atlin to a height of 600 feet above the lake. The only definite grooves or striations seen were some at the lake-shore, close to Atlin, having a course nearly north-and-south, with the lake trend.

'The Surprise granite has been carried northwards towards Lake and Teslin, and the granite of the great plateau on the Taku trail was found in blocks on the opposite range across Hurricane River, ten miles north of its original position. Otherwise there is little evidence of far removed material. The boulders of the lake-shore and creek-beds being of local appearance. This appears to strengthen the opinion that the placer gold had its origin within the drainage basins where it is now found.

Transport of boulders.

'True boulder-clay is not so commonly found as more or less assorted material, in the form of gravel and sand beds, little hills of coarse material mixed with sandy clay, and long broad terraces, with steep escarpments.

'The present valley system must have been practically cut out before the advent of this glacial covering, and old stream-beds, other than the ones now flowing, may be hidden beneath the drift. The presence of pay gravel in some places near Spruce and Pine creeks, appears to show the probability of pre-glacial channels more or less undisturbed by later events.

Age of valleys.

'The climate of Atlin district is not severe. The vegetation and general dryness point to a small rainfall. The past summer, although unusually wet in southern British Columbia, was not nearly so much so in Atlin, although not so dry as usual.

Climate.

British Columbia—Cont.

'The lakes *en route* probably break up before or about the 1st of June, and do not completely freeze up again until well on in the winter. No noticeable frost was seen from our arrival on June 7 until the night of September 2 at Teslin, in the lower or lake country. Snow fell on the hills 1,000 feet above the lakes on June 17, and on September 1 at Teslin. On the hills about Atlin it came to stay, in part at least, on September 27.

Winter temperatures.

'Two feet of snow is said to have lain round the lake-shore last winter, and more on the mountains. It is not likely that horses would live without care and feeding, except in favourable winters, although they have done so at Tagish. Cold south-easterly winds continually pour in from the gaps of the Coast Ranges during the early summer and fall, otherwise the climate is, as far as known, very much like that of Kootenay, although considerably cooler. The winter weather is said to be bright and calm. It is not severe as compared with the country further inland as the following average temperatures will show :—

	Fahr.
Last half November	6
First half December	28.3
Last half December	16.6
First half January	5.9
Last half January	14.5
First half February	16.5

'The coldest periods coincided with those of West Kootenay last winter, being in November, January 1 and of February 1. The lowest recorded was 32° below zero. From Nov. 22 to December 27 the temperature never fell to zero, and on nineteen days was above freezing point.

Forest.

'The forest growth is not heavy. Banksian pine, black spruce and poplar are the common trees. Cottonwood at the mouths of streams grows to a good size. Black spruce furnishes the timber for building, it rarely has a diameter of over two feet. The areas of such timber land are small, and saw-logs are usually about one foot, by twelve or fifteen feet long. Wild hay is very scarce. Bunch grass is abundant east of Atlin Lake. No pine, tamarack, cedar or hemlock trees were seen, and birch only at Nabina River. Thirty-eight species of plants that appeared to be of interest were collected. These are referred to by Professor Macoun in his report on a subsequent page.

Fruits.

'Attempts to grow garden vegetables on the sandy soil near Atlin have not been encouraging, owing principally to raw pine ground and want of rain. There seems no other reason why these should not be

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successfully grown. The native fruits are—cranberry, swamp cran-
berry, blueberries of several kinds, black and red currants, a few
gooseberries, raspberries and muskeg berries, also service-berry
(*Amalanchier*) of inferior quality.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

‘Transportation to the creeks is by wagon-road and pack-trail, Routes to
costing from one to three cents per pound to the different creeks from Atlin.
Atlin City. Pack animals were cheap during last summer, but as they
cannot probably be kept through the winter, they will be more expen-
sive next season. Acknowledgments are due to many gentlemen for
assistance during the season, especially to Messrs. Frazer and Wheeling
of the P. P. Company, Drs. Runnals and Mitchell and Messrs. Brownlee
and Lowry of Atlin. Also to Alex. McDonald and Messrs. Murray
of Discovery, Pine Creek.

‘There are many routes into Atlin, none of which at present are
cheaper or better than that by way of Skagway, Bennett and Taku
Arm railway and steamboat service, less than twenty-four hours in
transit with fair connections, and a total distance of about 140 miles
from Skagway. This is both a summer and winter route.

‘A probable all-rail route, if such comes to pass, will be via Bennett,
Tagish and Little Atlin Lake. From Tagish over to Atlin by this way
is fifty-eight miles, with a height-of-land at Little Atlin Lake approxi-
mately 115 feet above Tagish and eighty feet above Atlin Lake. The
country is open and not rocky until Atlin Lake is reached. This is
the route followed by the telegraph. The old Fantail route from
Log Cabin is fifty-seven miles; it is a shorter winter trail, for dogs.
By way of Telegraph Creek to Teslin and overland to Atlin, is slow
and circuitous, but suitable for bringing in stock on foot during
summer.’

Mr. R. W. Brock, during the early part of the year, was occupied
in working up the field notes and specimens obtained during the pre-
vious summer in West Kootenay. In the spring he resumed field-work
in this district, accompanied by Mr. W. W. Leach, who devoted special
attention to the geographical and topographical part of the work.

Work by Mr.
R. W. Brock,
West
Kootenay.

Good progress was made toward the completion of the West
Kootenay map-sheet during the summer, although the season proved
to be a remarkably unfavourable one in regard to weather. Mr. Brock
notes the chief features of the work and the results of interest arrived
at, as follows:—

‘On May 19 I left Ottawa with instructions to endeavour to com-
plete the field-work necessary for the publication of the West Kootenay

Area exam-
ined.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

map-sheet. The areas still remaining unsurveyed included all those west of the Columbia River, with the exception of that covered by the Rossland map (already published), a considerable area between Arrow Lake and the Slocan valley (most of the Slocan Slope, including the basin of the Little Slocan, the basin of Cariboo Creek and the country north of this lying in the map-sheet), together with a small triangular area in the lofty mountains east of Kootenay Lake, in the north-east corner of the map-sheet.

Unfavourable weather.

‘ For field-work, the season was exceptionally unfavourable ; the spring was late and snow interfered with the work till well on in July, and from that time on the weather became broken and autumnal. In the early part of August rains set in, and these continued for a month. During this wet weather the mountains were again mantled in snow. The latter half of September was fine, but thereafter the weather again became broken and unsuitable for mountain work. On the other hand, the wetness of the season prevented forest fires and smoke, so that no annoyance was caused from that source.

Surveys made in different districts.

‘ Nelson was again selected as head-quarters for the season. The first work undertaken was a survey of the west shore of Lower Arrow Lake and the country lying immediately to the westward. As a transit and micrometer survey of the east side of the lake had already been made last season, a log-survey of the west shore-line of the lake was considered sufficient. After completing this work, a portage was made from Christie's ranch, at the head of the lake, into Whatshan Lakes. A couple of weeks were spent in surveying these lakes and the country in the vicinity. Although it was now July, there was still too much snow in the high mountains to allow work to be attempted in the Valhalla Mountains, so camp was moved over into the Slocan valley and the western slope of this basin was examined. About July 24, I returned to Arrow Lake and entered the Valhalla Mountains from Long Creek. After working along the Slocan divide a packing trip was made across the Trout Creek and Little Slocan divide into the mountains to the east. Subsequently, returning to the head of Long Creek, the men were sent back to Burton, and Mr. Leach and I descended the valley of the Little Slocan, following it for its entire length and emerging at Park Siding on the Slocan branch of the Columbia and Kootenay division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

‘ Returning to Burton, the area between this place and Slocan Lake, and northward to the edge of the map-sheet, was next surveyed. While this work was being finished, Mr. Leach went over to Kootenay Lakes to try to fill up the blank in the north-east corner of the sheet.

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'The next work undertaken was in the district between Shields Landing and Rossland and westward to the watershed between Sheep and McRae creeks on the Rossland-Gladstone trail. British Columbia—Cont.

'On October 8 the regular field-party was broken up, but a week or ten days was spent in finishing work at several points on Arrow and Slocan lakes that had been left over till the end of the season.

'Upon leaving Nelson on October 20, I went west along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to examine the Shuswap and Nisconlith rocks in their original and typical localities in the area of the Shuswap map-sheet, and to collect representative specimens for comparison with the similar rocks of the Kootenay district. When this work was stopped by snow, I returned to Ottawa.

'In the Summary Report for last year,* a description has been given of the general character of the country between the Slocan and Columbia valleys. With the exception of the Little Slocan, all the valleys tributary to the Slocan from the west are short and steep. They head for the most part in picturesque cirques, in rugged glacier-bearing mountains. From these cirques, in which lakelets are usually found, the streams descend by leaps and bounds. The smaller streams, such as Falls Creek, opposite Silverton, are exceedingly precipitous, forming an almost unbroken succession of cascades and falls. The streams frequently debouch through cañons, although on Slocan Lake this is not so marked a feature as on Lower Arrow Lake. Topographical features.

'Parallel to Slocan Lake, a few miles to the westward, a high range of mountains extends northward from the Valhalla Mountains, forming the watershed between the Slocan and the Columbia River proper. North of the end of Slocan Lake these mountains decline in height.

'Cahill Creek, the north branch of Evans Creek, which heads with Snow and Trout creeks in the Valhalla Mountains, descends in a succession of steps, on almost each of which a lake is found. Beatrice Lake, the largest, is several miles long. It completely fills the fairly wide valley, mountain-walls rising abruptly on either hand to thousands of feet above it. The discharge from this lake is subterranean for three-quarters of a mile, after which it reaches the surface in a number of large springs. This has given rise to the mistaken idea that Cahill Creek has its origin in the pond fed by these springs, and that Beatrice Lake discharges westward, the rising ground between these two points being the watershed. In reality Beatrice Lake is some miles below the head of the stream. Cahill Lake and two others are found, lower Evans Creek

* Summary Report, Geo. Surv. Can., 1898, pp. 64-65.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

down, before this stream unites with the main fork of Evans Creek about half a mile from Slocan Lake.

Little Slocan River.

' The Little Slocan River is the most important branch of the Slocan from the west. In the centre of one of the most mountainous portions of the district, it occupies a valley remarkable for its depth, size and low gradient; for, except at its head and on the smaller branches where the descent is extremely precipitous, its declivity for a mountain valley is strikingly small. It receives numerous tributaries from all directions. About six miles up from its mouth on Slocan River, a large branch, the East Fork, bends round north-easterly behind Perry Ridge, occupying the low valley that runs through to the main Slocan valley near Slocan City. On this branch, a few miles up, are several small marshy lakes. It receives some large tributaries from the Valhalla Mountains to the north. Between it and Malvey Creek, which flows north-east into the Slocan River, is a low marshy divide.

East Fork.

' The East Fork of Little Slocan might easily be mistaken for the main stream, as its valley is wide and its bend gradually north-eastward, while that of the main branch turns sharply north-west, and, for the first few miles, is contracted into a narrow defile. But above this the main valley widens out, takes a northerly bearing and heads in the Valhalla range with that of Long Creek, which discharges into Lower Arrow Lake, five miles below the Needles, and with that of Trout Creek, which falls into Cariboo Creek near its mouth at Burton City. The two large lakes that are shown on this stream in all the previous maps of West Kootenay, as Little Slocan and Beaver lakes, do not exist. This error has probably originated through a misapprehension of the position of the East Fork with its little lakes, which is parallel to the main Slocan valley, separated from it by the narrow elevation of Perry Ridge, and through mistaking this for the main valley, which, above its contracted neck has been unfrequented even by trappers.

Cariboo Creek.

' The drainage of the whole country behind Burton City is effected by Cariboo Creek and its tributaries, Snow and Trout creeks. Cariboo Creek heads in the lofty mountains, whose eastern waters reach Slocan Lake through Nemo, Sawmill and Mill creeks. For the first seven miles its course is northerly. After receiving the North Fork, which heads with Little Trout and McDonald creeks, it takes a course a little south of west. Several streams enter it from the north, the most important being Blue Grouse, Mineral and Granite creeks. About six miles and a-half from Burton, it bends south for a couple of miles when Goat Cañon Creek, a tributary from the east, flows in. From here it turns westward and discharges into the Columbia at Burton City.

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'The main valley of Snow Creek lies east, and, west, but its chief feeders come in mostly from the south, heading in the Valhallas, with Evans and Nemo creeks, which flow into Slocan Lake. It unites with Trout Creek, a short distance from the mouth of the latter. Trout Creek, as before mentioned, heads with the Little Slocan, and has a northerly course to Cariboo Creek, entering the latter near Burton City.

British Columbia—Cont.

'The country to the west of Lower Arrow Lake, while still wholly mountainous, has not the wild, rugged aspect of the district to the east. The mountains are much lower, scarcely reaching 6,000 feet, and have rounded, subdued outlines, in striking contrast to the bold lines of the Valhalla range. The ridges are comparatively level, of rather uniform elevation and are of considerable width, so that this portion of the district presents more of the appearance of a plateau country rendered mountainous by extensive erosion, while that east of the lake conforms to the Alpine type.

Character of country west of Lower Arrow Lake.

'Its system of valleys is complicated and suggestive of great changes in the drainage-system of the country. One of the most important valleys is that of the Whatshan River. It leaves the lake at the Needles and extends north, being the continuation in that direction of the north-and-south valley occupied by the main, central portion of Lower Arrow Lake.

'About three miles and a half from its mouth the Whatshan receives Barnes Creek, which drains a wide valley heading with Fire valley and the Kettle River. About half a mile above the Barnes Creek forks is the outlet of the Whatshan Lakes. These are three in number, connected by short stretches of river. The upper lake is the chief body of water. Their elevation is about 700 feet above that of Arrow Lake. From the outlet to the head of the upper lake is a little over twelve miles in a straight line. Fife Creek enters the lake from the north-west, while east of the main tributary is Stevens Creek.

Its drainage.

'A low pass to the east connects the head of Whatshan Lake with Mosquito valley.

'Between the lower end of Whatshan valley and Fire valley on the west and Arrow Lake on the east, the dividing ridges were cut by several low passes.

'A trail, a little under five miles long, runs from Christie's ranch on Lower Arrow Lake to the Whatshan Lakes.

'Fire valley enters the Columbia valley from the north-west, about seven miles below the Needles. It is deep and wide and affords an

British Columbia—*Cont.*

easy pass to the head of Cherry Creek and the Kettle River. For the first few miles it parallels the lake, separated from it by a low ridge. A wagon-road from the lake, about a mile below the Needles, crosses this ridge into Fire valley, where a number of ranchers have located. From here a trail extends up the valley to the head of Kettle River and to Cherry Creek, there connecting with the wagon-road to Vernon. Fire valley is drained by Inonoakln Creek. Eagle Creek from the west discharges into the lake through the same mouth as Inonoakln Creek.

‘Going south from Eagle Creek are Worthington, Johnston, Cinnamon, Michaud, Bowman, Dog, Pup, Brush, Moberly and McCormick creeks, but of these Johnston, Bowman and Dog creeks are the only ones of any size. They all occupy ordinary transverse valleys, and very often the lower parts of these valleys just before entering the lake are contracted into cañon-like gorges.

‘From above Johnson Creek to Dog Creek, a few miles west of the lake and parallel to it, is a clearly defined ancient valley, the present stream-valleys cutting transversely through it.

Sheep Lake Plateau.

‘The country south of Arrow Lake and west of the Columbia River has the appearance of a plateau of erosion, and may for convenience be referred to as the Sheep Lake plateau, from the largest of the marshy lakes found in its centre. It is drained by Blueberry Creek, which flows from Sheep Lake into the Columbia about six miles below the mouth of the Kootenay, and by Sheep Creek which flows south across the International boundary and thence eastward into the Columbia. To the west it is separated from McRae Creek by Norway and associated mountains; to the south Old Dominion and other high mountains lie between it and the Rossland country.

Railway and trails.

‘A new government trail from Rossland ascends Murphy Creek, crosses into the Sheep Lake plateau and thence over Norway Mountain to Gladstone, on the new Columbia and Western Railway in McRae Creek valley. There is a trail from Shields Landing on Lower Arrow Lake, which ascends Moberly Creek and crosses over to Sheep Lake, there connecting with the Rossland-Gladstone trail. The Columbia and Western Railway, now completed as far as Grand Forks on Kettle River, follows the Columbia River and southern limb of Arrow Lake westward from Robson to Pup Creek, tunnels through from the head of this stream into Dog Creek and crosses the divide from Dog Creek into McRae Creek, which it follows to Christina Lake.

Timber.

‘The country west of the Columbia has suffered greatly from forest fires, so that the trees are now mostly small second-growth. Between

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the Columbia and Slocan valleys some good timber is to be found, although on account of the mountainous character of the country it is, as a rule, too scattered to be of much importance commercially. Some of the valleys have timber of economic value. That of Evans Creek was taken up last summer. But the valley of most importance in this respect is that of the Little Slocan. For almost its entire length the main valley as well as that of the East Fork is timbered with large well formed pine (*P. monticola*), cedar, hemlock and Douglas fir. Red pine (*P. Ponderosa*) is found at the park-like mouth of the valley.

British Columbia—Cont.

'The rocks of the district examined during the season are principally eruptives, although, along the northern portion there is an important area of sedimentary rocks and crystalline schists. A short description of the rocks and their distribution between Burton and Robson, east of the Columbia to the Slocan divide, is given in last year's Summary Report.* The rocks west of Slocan Lake from Little Trout Creek south, are granites, with inclusions of mica-gneiss of greater or less extent. Between Mill and Sawmill creeks is a large inclusion of this gneiss. Southward these gneissic areas become smaller, till they finally disappear altogether.

Geology

'The granite is principally the gray "Nelson" granite; toward the north end of the lake it is usually isomeric, but at the south end and on Perry Ridge it is strongly porphyritic. In the southern Valhallas and on Mulvey Creek and the east part of the Little Slocan, it is squeezed into a banded mica-augen-gneiss. In the central portion of the district it is cut, or altogether replaced, by the light-coloured acid granite. This is a granite composed mainly of isomeric quartz and light-coloured feldspar; the coloured constituents, chiefly biotite, being but sparingly present or entirely wanting, though garnets are not uncommon. Pegmatitic facies are frequently met with, and dykes of this rock cut the parent and the surrounding rocks in great numbers. This rock is largely developed in the Valhallas and along the Slocan divide.

Nelson granite.

'At the mouth of the Little Slocan is an area of garnetiferous gneiss. It extends north-westward to a little above the East Forks, north-eastward to the summit of Perry Ridge, and eastward to the summit of Slocan Ridge. It is in part a granite-gneiss, formed from crushed Nelson granite, but is also in part composed of older rocks, which include limestone and perhaps dolomite bands, thus resembling the rocks of the Shuswap Series. From a few miles below the mouth of the Little Slocan to the Kootenay River, the rock is mainly Nelson granite.

Garnetiferous gneiss.

* Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can. 1898, pp. 65-68.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

Greenstone area.

'The distribution of the rocks west of the Columbia and south of Dominion Mountain is shown on the Trail Creek map.* Along the Middle Fork of Murphy Creek, a band of greenstone extends northward to the Sheep Lake plateau. This greenstone is the more or less altered augite-porphyrity, that is one of the widely distributed West Kootenay rocks. It is much cut up by dykes of various porphyries, lamprophyres, and also by small andesite dykes. At the head of the Middle Fork and in its vicinity, it holds inclusions of a crystalline limestone. Often innumerable reticulating and anastomosing "dykelets" of it have penetrated the included limestone with apparently some absorption of material of the latter. When subjected to subsequent crushing, such a complex produces strikingly perfect pseudo-conglomerates. Of these two types may be distinguished, that in which the matrix is of greenstone and the pseudo-pebble is of limestone, and that in which the matrix is of limestone and the pseudo-pebble is of greenstone. Sometimes porphyry "pebbles" occur as well, where a dyke of the latter has also been broken by the flow of the limestone under pressure.

'The greenstone is cut off along Dominion Mountain by the Nelson granite, which constitutes the chief rock west of the Columbia to about Shields Landing on Lower Arrow Lake. On Sheep Lake plateau also, from the standpoint of areal distribution, it probably stands first, though westward, at the head of Sheep Creek and Norway Mountain, the greenstone is abundant. This granite is often cut by the same intrusions as the greenstone, particularly by wide dykes of a red, probably syenite-porphry from the great mass of these rocks to the north. Inclusions of the greenstone are common in this area of granite. Several small areas of Shuswap-like gneisses and crystalline limestones are also included in the mass of granite in the neighbourhood of Dominion Mountain.

Younger eruptives.

'From Moberly Creek north to Fire valley, the rocks belong to the "younger or red granites." The series is younger than and is intruded in the Nelson granite, and consists of a coarse red granite with a number of still younger porphyries. The granite is a coarse-grained rock in which feldspar, in two varieties, reddish and grayish, (orthoclase and plagioclase), forms the chief constituent; while the others are quartz and a decomposed bisilicate apparently mostly biotite. The porphyries are generally reddish, and appear to be mostly of the family of syenite-porphyries, although they vary in texture, structure and more or less in composition. The principal constituents are orthoclase,

* Map of part of Trail Creek Mining Division. Geologically surveyed by R. G. McConnell.

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plagioclase, biotite, and a diopside-like pyroxene with a little quartz. Felspar is generally the most prominent porphyritic constituent, although in some cases the coloured constituents are also conspicuous. Along their contacts they have usually a well-marked fluxion structure, and trachytic and other effusive facies are common. The eruption of these porphyries has taken place at many successive periods, between which there has been time for the already extruded rock to cool. This is proved by the way in which these dykes cut one another and the distinct salcand along the border of the younger dyke. The greater part of this area consists of a complex of these dykes. They also frequently cut the surrounding older rocks. The white dykes that are found associated with the ore bodies of the district would appear to be an acid facies assumed by these dykes at some distance from the parent mass.

British Columbia—Cont.

‘Near the borders of the main area are numerous inclusions of the older rocks. Often when these are basic, the acid eruptive in innumerable vein-like stringers has eaten into them, leaving reniform nuclei of the original rock. The result is a conglomerate-like mass. Frequently the peripheries of the nuclei are partially altered. These rocks are well seen in the cutting of the Columbia and Western Railway along Arrow Lake. A little north of Fire valley, the red granite is replaced by the white acid granite, that is in all probability merely an acid variant of the former; although the precise nature of the relationship between these two rocks was not proved. The acid granite extends to about Whatshan River, where the older Nelson granite is the country rock. This extends almost to the head of Whatshan Lake and to the bend of the Columbia, just below Mosquito Creek. At Whatshan River it is cut by a gray fine-grained somewhat porphyritic rock consisting mainly of a gray felspar and a bisilicate which has decomposed to biotite and iron-oxide. While younger than the Nelson granite, this rock is older than the acid and red granites. North of Whatshan Lake through to Mosquito Creek, and along the north slope of the mountain south of the Columbia, between Mosquito and McDonald creeks, the rocks are Shuswap-like mica-schists, gneisses and crystalline limestones. Along Cariboo Creek from Mineral Creek to the North Fork and also on the Ruby Mountains, north-east of the divide between McDonald and Little Trout creeks, is a dark grayish-green porphyritic rock. Occasionally this rock is brecciated and fragments apparently of the augite-porphyritic are included in it. Macroscopically it resembles some of the rocks found in the Columbia volcanic group in the southern portion of the West Kootenay sheet. It cuts the sedimentary rocks, but its relationship to the other eruptive rocks

Inclusions of the older rock.

Crystalline schists.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

in this neighbourhood was not clearly ascertained. Besides the porphyry dykes which traverse all the country-rock of the district, there is a series of green and black lamprophyres, which cut all the other rocks. They are to be met with in all parts of the district, but they appear to be particularly abundant in the regions most cut up by the porphyries.

Sedimentary rocks.

‘From Little Trout Creek, near the head of Slocan Lake, to the mouth of McDonald Creek on the Columbia, is a band of dark carbonaceous limestone, calcareous quartzite and slate-like rocks, similar to the Slocan series of the Sandon region, and of which they form the westward extension. They continue northward along the Nakusp and Slocan valley to Summit Lake, where they are cut off by Nelson granite; from McDonald Creek they extend northward along Upper Arrow Lake. Where cut by eruptives, these rocks are often metamorphosed, the carbon being expelled and mica developed, so that instead of presenting a slate-like appearance, they become yellow or gray calcareous mica-schists. Along the south fork of Cariboo Creek, running south from the main band of Slocan rocks and surrounded by granite, is an area of gray mica-schists, that may be the metamorphosed form of the Slocan rocks. No definite information has so far been obtained regarding the date of this series, but they are supposed to be of about Carboniferous age. Unfortunately, the only fossil form so far obtained, does not throw much light upon the question. It is a brachiopod, probably a *Chonetes*, which was found this summer in a carbonaceous limestone boulder, in all probability, from the Slocan series. It was picked up in the drift behind Nelson.

Glaciation.

‘The region examined this summer, as also that examined last season,* furnished additional evidences of the extent of the great Cordilleran glacier. In all parts of the district (except on the actual summits of the Valhalla range where disintegration and weathering have obliterated any traces of glaciation if such existed) are to be found erratics, perched boulders, well marked fluting and striation and every evidence of heavy glaciation, and the general trend of the ice-movement remains constant throughout.

‘A number of the small local glaciers of the Valhalla Mountains were examined; while some show evidences of fluctuations, in general all are retreating.

‘Numerous terraces of silts and gravels, similar to those observed last year along the east shore of Lower Arrow Lake*, were found along the west shore of the lake and along the Whatshan and Slocan valleys.

* Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can. 1898, p. 68.

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'Short descriptions of the nature of the West Kootenay ore-bodies have already been published.* The observations of the past season tend to confirm the opinions already expressed. Additional evidence of the probable relationship between the white porphyry dykes, and the deposits of economic minerals, pointed out in last year's Summary Report, seems to be furnished by the fact that in the districts cut through by these rocks mineralization has taken place; whereas where the dykes are wholly absent, this has not occurred. In the greater part of the Valhalla and Little Slocan country, few of the geological conditions and little evidence of mineralization was observed, and almost no claims have been taken up in this portion of the district.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.
Economic
geology.

'In the northern portion of the district, the dark slate-like rocks of the Slocan series, the same rocks that are found in the highly mineralized Sandon region, occur over a wide area, but it is only at certain points (where these rocks are dyked, and are, in this respect also similar to the Sandon rocks) that mineral impregnation to any important extent has taken place. On Cariboo Creek, such conditions are met with. Consequently there are a number of claims, upon which more or less work is being done. On the Chieftain claims, five men were employed prospecting and developing. The ore consists of auriferous and argentiferous pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and zinc-blende in a quartz gangue. It occurs in small, rudely parallel veins in the dark Slocan rocks. On the Silver Queen, a force of men has resumed work, interrupted in the winter of 1899 by snow slides. Some work was also being done on the Millie Mac. In addition, development-work was being done on a number of private claims. At some points, as on Mountain Meadow claim at the head of Granite Creek, the gray granite is also well mineralized, with veins of argentiferous galena.

Burton City
camp.

'At the Big Ledge, west of Upper Arrow Lake and opposite Halcyon Springs, to which attention was called in my report of last year, considerable work has been done. The information gained regarding the tenor of this mass of sulphides is said to be encouraging. A wagon-road to the deposit was being constructed.

'The new government trail from Rossland to Gladstone has given access to the Sheep Lake and Norway Mountain district, and a large number of prospectors were at work opening up various claim situated in this area.

Where pros-
pectors are at
work.

'At the close of the season, prospectors who had gone from Fire valley into the country at the head of Kettle River, returned with

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can. (N.S.) vol. IX. 1896, p. 27 A. Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can. 1898, pp. 68-69.

British Columbia.—*Cont.*

reports of valuable discoveries in that district. On account of the lateness of the season, I was unable to go into the district to verify these reports, but it seems not improbable that the country west of the large area of eruptives, that occur in such mass about Lower Arrow Lake, conditions may exist similar to those found to the north, east and south of this area, where the country-rock is so richly mineralized, and so many producing mines have been located.

‘In some specimens kindly furnished me from this new locality, is one of a dyke-rock similar to the light-coloured porphyries spoken of as being characteristic of the mineralized portions of West Kootenay. One specimen, said to be from David Whitley’s claim at the head of Kettle River, consisted of jamesonite and native gold. Tellurides, platinum and iridium were supposed to occur, but in the specimens obtained, which Dr. Hoffmann examined, none of these minerals were found, the small metallic grains proving to be pyrrhotite and specular iron.

General progress of West Kootenay.

‘The mineral output of West Kootenay during the past season has been seriously affected by labour difficulties, arising from a reduction of the wage-scale upon the passing of a provincial eight-hour law. Altogether on this account, a number of the mines have been temporarily closed down. Others are doing a little work on contract labour. Many of the mines continuing active operations have been handicapped by the employment of unskilled labour. While the greater part of this district has been affected, the output of the productive Slocan has suffered most severely from these causes. A great number of the miners who abandoned work owing to the labour troubles, took to prospecting or to work on private claims, but for this the weather was very unfavourable. Thus in spite of the improvement in many of the prospects through increased development, and of the additions to the list of shipping properties, the past season has been somewhat disappointing to those who had held the well founded expectations of immediate great progress in West Kootenay.

Rossland.

‘The progress of the Rossland district, however, has been very marked. Although the Le Roy, the greatest producer, cut down its output for some time to enable development work to be pushed ahead, and to execute numerous improvements in the mine, and the War Eagle, the second great producer has been somewhat handicapped in the matter of hoisting, yet in spite of these facts the output for the Rossland district will this year greatly exceed, both in tonnage and value, that of any previous year. There is also every prospect of important additions to the list of shipping mines.’

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Mr. J. McEvoy was engaged during the early part of the year 1899 in completing the work of the previous summer's exploration of the Yellowhead Pass route, from Edmonton to Tête Jaune Cache, and in preparing a report upon the same. British Columbia—Cont.
Work by Mr. McEvoy.

Mr. McEvoy left Ottawa on the first of June for the purpose of making a preliminary geological and topographical examination of the south-western part of the East Kootenay District, B.C. On the work accomplished he reports as follows :—

‘ East Kootenay first attracted attention on account of its placer diggings on Wild Horse Creek, Bull River, Perry Creek and Moyie River. It was the objective point of the Dewdney Trail that was built from Hope on the Fraser River, in 1865. More recently, however, this district has come to notice on account of the discovery and development of lode mines. The construction of the Crow's Nest line has given a great impetus to this industry. Mines that were formerly only shipping a small quantity of ore are now making arrangements for operating on a larger scale and fresh capital is coming in and developing new properties. East Kootenay district.

‘ The part of the district examined is, roughly speaking, seventy miles square. The base of this square is on the International boundary line, extending from the Kootenay River at Tobacco Plains westward to a point opposite the head of Kootenay Lake. A part of the Goat River mining division of West Kootenay is included in this area. It is needless to say that a thorough examination of all this country could not be made in one season's work, but it is hoped that the results, when compiled, will give some information about the geology of a country hitherto practically unknown in that respect, as well as something definite as to its natural resources. Region examined.

‘ The Kootenay River in this district occupies the southern end (in Canadian territory) of the great “inter-montane” valley, whose course has now been traced for over 800 miles in a north-westerly direction from the 49th parallel. The valley attains perhaps its greatest width in this part of its length, being over twenty miles wide a little north of Cranbrook. The greater part of this wide portion of the valley has an elevation of about 300 feet above the river-level, while the low bottom-land of the stream itself, or, as it may be termed, the secondary valley, rarely exceeds a mile in width. Kootenay valley.

‘ Three or four miles to the east of the Kootenay River, the Rocky Mountains rise abruptly, while on the west after a gentle slope for fifteen miles, the mountains of the Selkirk or Purcell range rise more gradually and are deeply penetrated by tributaries of the Kootenay.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

With the exception of two prairies, the St. Mary prairie on St. Mary River and Josephs Prairie on Josephs Creek, and a few smaller areas, the whole of the Kootenay valley is covered with an open growth of large trees. The mountain-slopes are more thickly clothed, except where too precipitous.

Cranbrook to
Wardner.

‘Starting from Cranbrook, which was made head-quarters during the summer, the line of the railway was followed eastward as far as Wardner, passing through Isidore Cañon, a narrow gap through the low ridge of hills lying between Josephs Prairie and the Kootenay River. The rocks are well exposed in the cañon and consist of light-gray slightly schistose felsite, dark-coloured impure quartzite, bands of black slate and some dark-blue flaggy limestone, weathering brownish-yellow, but not containing much magnesia.

‘The age of these rocks must be considered as somewhat doubtful, but from their lithological character and situation it appears very probable that they are referable to the Carboniferous. They extend westward and northward and occupy a considerable area of the wide portion of the valley before mentioned. A few miles before Wardner Station was reached, the hills to the south-west of the railway showed exposures of limestone.

Limestones
south of
Wardner.

‘South of Wardner along the route down the west side of the Kootenay River, this limestone continues as far as Plumbob Creek, a distance of about ten miles. It is generally fine-grained, gray and bluish in colour and sometimes cherty. Some beds occur of a brownish-gray rather crystalline magnesian variety. While no fossils were found to determine the age of these beds, and from their appearance they might belong either to the Carboniferous or Devonian, the fact that Carboniferous rocks are known to occur in many places in the southern interior of British Columbia, and that there is so far no positive information as to the existence of the latter, is perhaps sufficient reason to provisionally class them as Carboniferous. These limestones do not extend very far back from the Kootenay River, for the width of the area does not appear to be more than six miles at any place.

Plumbob
Creek to
Boundary line

‘South of Plumbob Creek, the trail traverses a flat strip of country that extends for several miles back from the river. Near the river are extensive terraces rising from two hundred to three hundred feet above the Kootenay, marked in places by long drift ridges parallel to the valley and some higher ground formed by irregular gravel hills with numerous pot-holes.

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'Along the Kootenay River, about twelve miles below the junction of Elk River, a few exposures show light-yellow fine-grained crystalline dolomite interbedded with siliceous shales. Farther down, at a point, two and a-half miles north of the mouth of Gold Creek, the north end of an area of volcanic rocks is reached. It contains a great variety of greenish amygdaloidal rocks, very fresh in appearance, that are evidently not older than Tertiary. This area extends to the Boundary line, increasing to a width of at least four miles at the southern end.

British Columbia—Cont.
Tertiary rocks on Gold Creek.

'Following up Gold Creek from its mouth, the route crosses first the wide terrace-flat before mentioned and then a series of parallel drift ridges, increasing in elevation as the distance from the river is increased. Only a few exposures are to be found, consisting of thin-bedded quartzites and shaly quartzites, both showing ripple-markings. A mile and a-half above the junction of the South Fork, a trail that leaves the Kootenay River near Plumbob Creek, crosses Gold Creek and leads south-westward to the head of the East Fork of Yahk River. This was one of the exploratory routes for the Canadian Pacific Railway. It joins the present constructed line at Yahk station on the Moyie River. This route was followed to the point where it crosses the Yahk River.

Gold Creek to Yahk River.

'Near the junction of the South Fork and for some distance below it, Gold Creek occupies a deep narrow valley, with wooded hills rising steeply on each side to a height of 1,500 feet. The valley of the South Fork is of the same character for two or three miles, above that it becomes wider and the stream winds about it in a flat valley with natural meadows and willow swamps. A stony terrace-flat forms the divide between a tributary of the South Fork of Gold Creek and the East Fork of Yahk River. The latter stream has a cañon-like valley for nearly its whole length, with steep, almost precipitous sides.

'On the west side of Gold Creek near the crossing, the trail passes over a low hill composed of purplish dolomite thinly bedded and twisted. The remainder of the route shows thin-bedded quartzites and greenish, slightly calcareous flaggy argillaceous shales with some black slate. The quartzites and shales frequently show ripple-marks and rusty spots around cavities that may have been filled with crystals of some mineral, but which are now too indistinct in form to be determined. Mud cracks are preserved in some of the shaly beds. These beds have undergone very little alteration. No signs of schistosity were seen and their attitude is nearly horizontal with occasional low north-easterly dips.

'The East Fork of Yahk River joins the main stream about half a mile north of the Boundary line. The trail then ascends the main stream

Ascent of Yahk River.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

for a distance of five miles, and, crossing there, it runs westward to the Moyie River. Instead of following the trail it was decided to ascend the Yahk River to its head. The general course of the stream is north-and-south, through a heavily wooded country partly overrun by fire. In such a country and without any trail, progress was necessarily slow. Near the head of the river the valley was abandoned and a route was taken along the top of the mountain ridge on the east side. The highest point of the ridge, Yahk Mountain, is about 7,200 feet above the sea. It is the culminating point of all the country south of Cranbrook and between the Moyie and Kootenay rivers. In comparison with the rugged snowy peaks in view both to the east and west beyond its limits, this particular part of the country may be spoken of as rolling and hilly, rather than mountainous.

‘Similar quartzites and shales continue up to this point, with the exception of one small exposure of a coarsely crystalline basic intrusive rock on Yahk River.

Head of Gold Creek.

‘On the north side of Yahk Mountain, a steep descent leads to the head of the main branch of Gold Creek. An old and rather faint trail was followed down that stream, leading back to the main trail near Plumbob Creek. Quartzites and shales are exposed at intervals all the way, with uniformly low dips to the north-east.

Cranbrook to Moyie Lake.

‘Returning directly to Cranbrook, and having secured additional supplies, the next trip taken was southward, to Moyie Lake and thence along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as Creston, near Kootenay Lake. This was the route followed by the Dewdney trail. Running due south from Cranbrook, it passes over a gently-rising flat-topped hill with an elevation of 350 feet above that place, and descends Peavine Creek, a small tributary of the Moyie River to the Lake.

Basic intrusive rock.

‘On the top of this hill there is a considerable area of dark basic intrusive rock, varying in character from place to place. Quartz veins up to two feet and a-half in thickness are found in these rocks, showing a little galena and chalcopyrite (copper-pyrites). Several mining claims have been staked out here. On two of these properties, the Black Bear and the Union Jack, some development work has been done, without so far showing any body of ore that could be profitably worked. Most of the intrusive rocks that were so frequently met with throughout the remainder of the country visited during the season, are of much the same character as these, and are of great significance, being directly connected with the occurrence of mineral veins. They will require to be microscopically examined for determination. Some-

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times they occupy extensive areas and in other cases appear only as narrow dykes, but in whatever form they occur, the discovery of deposits of valuable minerals may be hopefully expected in their neighbourhood. British Columbia—Cont.

'Moyie Lake, is the name given to two bodies of water, three and a-half, and two and a-half miles long respectively, running southward and connected by a narrows a mile and a quarter in length. The exposures along the lake show greenish argillaceous shales and black slates, with light-gray quartzites. Moyie Lake.

'Moyie is a prosperous new town situated on the lower part of the lake and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. On the mountain to the east of, and just above the town, the St. Eugene and Lake Shore groups of mining claims are located. A good account of the development on these properties is given by Mr. W. F. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist * and this need not be repeated here. The dyke along which these claims are located and which is associated with the deposit of fine-grained galena constituting the ore-body, is in some places composed almost entirely of an altered pyroxene, but varies considerably from place to place. It is apparently of more recent origin than the basic intrusions previously mentioned.

'Moyie River, leaving the lake, flows south-westward across the Boundary line, a distance of twenty-four miles in a straight line. The railway follows its north-western bank as far as Rainy Creek, between Yahk and Goatfell stations. Along this part of the route several areas of dark-green intrusive rocks break through the country-rock of massively bedded quartzite. Similar rocks continue westward along the line of railway to Goat River and down that stream to the Kootenay River, where grayish-green schists are found interbedded with thin gray quartzites. This is the first instance seen where the rocks have suffered any great amount of squeezing. Moyie River.

'Kitchener is situated on Goat River where the railway first reaches that stream. On the hills to the south several mining claims have been taken up that show good samples of galena and copper ores.

'Goat River was ascended for a distance of twenty miles above Kitchener, to which point a trail had been cut out. This trail is intended to reach the White Grouse mining camp. It was being rapidly pushed forward at the time of our visit. The rocks seen on Goat River consist of thick beds of quartzite with one or two bands of black slate (probably true argillite). Two areas of basic intrusives were seen cutting these near Leadville Creek. Trail to White-Grouse camp.

* Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C., 1998.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

‘The mountain-ridge running northward from Goatfell station and forming the boundary line between east and west Kootenay, proved to be composed of similar beds of quartzite with one wide band of black slate. The general dip is to the north-west at an angle of 45°. Numerous veinlets of white quartz and specular iron cut these rocks at right angles to the line of strike. Around the head of Kid Creek on this watershed, where the quartzites are somewhat disturbed and folded, larger irregular veins of rusty quartz were seen.

Palmer Bar Creek.

‘Returning to the head of Moyie Lake, the railway line was followed northward from there for a distance of about five miles to Palmer Bar. The place so named is where some shallow bench-diggings have been worked for placer gold, and the small tributary of the Moyie River flowing through it is called Palmer Bar Creek. The gold found here does not appear to have been locally derived, but to have been concentrated from the glacial drift coming from the direction of the lower part of Perry Creek. A number of mining claims are located on the north fork of Palmer Bar Creek and on one of them, the Belleville, a good deal of development work has been done, showing a little galena, zinc-blende and iron-pyrites in a gangue of quartz and calcite. The rocks in this vicinity are gray quartzites, in thick beds, and black slate cut by basic intrusives.

‘From Palmer Bar a trail runs south-westward through a gap in the hills to Nigger Creek near its junction with the Moyie River. The distance is three and a half miles, and the summit of the gap is 500 feet above the railway line.

Nigger Creek.

‘The Pay-roll mine is situated a third of a mile north of the crossing of Nigger Creek. A dyke of dark-green intrusive rock, probably a diorite, running northward, cuts the flat-lying massive beds of gray quartzite. A vein of quartz five feet wide follows the contact on the east side of the dyke for some distance and then cuts through the quartzites. This is exposed in a tunnel a hundred feet long and shows good evidence of continuity. It carries galena and iron-pyrites seams of talc-clay, and is said to assay well. A small vein on another part of this property, cutting across the dyke, showed, in a specimen examined by Dr. Hoffmann, rust-stained quartz, carrying a little telluride of lead (altaite) and some particles of free gold. The specimen is undoubtedly rich in gold, and although there was no gold in the specimen of telluride actually examined, the presence of altaite affords reason to anticipate the discovery of some of the tellurides of gold with which it is frequently associated.

Telluride.

Weaver Creek.

‘Moyie River, below the mouth of Nigger Creek, runs for a couple of miles through a cañon that is impracticable for a roadway. Above

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that point the valley is wide and deeply drift-covered. The lower terraces and sides of the stream have been extensively worked for gold, and some mining has been done on the upper tributaries. One of these, Weaver Creek, judging from the amount of work done, must have yielded a considerable amount of gold. British Columbia—Cont.

‘Perry Creek, a tributary of St. Mary River, was next visited. It drains a portion of the Purcell range of mountains lying between the upper part of Moyie River and the St. Mary River. A trail runs north-westward from Cranbrook, following a slight depression in the low hills, to Booth or Six-mile Creek, near the mouth of Perry Creek, a distance of six and a-half miles. It then turns to the south-west and follows up Perry Creek. Old Town, the chief camp on this stream in the placer-mining days, is five miles above Booth Creek. Cranbrook to Perry Creek.

‘The first exposures seen along this trail consist of black slaty shale and impure quartzite, both somewhat disturbed. About half way to Booth Creek the effect of pressure becomes apparent in the rocks. Where this was first noticed, in alternating beds of shale and quartzite, the shale has assumed a schistose structure while the quartzite is only partly crushed. Farther on, between Booth Creek and Old Town, the rocks are completely altered to greenish schists. There is very little quartzite in these rocks. They appear to have been originally of the same character as those seen along the upper part of Moyie Lake, but the latter have remained comparatively unaltered. Along Perry Creek, above Old Town, greenish and gray, thinly-foliated sericitic schists are found nearly to the head of the stream. No trace of the original bedding can be seen in these. The pressure exerted upon them has been applied in an east-and-west direction. The rocks on the mountains around the head of the stream do not show the same extreme alteration as those lower down the stream. They consist for the most part of banded gray quartzites and gray quartz-mica-schist. Schistose rocks.

‘The lower part of Perry Creek appears to have yielded some placer gold, but the greater part of the gold has been derived from two miles of its length above Old Town. Two miles above Old Town there is a high fall on the stream. At this place, in the erosion subsequent to the filling up of the valley with detritus, the stream sought a new channel across a zone of intrusive rock crossing the creek, leaving the old channel above deeply buried. Farther up the creek, shallow diggings beside the stream have been worked to bed-rock. The surface of the latter is very rough and uneven, and the pay dirt was “pockety”. An effort was made to bottom the creek at “Old Shaft,” six miles above Old Town, but apparently without success. Placer diggings.

British Columbia—*Cont.*
Quartz veins.

'A number of small quartz veins are seen on Perry Creek, cutting the schists at right angles, and three or more large veins, eight to forty feet in width, run for a long distance along the west side of the valley, striking nearly parallel to the creek in the same direction as the schists. The mineral claims on the creek are described in Mr. Robertson's report already referred to, and an account is there also given of the operations of a small stamp-mill testing some of the rock from the large veins. From the report and from what was learned in the field, it seems evident that there was something wrong about the treatment.

Low valley to
Palmer Bar
Creek.

'On the return journey to Cranbrook, the low valley running from Old Town to Palmer Bar Creek was examined. This was probably a former channel in pre-glacial times, and was possibly the source of the gold at Palmer Bar. It is now blocked up by moraines. About the middle part of its length there is a chain of lakes. The southern one is a mile in length and discharges into Palmer Bar Creek. Gray quartzites, black slates and greenish schists are exposed along the valley, and one zone of light-coloured coarsely crystalline granitic rock crosses it. This seems to be connected with an area of basic intrusive rock exposed for some distance along the railway line south of Cranbrook.

St. Mary
River.

'A good wagon-road runs northward from Cranbrook to the St. Eugene mission, a distance of five and a-half miles, where there is a bridge across the St. Mary River, and then continues up that stream. The St. Mary River empties into the Kootenay at Fort Steele. Its sources are forty-five miles to the west, along the watershed opposite Crawford Creek. It is a large stream too deep and swift for fording during the summer months. St. Eugene mission is about eight miles from Fort Steele. Mark Creek flows into the St. Mary from the north, at Marysville, eleven miles above the mission. For the first eighteen miles of its length, the St. Mary has cut out a flat-bottomed valley, two hundred feet and more in depth, through the gravels and white silts forming the gently rolling surrounding country. This was part of the original bottom of the Kootenay valley. Above this the foot-hills begin to close in upon the river, and before St. Mary Lake (twenty-two miles from the mission) is reached, the river is confined between high and steep mountains. St. Mary Lake occupies the bottom of the valley for about two miles. It has been formed by the filling up of the valley at its foot by the delta deposit of Hell-roaring Creek, a tributary from the south. Nine miles above the foot of St. Mary Lake, the South Fork or Baker Creek comes in from the southwest. A trail ascends this branch for eleven miles, then turning up a western tributary called Redding Creek, it crosses the Hooker Pass

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and descends Crawford Creek to Pilot Bay. About seven miles above the South Fork, the main stream divides into three branches, the East, North and West forks. All these branches drain high rugged snowy mountains. Another trail to Pilot Bay follows the West Fork and crosses the Sawyer Pass to Crawford Creek. British Columbia—Cont.

‘Between Cranbrook and the mission, rusty decomposed schist, greenish feldspathic schist and dark-blue rather flaggy limestone are exposed. The limestone is somewhat dolomitic and some of the beds in this locality would yield good lime. Another exposure of limestone occurs about two miles east of the road-crossing of Luke Creek. It is here associated with black slates and gray schists, both of which appear to contain more or less volcanic ash. These rocks are like those seen along the railway line between Cranbrook and Fort Steele Junction, and are supposed to be of Carboniferous age. Limestone.

‘Around Luke Creek, a small tributary of the St. Mary seven and a-half miles above the mission, rusty black slates with some thin beds of quartzite, are broken through by a number of masses of basic intrusive rock, probably diorite. The latter in some places has a rough appearance of bedding, probably due to its being forced up between the beds of slate. Many mining claims have been taken up in this vicinity, and considerable development work has been done. Several good looking bodies of ore are uncovered, showing galena, tetrahedrite, (grey-copper), copper-pyrites, iron-pyrites and zinc-blende.

‘The town of Kimberly is situated four miles up Mark Creek. A railway is under construction at the present time to connect this place with the main line at Cranbrook. The chief object of this line is to carry out the ore from the North Star mine. This property is located on the hill west of the town. It is at a height of 1,560 feet above Kimberly, from which it is about two miles distant in a straight line. The character of the ore-body in the North Star is somewhat peculiar. A description of the property by Mr. W. A. Carlyle,* gives the extent of the deposit as discovered in the shafts and tunnels at the time of his visit. Since that time, the development work has been greatly extended. The country-rock has the appearance of a rather dark, fine-grained quartzite, but a specimen examined by Mr. A. E. Barlow, proved to be a gabbro-diorite. It will be necessary to examine further specimens. It is in thick beds dipping S. 70° E. at an angle of 20°. A zone of this rock running north-and-south, in which the ore-deposit occurs, has been much altered. It is more or less impregnated with iron throughout,

* Report of the Minister of Mines, B. C., 1896.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

weathering rusty where exposed. The ore is solid, fine-grained galena, carrying a small percentage of zinc-blende. In some places a mixture of zinc-blende and iron-oxides is found. Near the surface the ore-body dips with the country-rock, and in some places lines of bedding in this direction can be distinguished. It has a depth of thirty feet and its limits in a lateral direction have not yet been reached. Farther downward and eastward the dip is steeper, and there is evidence of some slipping and displacement of an irregular character. The deposit appears to have resulted from the replacement of the stratified beds by ore. Deposits of this nature are not uncommon, but the replacement is generally confined to the neighbourhood of a line of fracture or vent, so that the deposit has in some degree the form of a vein. In this case, however, the action has extended laterally for a comparatively great distance, and so far no vent has been discovered. As there is little doubt that the mineral forming such deposits comes from below, finding its way upward along a fissure or fractured zone of rock, the discovery of such a passage-way may be looked forward to in this case, with a reasonable hope that it will constitute a valuable ore-body in itself. In the meantime and for the purpose of immediate development, a determination of the lateral rather than the vertical extent appears to be the most important.

Sullivan mine.

'A little over two miles distant, in a direction N. 15° E. from the North Star, across the valley of Mark Creek, the Sullivan mine is situated. The deposit here is similar to that at the North Star, but, as far as the present development shows, it is on a smaller scale. The extent of the deposit over a considerable area is shown by several shafts and open cuts. It seems likely, however, that there are here two or more distinct bodies of ore separated by areas of altered country-rock. The ore is found in the same altered zone of rock that appears to extend all across the valley, and the lines of bedding can be clearly seen in the ore itself. To the north of the mine an exposure shows the country-rock to be a dark-gray quartzite, dipping to the north-east at an angle of 25°, underlain by a bed of brownish, crystalline, arenaceous limestone. Between this exposure and the principle opening on the lode, there is a dyke of dark-green pyroxene-rock, similar to that seen at the St. Eugene mine. It appears likely that this dyke may have relation to the lode, although such relation has not so far been made manifest. There are several other mineral claims in the vicinity of Mark Creek that were not visited.

Rocks around
St. Mary
Lake.

'Along the St. Mary River there are few exposures to be seen until St. Mary Lake is reached. The quartzite series of rocks, including some beds of black slate and shale, continue, but are broken through by

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several areas of basic intrusives. For some distance below and above the lake, the hills on the north side of the valley are composed of a dark, igneous rock, probably diorite, with a band of quartzite near the head of the lake and others showing on the mountains to the north. On the south side, the sedimentary beds seem to be more continuous. Similar conditions prevail to a point about three miles west of the junction of the South Fork. Notwithstanding the great quantity of intrusive rock cutting the sedimentary beds, no great pressure has been exerted upon the latter, as there is no folding nor any appearance of a schistose structure. They are usually rusty and break into angular blocks. The beds are only slightly tilted, and their low dips are fairly uniform, regardless of interruptions. Many mining claims are located in the mountains north of the lake. In Pyramid Basin, seven miles to the north-west, fourteen claims have already been surveyed.

Farther to the west, on both the South and West forks, extremely altered rocks are found all the way to the summits. These consist chiefly of greenish talcose schist, light-gray and lead-gray sericitic schist, micaceous argillite and some highly quartzose schist. The general attitude of these rocks is vertical, striking north-and-south. The original bedding cannot be clearly distinguished, but there are some indications of an easterly dip at an angle of 25°. This would place them conformably below the rocks previously mentioned to the east, and in the lower part of the Cambrian formation, a position that their character also indicates. Lenticular veins of quartz frequently occur and larger veins are found cutting these rocks in many places. The ore usually occurring in these veins is chalcopryrite, notable deposits of which are found on the upper part of the West Fork. While time would not permit a visit to these properties, an idea of their importance was gathered from seeing a boulder of ore eighteen inches in diameter, carrying a very high percentage of chalcopryrite, that had been brought down by a snow-slide.

In regard to the age of these quartzites, slates, shales and schists, so frequently mentioned and covering such a large tract of country, there is little positive evidence, but they are all, at least provisionally, referred to the Cambrian. The great thickness of these beds can, with some degree of assurance, be separated into three divisions of that age, although there is not sufficient detailed information to draw the actual line of demarcation between them. The great amount of metamorphism that some parts of these rocks have undergone, and the comparatively unaltered state of others, depending as it does upon their situation rather than upon their age, greatly increases the diffi-

British Columbia-*Cont.*

culty of such division. The upper part of the formation is, however, apparently represented by the rocks occurring on Gold Creek and Yahk River. Some newer beds which are not distinctly separable may be included in the Cambrian. The middle part of the formation consists of the thick beds of quartzite with wide bands of black slate interbedded. These are best seen along the mountain range west of the Moyie River and on Goat River. The rocks of the lower part are most extensively developed on the upper part of the St. Mary River.

East side of Kootenay River.

‘On the east side of the Kootenay River there is a strip of country three or four miles wide, composed chiefly of stratified gravels and yellowish-white silt. At the back of this a slight depression runs along the base of the steep slopes of the Rocky Mountains parallel to the Kootenay River. This was clearly distinguished from near the mouth of Bull River to a point beyond the upper part of Lewis Creek, eighteen miles north of Fort Steele, and in an outlook from a mountain, it was seen to extend far beyond to the north-west. This depression or valley probably marks a line of fault, but as there are practically no rock-exposures, it cannot be explained in this way with any certainty. Portions of its length are at present drained by many different streams, but it appears to have been at one time occupied by a continuous stream. A characteristic feature of the valley is that the small streams flowing into it from the mountains, sink in its porous gravel bottom and are lost to sight for long distances, reappearing in springs or lakes.

Bull River.

‘Around the mouth of Bull River and Little Bull River there are exposures of bluish-gray limestone, similar to and forming part of the same area as that occurring on the west side of the Kootenay below Wardner. This limestone has been noted by Dr. Dawson in his report on the Rocky Mountains,* where a general description of the eastern side of the Kootenay valley is given. Nothing beyond what is there stated could be learned as to the extent of an igneous intrusion of felspar-porphry that crops out near Bull River.

‘The range called “The Steeples,” running north-westward from Bull River, is composed in the lower part, of light-gray quartzites. These are much lighter in colour than any previously met with, but it is probable that, like the thick beds in the western part of the area, they are referable to the middle part of the Cambrian. Overlying the quartzites, near the top of the range, is a great thickness of purple, slightly dolomitic quartzite, gray fine-grained dolomite, slightly crushed, and two bands of rather crystalline, dark calcareous rock containing a

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., Vol. I (N.S.), Part B, 1895.

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good deal of quartz. These beds may represent the Castle Mountain group of Mr. McConnell. Their general dips are to the north-east and north. They come down to the base of the mountains near Lost Creek, half-way between Bull River and Wild Horse Creek, and a couple of miles north of that place, they again recede from the front of the range and become confined to its higher parts. British Columbia—Cont.

'At the end of The Steeples range, a few miles up Bull River, the Chicamon-stone mineral claim is located on a dyke of dark-gray porphyritic felspathic rock. The gray slates forming the country-rock are highly altered and the dyke-rock shows a slight schistosity parallel to the cleavage of the slates. The ore, specimens of which have been examined by Dr. Hoffmann, consists chiefly of tetrahedrite (gray copper), with small quantities of intermixed gangue of quartz and a little felspar. In some places copper-pyrites forms an appreciable part of the ore. A coating of erythrite (cobalt-bloom) and small quantities of magnetite are found in some fine fissures. The ore-body, though not very wide as far as yet uncovered, is of a promising character. The dyke on which this claim is located, extends a long distance across the river to the east, and other claims have been staked out upon it. Chicamon-stone mine.

'Wild Horse Creek, flowing in a general direction of S. 25° W., empties into the Kootenay River at Fort Steele. It has a length of about twenty-five miles and drains the greater part of the rugged mountainous country between the upper part of Bull River and the Kootenay. Gold was first discovered on this stream in 1864* and since that time placer mining has been continuously carried on. Of late years operations have been chiefly confined to hydraulic working. Three hydraulic plants are at work at the present time, two of which are owned by a Chinese and one by an English company. The bottom of the channel on the lower part of the stream has never been gained, although some attempts have been made to reach it. At the present time an effort is being made to discover an old channel, supposed by some miners to exist to the east of the present channel and to be covered up by the steep talus-slope of the mountains. Wild Horse Creek.

'The greater part of the rocks seen on Wild Horse Creek are black slates, striking north-and-south with high dips to east or west. Near the "gap" of the stream, greenish and gray thinly-foliated sericitic schists are found, interbedded with black calcareous schists and dark flaggy limestone. A little to the south, on Maus Creek, greenish chloritic schists occur in great thickness, with bands of black

*See Annual Report Geol. Surv. Can., Vol. I (N.S.), p. 152 B., 1895, for history of earlier workings.

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Quartz veins.

slate and a few beds of quartzite. The relation of these beds to those found in The Steeples may become clearer when the observations are plotted, but at present it can only be said that from their characteristics they appear to belong to the lower part of the Cambrian. Small quartz veins are numerous in these rocks and during recent years many larger veins have been discovered. Mining claims on some of these veins have been already considerably developed and show rich looking copper ores. High values in gold are reported in some cases. These properties were not visited, but from what could be learned, the veins are in, or in the neighbourhood of, masses of dark intrusive rock. To the west of the hydraulic workings, on the terminating ridge of the Hughes range, in a quartzite dyke, a large vein of rusty quartz is uncovered. It carries a little galena, and it is reported to contain some free gold.

Four-mile Creek.

'The first stream from the mountains north of Wild Horse Creek, is called Four-Mile Creek. The head of this stream reaches the valley at the base of the mountains by a short, rapid descent, and turning southward along this valley most, if not all of it, shortly disappears. A mile or so farther down it reappears with increased volume and flows to within a couple of miles of the Kootenay River, where it again sinks, and there is nothing seen below this to indicate its course. Grundy and Tracy creeks come from the mountains at points distant eleven and twelve miles respectively, in a straight line from Fort Steele. They sink in the same manner, but reappear farther down, as a stream called Six-mile Creek, which thence flows continuously to the Kootenay. The little town of Tracy is situated at the "gap" of Tracy Creek, about four miles back from the river. Its existence is explained by the number of mineral claims in the vicinity. These are located principally on Tracy Creek, but there are many others along the edge of the mountains both to the north and south. Some locations on the upper tributaries of Wild Horse Creek are also reached from this place.

Other streams

Tracy Creek.

'The rocks on Tracy Creek consist chiefly of light-gray quartzites and black slates, with some greenish chloritic schist. Near the vein of the Estella mine, in the basin of Tracy Creek, there is a dyke of coarse felspar-porphry that contains finely disseminated crystals of iron-pyrites. It is similar in character to that seen at Bull River. Other dykes, highly siliceous, are found on the mountains around the basin. In the edge of the mountains south of Tracy Creek there are two areas of dark basic intrusives, similar to those so frequently met with on the other side of the Kootenay. The ores in this locality are

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chiefly galena, tetrahedrite and copper-pyrites. On one claim belonging to the Estella group a good deal of ore has already been taken out. British Columbia—Cont.

'Near the close of the season, some further work was done to the east and south-east of Cranbrook. Two additional areas of amygdaloidal volcanic rock were found. One of these is on the northern half of Baker Mountain, and the other lies to the south, on the head-waters of Joseph Creek. These rocks are very similar to those found along the Kootenay River near the Boundary line, and are classed with them in the Tertiary. The amygdules in the rock on Baker Mountain frequently contain specular iron, and there are irregular seams of the same mineral seen in several places, up to six inches in width. Some agates were also noticed. The north side of Baker Mountain is composed of thinly-bedded, dark, calcareous and siliceous shales, interbedded with fine-grained bluish limestone and some beds of rather coarsely crystalline dolomitic limestone. These rocks continue westward and join the area of limestone south of Wardner and are included with it in the Carboniferous. Areas of volcanic rocks.

'The wide valley of the Kootenay and the branch valley running past Cranbrook to Moyie Lake, are deeply covered with superficial deposits. There is an extensive development of yellowish-white stratified silt up to an elevation of 3100 feet above sea-level, irregularly interbedded with gravels in some places. Above this, coarse imperfectly stratified gravels are found for a couple of hundred feet, and higher up on the slopes of the hills irregular morainic ridges and hills with numerous pot-holes. Gravels and silts.

'The recent development of lode mining, aided as it has been by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, has caused a considerable influx of people to this district. So far the attention of this increased population has been directed chiefly to mining, while the other resources of the country have not been correspondingly developed. Attention may well be drawn to some of these.

'As a source of wealth the timber of this district must be considered as second only to the mines. With the exception of the comparatively small areas of prairie land, before mentioned, the whole of the low country in this district is covered with an open growth of large trees. The absence of underbrush has preserved them from destruction, as fire does not gain sufficient headway in the grass to attack the large trunks. The principal trees suitable for making lumber are Douglas fir and the western larch (*L. occidentalis*). The latter attains its largest growth in this district. Bull pine (*P. ponderosa*) is also fairly abundant. As yet there has only been sufficient timber taken Timber.

British Columbia—*Cont.* out to supply immediate local demands. The railway now built, giving easy access to Alberta, should afford a means of reaching a market for an increased output. Although the lack of convenient waterways is some drawback, this is compensated by the facility with which the timber can be hauled out, on account of the open character of the woods. In the higher valleys and on the mountain slopes spruce is abundant.

Agriculture. 'The agricultural industry is still, considering the opportunities, in a backward state. The chief product at the present time is hay. A great part of the Kootenay valley would make rich farming country, but the amount actually available for cultivation is limited by the water supply, as with the exception of bottom-lands along streams and a few favourably situated localities, the ground requires irrigation. On some of the higher grounds there is a danger of summer frosts. Grain and vegetables have, however, been successfully grown at so many widely separated localities, that this industry may be expected to give profitable employment to a great number of people. It is, however, when taken in connection with the raising of cattle that the best results will be obtained. The rich growth of grasses in the open woods, including the nutritious bunch-grass, together with the shortness of the season during which cattle need to be sheltered and fed, are sufficient reasons to encourage greater efforts in this direction. Apples have been grown for some years at the mission, at Norbury Lakes on Little Bull River, and probably at other places that were not seen. It is worthy of mention that, on Wild Horse Creek, at an elevation of 3,700 feet above sea-level, Mr. Griffith has a small orchard, and some trees, said to have been planted in the year 1874, are still bearing fruit.

Fruit.

Climate. 'A description of the climatic conditions that prevailed during the past season would be very misleading, as they were at variance with the usual conditions, as evidenced by the vegetation and forest growth. These show that the valley of the Kootenay has only a light rainfall during the greater part of the summer months. There is, however, undoubted evidence of an increased precipitation during recent years. The most distinct proof of this is the dead fringe of trees around the borders of lakes having no outlet. In dry countries where thinly scattered trees have attained a large size, the moisture is so taken up by the roots of these, that a young growth cannot usually obtain a foot-hold except where an old one has died. In this country, however, in many places, some young trees are springing up while the old ones are still all alive. This may be considered as further evidence of an increased rainfall. The eastern side of the valley

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along the base of the mountains, seems to escape frosts that in the spring and fall are felt at places of the same elevation on the western side. A possible explanation of this is that the unequal temperatures at different elevations in the high mountains so near by, keep the air in motion and prevent excessive cooling by radiation, which, on clear, calm nights results in frost in the comparatively level country on the other side. The most favourable spots, at high elevations, are on the sloping sides of sheltered valleys, some distance above the bottoms. In such places, especially if they have a southern exposure, and there are no snowy mountain-slopes immediately behind, fruit can be successfully grown.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

MACKENZIE DISTRICT.

In the winter of 1898-99, Dr. R. Bell was occupied with office work. In the spring he was directed to explore Great Slave Lake, to which region a number of prospectors had found their way in 1897 and 1898 and from which many specimens of lead and copper ores had been brought out. The discovery of gold in payable quantities had also been reported and special interest in the region was being shown by the people of Edmonton and other adjacent parts of the Northwest.

Work by Dr.
R. Bell.

A specimen of galena brought from the vicinity of the lake and assayed in the laboratory of the Survey in the autumn of 1898, contained silver at the rate of 38.86 ounces to the ton of pure galena. A number of specimens received during the following winter from Mr. W. J. McLean and from Inspector Routledge, N. W. M. P., showed galena, iron-pyrites and copper-pyrites. Thirteen were subjected to assay, and of these five proved to contain traces of gold, and five small quantities of silver.

While Dr. Bell's observations fail to confirm much that had been currently reported, they will be read with interest, and several facts brought to light, appear to the writer to indicate the probability of important discoveries in the future. Dr. Bell's preliminary report on this work is as follows:—

'The object of my field-work in 1899 is stated in your instructions dated 22nd of May as follows: "The late discoveries of metalliferous ores in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake, including gold, silver, copper, lead, &c., appearing to be of importance, it seems desirable that we should obtain some knowledge of that region, which has remained practically unknown geologically and to a great degree geographically." On receipt of these instructions, preparations were made for carrying out the work. Two reliable voyageurs, who had accompanied me on

Instructions
and prepara-
tions.

Mackenzie District—Cont. many previous expeditions, were engaged at Sault Ste. Marie and two other men were subsequently hired at Edmonton. Supplies were ordered from the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, to be immediately forwarded to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, and two wooden canoes were purchased by telegraph at the same place and sent by wagon to Athabasca Landing on the river of the same name.

Assistant. 'It was arranged that Mr. J. M. Bell, M.A., who had been with me in 1896 and 1898 should accompany me as assistant and that if it were found desirable he should remain in the country all winter and continue the exploratory work next spring.

Arrival at Great Slave Lake. 'Having completed our preparations, I left Ottawa with my assistant on the 21st of June and after several unavoidable delays on the way, amounting in all to nine days, reached Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, on the 20th of July, having, therefore, occupied only twenty days in actual travel from Ottawa. At the time of our arrival the ice had not all disappeared from the north-eastern part of the lake, which was our destination, the steamer *Ethel*, as we afterwards learned, having been detained ice-bound in that quarter during the whole of the 21st of July.

'On the way down and at Fort Resolution we met considerable numbers of men returning from prospecting around Great Slave Lake, after having failed to find any indications of the precious metals or of any kind of ores or other minerals of economic value. The exodus continued all summer, several parties of disappointed prospectors ascending the Slave and Athabasca rivers in company with myself at the close of the season.

Plan of work. 'The plan adopted for carrying out the work was for myself to proceed from Fort Resolution north-eastward to the extremity of the lake, surveying Christie and McLeod bays, which form the greater part of the lake in that direction, and also the north-western shore, locating as many of the islands as possible. At the same time, I sent my assistant to make an exploratory survey, geographical and geological, of the Fort Rae arm of the lake, including Yellow-knife Bay. His work connected with my own among the islands about midway across the main lake, opposite this arm. My party consisted of the two men hired at Edmonton and one of the voyageurs from Sault Ste. Marie, while my assistant had with him the other voyageur and a local man named William Brown.

Surveys and observations. 'In making my track-survey of Great Slave Lake to the north-east of Fort Resolution, I used a row-boat, and having been favoured by calm weather most of the time, the distances were determined

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principally by the speed of the boat rowed very steadily through the smooth water, but I also used a floating boat-log. The bearings were ascertained by compass. An observation for latitude was taken nearly every day. I frequently ascended hills near the lake to take bearings and to sketch the shore-lines in all directions. When the bays were wide I went up one side and down the other, taking numerous cross-bearings from one shore to the other. All parts of the survey were found to tally very well.

Mackenzie
District-Cont.

‘ My assistant, with one canoe and the two men above mentioned, found his distances by the speed of his canoe, paddled at a regular rate in calm water. After these surveys of the above portions of the lake had been successfully accomplished, I made a similar survey for about thirty miles south-west of Fort Resolution and thence paced the distance for eight or nine miles inland to the locality at which galena had been found among the Devonian limestones. While I was engaged in this work, my assistant made a track-survey of the delta of Slave River and examined the rocks of the lake-shore to the north-east of it. When I left Fort Resolution on September 13 he was setting out, according to instructions, to survey topographically and geologically the shore of the bay to the north-east of the mouth of Slave River. I also instructed him, if the season permitted, to explore and map the details of the shore-line of the north-west side of the lake from near Yellow-knife Bay north-eastward to the beginning of my own detailed work in that direction. I have since received (January 22) news from him of his having successfully completed these surveys, together with his map of the shore-lines.

Work by
assistant in
autumn.

‘ The southern shore of the south-western part of the lake had been surveyed by Mr. W. Ogilvie, D.L.S., and Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, and I have obtained from Captain Mills of the steamer *Wrigley* the distances between different points on the opposite shores of this portion of the lake, which he has ascertained by ship’s log. Our surveys of the past season, supplemented by the above data, will enable us to construct a fairly good map of the whole of Great Slave Lake.

Previous
surveys.

‘ As I found that my assistant would be able to do very valuable work in continuation of that of the present summer, as we anticipated at the outset, if he were to remain in the country till next year, I arranged for him to pass the winter with Mr. F. Gaudet, the Hudson’s Bay Company’s officer at Fort Resolution. Instructions could be sent there by the winter packet, for his guidance next season. If circumstances permitted, during the winter he was to explore eastward from

Assistant left
for the winter.

- Mackenzie District-*Cont.* Fort Resolution or in the direction of Hudson Bay and to make other explorations if possible, such as one of Buffalo River on the south side of the lake.
- Return journey. 'On the morning of September 13, I started up stream from the mouth of Slave River on my return journey in one canoe, with the four men I had brought down with me. On this journey I made a track-survey and a geological examination of Slave River all the way to Athabasca Lake. From this lake we paddled or tracked our canoe up the river of the same name to Athabasca Landing. Thence I came with my party to Edmonton by wagon, and reached Ottawa on November 24.
- Animikie rocks. 'The south-western portion of Great Slave Lake, lying between the inlet (Slave River) and the outlet (McKenzie River) is an open sheet of water about 50 miles in width, surrounded by unaltered and nearly horizontal Devonian strata. The north-eastern continuation of the main lake-basin is excavated out of the older Cambrian or Animikie rocks resting in a long physical depression or trough in the Archæan foundation. These strata have a thickness of over 1,000 feet and they are thrown into gentle anticlines and synclines, parallel to the axis of the general trough, in which they lie. They have been deeply eroded along the anticlinal folds and the waters now filling the depressions form the various long and nearly parallel bays into which this portion of the lake is divided. These rocks consist partly of unaltered limestones varying in colour from very light to dark-gray, drab and red, some times passing into shales, and partly of sandstones, mostly red, coarse conglomerates and red shales, together with thick sheets or overflows of greenstone, generally capping the other strata and presenting long cliffs made up of perpendicular columns or "palisades," overlooking the different bays. We could not ascertain whether all these greenstone cappings belonged to a single extensive overflow or not. Large exposures of greenstone also occur near the level of the lake, which may not form part of any general overflow. A few wide greenstone dykes were seen cutting the nearly horizontal Animikie strata beneath the crowning overflow.
- Laurentian. 'The older Laurentian gneiss and granites rise as a sea of half-rounded hummocks to a general height of nearly 1,000 feet all along the north-west side of this part of the lake and also around the north-eastern extremity.
- Huronian. 'Huronian rocks, consisting mostly of schists, occur around Yellowknife Bay and thence to Gros Cap, including some islands in this part of the lake, also on some islands in the vicinity of Fort Rae and

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again at the head of Lake Marian, a continuation of the Fort Rae Arm. There is also a hill of schistose rocks which may be classed as Huronian in a channel north eastward of the entrance to this arm. Rocks which may belong to this series were observed on the south-east side, to the north-eastward of the mouth of Slave River.

Mackenzie
District-Cont.

' Besides the foregoing, certain rocks were met with in the narrows south-east of Big Caribou Island and on the tongue of land separating McLeod Bay from the east bay, which may not belong to any of the foregoing, but may occupy a stratigraphical place intermediate between the Huronian and the Animikie, similar to that occupied by certain rocks of the east coast of Hudson Bay which the writer there called the Intermediate Series. At the above localities they consist of massive light-gray, blue or dove-coloured limestones which weather to various shades of yellow and brown, hard reddish sandstones or quartzites and fine conglomerates, and red and gray "lumpy" jasper or chert-rock. At the east bay, black shale occurs in the vicinity of the massive limestone of this series, and may form part of the same set of rocks.

' The Fort Rae Arm and its continuation in Lake Marian, having a total length of about 180 miles from the centre of Great Slave Lake, lie along the boundary between the Archæan and the Devonian rocks, and the continuation of this line probably runs near the canoe-route, from thence by Lac la Martre all the way to Great Bear Lake.

Border of
Devonian.

' In the narrow central part between the two sections of the basin of Great Slave Lake above described, there is a geographical interval of separation between the Devonian and the Animikie strata, in which the Laurentian rocks prevail with only straggling links of the Animikie.

' On the south-east side of the lake, the Devonian beds are first seen at a slight rise in the level ground called Little Stoney Mountain, north of Fort Resolution, and again on Moose Island, near the same place. At these localities and at the "lead mine," about thirty miles further to the south-east (to be described further on), the strata consist of horizontal beds of porous gray limestone, without observed fossils. On the shore about twenty miles south-west of Fort Resolution, these limestones are associated with black highly bituminous shales. Along the south side of Fort Rae Arm coarse and fine light-gray sandstones were found underlying light-gray limestones, the two rocks forming cliffs here and there.

' As to economic minerals, no regular veins were seen in the old Laurentian, which are the prevailing rocks in the reported auriferous

Laurentian
rocks barren.

Mackenzie
District—*Cont.*

region of the lake. The quartz, in the irregular occurrences of that mineral in these rocks, was always of the glassy "hungry" character which prevails among them elsewhere. In connection with the reported discoveries of gold in the Laurentian rocks along the north-west side of McLeod Bay, it may be here remarked that after very extensive exploration of similar rocks in nearly all parts of the Dominion by numerous geologists and prospectors during the last fifty years or more, no economic minerals of any kind have ever been discovered in workable quantities, so that this was an exceedingly unlikely field in which to search for gold. I discovered a vein of white quartz twenty-five feet in width, among the jaspery rocks of the Intermediate Series in the tongue of land which separates McLeod Bay from the east bay, but it did not look very promising either. Stains of green carbonate of copper were common on the massive yellow-weathering limestone of the same series in the vicinity of this quartz vein.

Copper ores.

' On the north-west side of McLeod Bay, small interrupted gash-veins or stringers of calcspar are found in the primitive gneiss and granite, and some of them contain nuggets of chalcopryrite, but their occurrence is exceptional or accidental, and they have no economic value. At one locality on the north shore of the bay west of the narrows between Christie and McLeod bays, we detected thin plates of chalcopryrite in some of the joints in the greenstone which gave rise to green copper stains and cobalt bloom.

' No iron ore was found, nor could we hear of the occurrence of any around Great Slave Lake, but some layers of the red shales of the south-east side of McLeod Bay contained sufficient oxide of iron to render them perceptibly heavier than the rest of the rock.

' Some of the unfortunate gold prospectors turned their attention to exploring for mica, but they discovered none, nor could they hear of any of a size or quality that might be of value even under more favourable circumstances as to transport, &c.

No veins
observed in
Animikie.

' The undisturbed and almost horizontal character of the Animikie series around the lake has not been conducive to the formation of mineral veins therein, and none at all were seen in the whole course of our explorations. But in the Thunder Bay region, Lake Superior, silver-bearing veins occur in nearly horizontal rocks of the same age as these.

Occurrence of
galena and
blende.

' The occurrence of galena and blende in the Devonian limestones at some distance inland from the south-east side of Great Slave Lake, appears to have been known to the Indians for a considerable time. About two years ago they were induced to point out the place to some

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white men and a large number of claims have been staked. The locality lies at a distance of about eight and a-half miles south-east from a point on the lake-shore twenty-seven miles south-west of Fort Resolution. The intervening country is low and swampy, but for some distance around the spot where the galena and blende occur, the horizontal beds of gray limestone are sufficiently elevated to afford a considerable area of dry ground and to expose a thickness of about twenty feet of the strata in three little ravines. Several dry sink-holes were noticed in the vicinity of the ore. No fossils were observed. The galena occurs as scattered crystals in the limestone over an area of several acres, but at one place where it is largely mixed with blende, it is concentrated in bunches several feet in horizontal diameter. A shot had been put into one of the largest of these bunches, which enabled us to see a thickness of two feet of the ore, but the actual depth of this mass was said to be four or five feet. The results of a large number of trials for silver made by different assayers was to show that this metal was present only in traces. One assay, out of many which I saw made by Mr. N. S. Potter for the Great Slave Lake Mining Company, of a "crust" which had resulted from a concentration in a cavity by the decomposition of the ore, gave a small bead of silver, but the ore in general cannot be said to be economically argentiferous.

Mackenzie
District-Cont.

'In connection with the question of the possibility of carrying on mining operations at Great Slave Lake, it may be remarked that apart from such considerations as the unfavourable climate, &c., the difficulties connected with transportation over such long distances as must be traversed through an uninhabited country and the remoteness of any metal market even when the borders of civilization are reached, to say nothing of the absence of a local supply of labour, would place mining operations out of the question, except in the case of extraordinarily rich deposits of the precious metals, of the existence of which the geological character of the whole region gives little or no hope.

Rich deposits
only could be
worked.

'The evidences of glaciation are well marked around Great Slave Lake. The general course of the striation is south-westward in conformity with the longer diameter of the lake-basin, but it varies locally, the movements of the glaciers having adapted themselves to the trend of each bay or channel which approximated to that of the general course followed by the ice.

Glaciation
and shore-
lines.

'Old shore-lines, showing former higher levels of the water, were distinctly visible in various parts of the lake. These ancient beaches were found at higher levels in the eastern parts than opposite Slave River, indicating a tilting of the lake towards the west or south-west

Mackenzie District—*Cont.* accompanied by a greater lowering of the water at the north-eastern extremity.

‘I wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to almost every one we met for their willingness to assist us to carry out the objects of our journey. Our thanks are due especially to Mr. F. Gaudet, the Hudson’s Bay Company’s officer in charge of Fort Resolution, for numerous courtesies, and to Messrs. McKinley, Simpson and Camsell for having twice sent us in their steamer *Ethel* over the open traverse from Fort Resolution to near Gros Cap, which was too wide to venture across in our canoes.’

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

Work by Mr.
D. B. Dow-
ling.

During the early part of the year, Mr. D.B. Dowling completed the compilation of a map of Lake Nipigon on a scale of one mile to the inch, embodying all the surveys of the former season and those of 1894. He was then employed in compiling and editing, from Mr. Tyrrell’s notebooks, a general description of the country to the east of Lake Winnipeg. This, with a report on the Cambro-Silurian rocks of the west shore is now ready for printing. The general map accompanying these reports, including Lake Winnipeg and its vicinity is already in press.

Much of Mr. Dowling’s time has also been given to revising and correcting proof of the General Index of Reports from 1863 to 1884 inclusive, the printing of which is proceeding slowly.

Saskatchewan
District.

The explorations in the valley of the Nelson River and of parts of the Grass River and Burntwood River, carried out by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1896, covered an area roughly triangular in shape. In order to supplement this and obtain information that could be illustrated by a map-sheet, further surveys were deemed necessary, notably toward the north-west in the area between the Grass River and the latitude of the Churchill River, and southward toward the Saskatchewan and the basin of Moose Lake. Mr. Dowling was instructed to undertake this work during the summer. His report on it is as follows :—

‘Leaving Ottawa on June 21, I proceeded to Prince Albert and thence by stage to Fort à la Corne. Here a canoe and some camp outfit had been stored since 1896. These were overhauled and the canoe varnished and patched, when, with two men obtained on the spot, the descent of the Saskatchewan River to Cumberland House was accomplished in two days. Here I was fortunate in finding an Indian whose usual hunting ground lay to the north in the district to be explored. The routes from the south into this country were by two

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streams, the Cold River, a tributary of the Churchill heading north of Athapapuskow Lake, and the Burntwood River rising in lakes to the north of Reed Lake. The guide knew the Cold River, so we determined to proceed by that route first and chance finding Indians further north to put us on the route by the Burntwood River.

'To reach the Cold River we passed north-eastward from Cumberland House to the mouth of Goose River on the Sturgeon-weir River and thence through Goose Lake to Athapapuskow Lake. From the north shore of this latter lake a small stream leads through a chain of little lakes about directly north to the height-of-land to Cold River. On Athapapuskow Lake the underlying rocks are Huronian, consisting mainly of greenstones and a few beds of conglomerate, though two or three small masses of intrusive granite forming islands, were seen. To the south and west are found horizontal beds of Trenton limestones resting on these rocks, and on some of the islands on the north-west shore isolated areas of the limestone also still remain.

'The Huronian area extends north-west to near the height-of-land, the strike of the beds being mainly northward parallel to our course, but turning abruptly to the east on the upper lake of the chain. The north shore of this lake is found to be occupied by light-coloured granitic gneiss striking to the north-east about parallel to its line of contact with the Huronian schists, which also run in nearly the same direction. The exact contact was not noted, being apparently in the bed of the lake and at the extreme ends of deep bays on either side.

'Over the height-of-land, where a portage of a mile was made, we entered by a small stream, a long narrow lake lying along the strike of the gneiss. The surrounding hills are poorly wooded and are generally bare rocky ridges. From this lake, the stream we descended to Cold Lake was not large, but in its lower part occupied a wide channel. On its banks the first terrace of stratified material north of Goose Lake was noticed, being here mostly of sand, while the surrounding country, between the rocky ridges, is covered entirely by a thick growth of Banksian pine.

'Cold Lake, through which we passed, is about twenty miles in length and possibly ten miles wide, though it is so full of rocky islands that the main shores are hard to recognize. A well-defined rocky ridge runs along the east side and continues north until it is broken through by the stream draining this basin. The rocks are generally a light-reddish gneiss with a few bands of a more basic character all broken into by intrusions of a light-reddish pegmatite. On one of the islands in the central part of the lake the intrusive mass

Saskatchewan
District-Cont.Athapapuskow
Lake.Huronian and
Laurentian.Rocks of
Cold Lake.

Saskatchewan District-*Cont.* cuts through beds containing disseminated iron-pyrites. This being oxidized in the vicinity of the intrusion colours the surface of the rock in a broad rusty band across the rocky hill.

‘The dip of the beds here being at a very low angle and in some places nearly horizontal, the outcrop is deflected to a great extent by the small undulations.

‘The river leaving the lake runs to the north-east until it enters a gap in the bold ridge running along the east side of the lake. Here several heavy falls are passed and an abrupt turn is made to the north from a small hill-enclosed lake-basin. Rough hilly country extends to the Churchill River and characterizes the whole of that valley from west of Duck Lake to below Nelson Lake.

Churchill River.

‘An excursion up the Churchill River through Duck Lake to Doctor Lake and return by the main river to the north was also made before proceeding toward Burntwood Lake. Finding a guide who knew the Burntwood River well, we proceeded toward Nelson House by a canoe-route to the north of Burntwood Lake, following down the Churchill River to Nelson Lake and eastward by a long arm finally portaging south to Burntwood River some distance below the lake. Nelson House is situated on a small lake on this river at the confluence of two other streams. Two missions, one of the Methodist church and another of the Roman Catholic church, are established here, and at each, as well as at the Hudson’s Bay Company’s post, are large gardens containing nearly all the ordinary garden vegetables. At the date of our visit (July 27) potatoes could be found about the size of hens’ eggs.

Burntwood River.

‘The Burntwood River from the lake to this point, descends through a terrace of sand and clay that begins at the lake a foot or two above the lake level. The river gradually cuts down until its banks become about thirty feet high at Nelson House. As the fall in the river estimated at the rapids closely approximates to this amount, the surface of the terrace is evidently nearly level. The underlying rocky surface is very uneven, but generally slopes to the north-east, so that in descending the stream the terrace deposit covers a larger part of the surface and the protruding hills become less conspicuous.

‘The prevailing timber is Banksian pine, with a sprinkling of black spruce and poplar in the valley near the stream. On the level surface behind the marginal part drained by the river, muskeg is reported as occupying a large part of the area. This evidently denotes a lack of drainage, and as the soil is very rich where gardens have been made, there is little doubt that larger areas could be farmed. This applies

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only, as far as personal observation goes, to the valley of the Burnt-wood River and parts of the Churchill River and the vicinity of Reed Lake. Saskatchewan District—Cont.

‘ After obtaining supplies at Nelson House, we ascended the stream again to Burntwood Lake. Traversing its entire length, we crossed the Burntwood portage at its western end to the Churchill River and connected our traverse with that down the Cold River and along the Churchill River.

‘ The rocks encountered along the Churchill River and on Burntwood Lake are mainly garnetiferous gneiss and dark hornblende-gneiss broken into and often paralleled by large dykes of light salmon coloured pegmatite. The beds are nearly vertical and show the result of great pressure, producing a beaded or lenticular structure. The strike is generally east-and-west, with of course many local deflections, but on the east end of Burntwood Lake and on the river below, the general strike is about north-west and south-east. Rocks of Burntwood Lake and Churchill River.

‘ From near the middle of the lake we entered an arm leading south in the direction of Reed Lake. This gradually narrows to a stream in places. About half way to Reed Lake we were surprised to find in a little lake-expansion a small outlier of Niagara limestone occupying an island and part of a long point. The beds dip to the north-east. Outcrop of Niagara limestone.

‘ In Loon-head Lake, north of File Lake, the gneisses, which for some distance north have a uniform strike to the north-west, are succeeded by a broad belt of granite, and immediately southward are found hornblende-schists and a few interbedded bands of granitic gneiss and pegmatite striking north-east, very much contorted and crumpled ; but on File Lake these are found to be part of a series of Huronian rocks which, near the contact with the granite, have been to a great extent re-crystallized and bent. The strike of the Huronian rocks of File Lake is about north-north-east and is continued at nearly the same north-and-south direction southward to Reed Lake. Huronian rocks.

‘ The route followed south was through File Lake to Methy Lake and by a long portage from the latter to Reed Lake. This road was through Banksian pine along the edge of a sand terrace or succession of heavy sand ridges lying to the east of an abandoned valley connecting the two lakes. As we were unable to find the southern route from Reed Lake to the Pas, we returned by the Grass River to Athapapuskow Lake and thence to Cumberland House. File Lake to Cumberland House.

‘ On the Grass River a few miles below Elbow Lake, several localities were examined and specimens collected from beds that seemed highly pyritized ; some quartz veins that had been prospected were also seen,

- Saskatchewan District-Cont. but apparently there had been insufficient returns obtained from these surface showings, as the claims had been abandoned. From Cumberland House we went down the river to the Pas and from there started to explore a route leading to Reed Lake. On this route we crossed the Pas ridge north of the Indian reserve at Mr. Reeder's trading post and passed by Atikameg Lake to Pelican Lake. These two lie to the east of the ridge and are both large bodies of water. From the western side of Pelican Lake we ascended a small stream, that takes its rise near Reed Lake, but in its upper part is nearly blocked by willows, and is so small and crooked that our small birch canoe was the only one we could force through.
- Garden at Reed Lake. 'On reaching Reed Lake, I visited the home of Mr. Cowan, who has settled there, and found that he had cleared a small patch for gardening, in which he was growing a fine crop of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets, beans, and had also a small strip of grain that he expected would soon be ripe. Returning to Pelican Lake, we followed the north shore to its outlet at the east end. This is connected by a wide sluggish stream through a muskeg flat, with the north-west arm of Moose Lake. From our survey of this part of Moose Lake we found that fully half of its area had not been shown on any previous map, the eastern part only being outlined.
- Niagara outcrops. 'Several outcrops of the Niagara rocks were visited and a few fossils obtained. On our excursion to Reed Lake, the Niagara rocks were found to extend northward to within a short distance of the lake, leaving apparently a thin exposure of Trenton which outcrops along the south shore.
- 'The chain of lakes reaching from Atikameg Lake near the Pas ridge to Moose Lake occupies a single basin, as the intervening country is very low, being mostly muskeg and marsh.
- Delta plain of the Saskatchewan. 'The trading post at Moose Lake, is situated near the outlet on a limestone ridge north of a wide grass-flat which stretches toward the south-west, and through this the several branches of the Saskatchewan River wind. The southern edge of the wooded country forms a rough line running to the west and along the margin is a series of lakes and ponds by which we returned instead of ascending the main river, although we had a long portage of nearly a mile to make through a grass-flat.
- Autumn flood. 'On reaching the Saskatchewan, we found it in flood and steadily rising, an unusual occurrence for the autumn season. Above The Pas the whole country was flooded for many miles. The gardens near the river, as well as all the hay crop, was under water. The half-breed

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settlement at Birch River was flooded out and the people were camped on a ridge on the old Indian reserve near by. Finding the country in which I had planned to spend a couple of weeks, in the condition of a large lake with very few camping places left, I determined to pay off the men and return by Lake Winnipeg, the ascent of the river to Fort à la Corne being a long tedious journey.

Saskatchewan
District-Cont.

'Returning to the Pas, we crossed the Birch River portage without lifting the canoe and passed through the gardens of the houses there, which are said to be on the banks of a stream, eight or ten feet above the water. They were submerged to the tops of the windows, and the school building, the highest among them, showed only the upper casement of the windows, the whole basin being apparently filled to the level of the tops of the banks of the Saskatchewan River.

'From Selkirk Island on Lake Winnipeg, I was fortunate in securing passage on a steamer to Selkirk, sending the canoe back to Cumberland House with the men brought from that place.

'The northern edges of the Huronian areas were found at two localities, but the western extension runs probably to Beaver Lake and thence beneath the Trenton limestone which is known to outcrop on its western side. Other small areas probably occur farther west, as Mr. A. S. Cochrane notes serpentine on a little lake south of Pelican Narrows. The small finds of gold in the Saskatchewan in this vicinity can be traced no doubt to the boulder-clay which is derived from the north.

Huronian
areas.

'Although as yet this district has not been prospected, valuable mineral deposits will probably be found in the near future, and with the advent of railway communication, may become important. In regard to railway projects, the district is situated on the line of the projected road to Hudson Bay and a feasible route by the Pas ridge across the Saskatchewan river-flat leads north through fairly level country underlain by limestone to Reed and Herb lakes, the basins of which are excavated in Huronian rocks. Northward to the Burntwood River rougher country would be met, but the plain through which this stream cuts its valley, offers a possibility for agriculture perhaps not expected in this latitude.'

Feasible rail-
way route
north.

ONTARIO.

Mr. W. McInnes employed the winter months in working up the surveys and notes of the preceding summer and in completing a report, which was issued in the summer, on the geology of the area covered by the Seine River and Shebandowan map-sheets. The work of the

Work by Mr.
W. McInnes.

Ontario- *Cont.* summer was directed mainly to extending the explorations of the previous season in the Rainy River District of Ontario, to cover, as nearly as possible, the geological map-sheet adjoining the Seine River on the north, to be known as the "Ignace" sheet. Mr. McInnes' short report of progress is as follows :—

Assistants. 'I left Ottawa on June 28 and was joined at Fort William by Messrs. T. W. Ellis and E. B. Thompson, who had been assigned to the party as assistants for the summer. They continued with the party until surveying work was finished in the autumn and performed their work satisfactorily.

Method of survey. 'Owing to the absence of any reliable map of the area, it was again found necessary to make surveys wherever explorations were carried on. These were made with a Rochon micrometer telescope and a four-inch, free-needle compass, minor details being added with boat-log and compass. Three Peterborough canoes were used, and four Indians, with the two gentlemen just mentioned and myself, made up the party for the season.

English River. 'The English River was first surveyed from English River station on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Bear Lake, the highest point on the river reached last year. For the first twelve miles below the railway, exposures of rock are infrequent, the river lying in a wide, flat valley, and sweeping from side to side in broad curves through wild hay meadows, with but a narrow fringe of low bushes along its immediate bank and occasional clumps of black spruce and tamarack. The few exposures seen were all of well-foliated, biotite-granite-gneiss.

Keewatin band. 'About twelve miles down, a band of hornblende-schists and fine, black biotite-gneiss or mica-shists crosses the river, striking N. 35° W. With the exception of this narrow band, that has a width of only about half a mile and may represent the remnant of a Keewatin band, biotite-gneisses are met with all the way down the river, the strike gradually changing to north-east. Between the railway and Selwyn Lake, six rapids occur, with a total fall of over fifty feet, necessitating portages aggregating a mile and thirty chains.

Selwyn Lake. 'Selwyn Lake is really a shallow river-expansion, showing many exposures of well foliated, biotite-granite-gneiss striking about north-east. Below the lake the river is wide and lake-like, as far as a series of rapids that mark, the entrance to Mattawa Lake, another expansion of the river much larger than the first. The same gneisses occur all about the lake with the same general strike, well glaciated and showing striæ running S. 10° W. They are irregularly interbanded in coarse and fine layers, the coarser invading the finer and inclosing

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blocks of it. The main English River flows out of this lake about half-way down its western side. At its extreme north-eastern end the lake receives the waters of Shikag Lake by a short stream, with rapids passed by a portage of five chains in length. Ontario-Cont.

‘ Although about twelve miles long and varying in width from a few chains to three or four miles where it expands into bays, Shikag Lake is generally shallow, with many protruding rocks and shoals. Soundings in its more open part gave depths reaching fifty-five feet. The immediate shores are low, rising very gradually from the water to the general level of about fifty feet a mile back. The extensive *brulé* that was found to extend down the English River from a little below Selwyn Lake northward to beyond Brulé Lake, does not reach this lake, where second-growth, green forest of fair size covers the hill-sides, with an occasional red pine of the original forest still standing. Rock exposures are frequent about the shores and very uniform in character, consisting of fine, biotite-gneisses similar to those already referred to and with the same strike. To the east, a low watershed divides this lake from the waters flowing into Metionga Lake, which empties by the Bright-sand River into the Albany River. Shikag Lake.

‘ Continuing down English River from Mattawa Lake, two small rapids are passed and then another river-expansion, known as Wigwaskwa Lake, is reached. Gneisses similar to those already spoken of occur all about the lake, the strike varying from north-and-south to east-and-west. Glacial striæ are well marked running S. 16° W. Wigwaskwa Lake.

‘ Below the lake the river takes an abrupt turn to the south and keeps that direction for eight miles, to Pine Lake, preserving for the greater part of the distance a lake-like character with an average width of about half a mile. Pine Lake is divided by a long point, about a mile wide, running up through its centre, into two lakes each about five miles in length and from one to two miles wide. The rocks exposed about the lake are the same biotite-gneisses with a less marked foliation and generally contorted. Many of them, in addition to orthoclase felspar, show large crystals of albite. At a few places about the shores, the lake washes against cut-banks of sand with faces from fifteen to twenty-five feet high. One of these sand-covered areas on the east shore supports a good growth of red pine and spruce. Pine Lake.

‘ Leaving Pine Lake the river flows in a direction a little west of north for seven miles and then turns sharply to the west for four miles, through what is really a long narrow arm of Bear Lake. Rock exposures are not frequent along this part of the river’s course; they are all of biotite-granite-gneiss in coarse and finer bands, the dips becoming gradually flatter until, along the shores of Bear Lake, they are nearly Building stone.

Ontario-*Cont.* horizontal, with low undulations, the coarse and fine materials alternating in a stratiform way.

Pagutchi
Lake.

'A survey was then made of Pagutchi Lake, lying to the east of Sand-point Lake. The area of obscurely foliated gneisses with horizontal, bench-like jointing that extends for a long distance to the north-west of Ignace, was found to include the rocks seen about this lake. Advantage has been taken of the facility with which this stone can be taken out, at the Canadian Pacific Railway quarry near Ignace. Blocks of almost any dimensions can be quarried with little trouble, and all the bridge-piers and culverts along this section of the railway are being built of it. Pagutchi Lake is about nine miles long, running in a general way north-easterly from Niven's meridian line, but is only from a mile to a mile and a-half wide.

'A route was next surveyed leading from Otter Lake up Minomin River and through Hat, Pine, White Rock and Young lakes, occurring along its course, to Sturgeon Lake. From the railway to Sturgeon Lake by this route makes a good two days' journey. There are eight portages, aggregating not quite two miles of carrying.

Keewatin of
Sturgeon
Lake.

'The southern edge of the Keewatin band of Minnitaki and Sturgeon lakes, was struck just north of the first portage beyond Hut Lake. At the northern end of the portage, fine, biotite-gneiss striking N. 65° E. incloses rounded pieces of green chloritic schist, resembling a Keewatin rock, and the first exposures seen in Pike Lake are typically Keewatin, consisting of hard, felspathic quartzites and various schists striking N. 75° E. The direction of the glaciation is well marked by striae trending S. 33° W., swinging to S. 26° W. on Young Lake where they occur on a hard felspathic, schistose rock, that has, in certain layers, a conglomerate structure with the pebbles all small and similarly composed of flinty, felspathic quartzite; probably representing harder bands of the schist, that have been broken and surrounded.

'Continuing towards Sturgeon Lake, the portage crosses a low watershed rising perhaps thirty-five feet and descending fifteen feet, the exposures met with varying from quartzites to diorites.

Soundings.

'Sturgeon Lake lies in a belt of Keewatin rocks, but little wider than the lake itself and made up of the usual, widely divergent types. It is a very beautiful sheet of clear water, with a length of about forty miles and varying in width from half a mile to a mile and a-half. The shore-line is broken by a number of bays of irregular shapes, some of which extend back for several miles. These afford to the prospector a ready means of access to all parts of the Keewatin belt. Soundings near the centre of the wider parts of the lake showed depths

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of from 100 to 157 feet. The forest about the lake is still unburnt, Ontario-Cont. except in limited patches, and everywhere there is a thick coating of moss covering the surface of the rocks. The lake is drained by Sturgeon River, which flows from it near the north-western end, and, after following a westerly course nearly sixty miles, joins the English River at Abram Lake below Minnitaki Lake.

' All along the long, narrow arm that is first reached on the route from Young Lake, the rocks consist of alternations of coarse, hard ^{Principal rocks.} diabases, felspathic quartzites and green schists, striking about north-east or parallel to the shore-lines. Where the lake widens out suddenly to two miles and a-half, the south shore is just about at the contact, the rocks consisting chiefly of quartz-porphyrries that in certain exposures become quite granitoid, with abundant blebs of opalescent quartz; often crushed and sheared to a schist and generally holding iron-pyrites. Along the south shore, past Drunken Island, and to the crossing of Niven's meridian line, quartz-porphyrries that vary to quartzites and hydro-micaceous schists trend parallel to the shore. The northern edge of the gneiss area lies about a mile to the south of the lake, keeping about parallel to the shore-line.

' On the north shore, the first bay of any considerable size lies entirely within the northern gneiss area and the line of contact crosses about half-way up the next bay. Just to the east of this, however, it bends away to the north, as on a long irregular arm, just west of the meridian line, Mr. Ellis, who surveyed it for six miles with the boat-log, did not reach the edge of the gneisses. ^{Line of contract.}

' The lake was examined down to the foot of the narrows, about twenty-five miles from its head. With the exception of the gneiss ^{Keewatin rocks.} already referred to as occurring on some of the northerly bays, and of some granitic intrusives in small masses, only Keewatin rocks are seen. Just east of the meridian line the north shore and island show high cut-banks of white, quartz sand. Diorites and green schists extend all along the south shore to the west end of the narrows, where there is an intrusive mass of porphyrite with a groundmass of quartz and felspar, abundantly specked with pyrite, and with large crystals of orthoclase. This rock weathers deeply and is rusty from the decomposition of the pyrite, and waterworn surfaces are thickly covered with projecting felspar crystals, often of large size. Along the narrows, Keewatin diorites, quartzites and schists strike about N. 50° E., and at the lower end is a small area of massive crystalline felsite which becomes in places a close-grained or cryptocrystalline rock composed largely of quartz.

- Ontario-Cont. 'The rock-surfaces are generally well glaciated, the striation running S. 15° W. A little to the east of Moose-head Point, a very striking pot-hole, about fifteen feet deep by ten in diameter, is plainly seen in the cliff. About half of the encircling rock has been worn away, leaving a hollow that is known to the Indians as Windigo's back.
- Glaciation.
- Mineralized zones. 'Mineralized zones of sericitic quartz-schists with reticulating and bunchy quartz veins were noted along the lake, and, late in the summer, a number of locations were surveyed on which it was claimed that good showings of free gold had been found. Small working parties were sent in to do preliminary development work with a view to proving them.
- 'This belt affords a practically new and apparently promising field for the prospector, as very little exploratory work has been done on it and the rocks are of a character that would seem to warrant closer examination. The green forest and the deep covering of moss are unfavourable features, but the easy accessibility of the lake and the extent of its shore-line that lies within the Keewatin belt are strongly in favour of the prospector.
- Contact. 'At Blackwater Lake, between Sturgeon and Brulé lakes, the southern contact crosses the lake, the gneisses at the edge merging into quartz-porphyrries and cutting massive diorites.
- Brulé Lake. 'Southward from here Laurentian banded gneisses extend all about Brulé and adjoining lakes. They are interbanded fine, black and coarse, white biotite-gneisses, the latter invading the former and inclosing pieces of them in the form of broken bands. Along the north shore, closely following its general curve, is a band of very fine biotite-gneiss that probably represents an extremely altered tongue of inclosed Keewatin rocks. About the central parts of the lake, the gneisses show but little foliation and several masses of a very tough, anorthosite-like rock form what seem to be intrusive bosses, making up the body of several islands and a small area on the long, central, easterly-projecting point. The strikes curve gradually from N. 35° E. at the south-west end to east along the eastern shore. The same rocks are continuous southerly down through Cut-stone to Mattawa Lake.
- English River to Sand-bar Lake. 'Returning towards Ignace, a route was surveyed from the English River below Pine Lake across to Sand-bar Lake. After ascending Moose River and the two long narrow lakes into which it expands, a portage of a quarter of a mile, the first part up a steep hill-side, leads to Down-hill Lake. About Moose Lakes occasional exposures of

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gneiss are seen, generally dipping at low angles and well glaciated in a direction S. 22° W., while on Down-hill Lake, particularly all along its south-east side, are banks of sand and gravel five to fifteen feet in height with no exposures of gneiss *in situ* but with an abundance of large gneiss boulders.

'The succeeding lakes, Wabuska (White Grass) and Wabikoba (Willow Narrows), have low shores running back in the form of sandy flats to hills of very moderate height behind. The gneisses are not so distinctly foliated here, and the strike is quite indistinct.

'A portage of sixty-seven chains, over a drift-covered, rolling country, leads to a small lake at the head of Stone Brook, about the shores of which, and down stream to Sand-bar Lake, are occasional exposures of obscurely foliated biotite-granite-gneiss.

'Megikons River, which empties into Pine Lake, was surveyed to its source in some small lakes south of the railway near Tamarac station. Few exposures occur along the lower parts of the river; those that were seen being of biotite-gneiss lying nearly flat. Banks of sand varying in height from twenty-five to ten feet are common along the river, the sand-flats apparently extending back from the river for long distances. The sand is made up mainly of very fine grains of quartz, so fine and so well compacted together in certain layers as to hold up the water and form a line of little springs at its upper edge. The country through which the river flows is a great sandy flat with occasional ridges of sand and gravel.

'The Gull River, from its source in Gull Lake flows through a country for the most part comparatively level, with large areas of marshy land. Occasional exposures of gneiss crop out, but for long distances the river meanders through a broad flat valley. At a point about twelve miles above the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the hay-belt that borders the river almost continuously, widens out to form a large meadow with an area of probably two square miles. Generally, below the railway, the river is of the same character, broken by occasional rapids and falls, among which one, about a mile from the railway, is of considerable height; it occurs in two successive pitches with a total descent of over thirty feet.

'No actual mining work was being done within the limits of the area explored, with the exception of the preliminary work on Sturgeon Lake, already referred to, and the prospectors were just beginning to reach the Sturgeon Lake belt of rocks.

'After closing up the season's surveying work and sending Mr. Thompson and Mr. Ellis home, a few days were spent, with Port

Ontario-*Cont.* Arthur as headquarters, in accompanying the Director of the Survey in an examination of the Animikie contacts along Thunder Bay, on the Kaministiquia River and at other points in the neighbourhood. Ottawa was reached on October 19.'

Work by Mr.
A. E. Barlow.

During the first part of the year, until the beginning of field-work early in June, Mr. A. E. Barlow, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Keele, was engaged in plotting and compiling the topographical information secured for the Haliburton map-sheet. This includes not only surveys of roads and railways not shown on the township plans available at the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, but also extensive re-surveys of many of the more important lakes and streams, which were either incorrectly shown or omitted altogether on these maps. Some time was likewise consumed in examinations under the microscope of a large number of thin sections, taken as representative of the various rock-types exhibited in this district, while considerable progress was made in the preparation of the report on the geology of this portion of Central Ontario.

Joint report
of Messrs.
Adams and
Barlow.

Dr. F. D. Adams and Mr. Barlow were again closely associated in the field-work necessary for the completion of the Haliburton map-sheet. The following account of the progress of the work includes results obtained by both gentlemen:—

'Mr. Barlow left Ottawa on June 7, joining Mr. Keele (who had preceded him) at Oak Lake. The surveys and examinations were extended southward into the township of Belmont, and thence into Marmora and connection made with the work done by Messrs. Coste and White of this survey in 1886, as shown on the map of the Madoc and Marmora mining district. This extension of the work so far to the south, was necessary, not only to establish with greater accuracy the geographical position of the sheet, but also to correlate definitely the geological observations with those made in previous years by other observers in regions where the Hastings' series had been originally described as typically developed.

General
geological
results.

'One of the important results thus obtained has been that most of the occurrences of conglomerates previously described are found really to be of the nature of autoclastic rocks, evidencing not only the intricate and extensive intrusion of the plutonics through the associated clastic rocks, but also the pronounced dynamic action to which the resulting complex has been subjected. In addition, it seems certain now, from the result of the past summer's work that the Grenville series is merely a more altered form of the Hastings series as was stated to be probable in a former Summary Report.

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' Dr. Adams left Montreal for the field on June 13, going by way of Peterborough and Lakefield into the township of Burleigh. Examinations were made of the western portions of the townships of Cavendish and Harvey, which lie within the boundaries of the sheet. This district was found to be occupied by a southward extension of the Anstruther granites and gneisses with the exception of a very considerable development of crystalline limestone, much of it very pure, in the central portion of Cavendish. This was mapped and its relations to the associated gneisses were determined. Ontario--Cont.
Cavendish
and Harvey
townships.

' A detailed examination was then made of the township of Methuen. The great granite area that forms the blueberry barrens was mapped and traced northward into the township of Wollaston, where it ends on the rear of the VIth concession. The nepheline-syenite area mentioned in the last Summary Report was also studied in detail, especial attention being paid to the corundum deposits occur in connection with it. Afterwards the great area of crystalline limestone that extends up from Burleigh and occupies the whole of the district around Jacks Lake was studied and mapped. Cutting through this limestone several undoubted dykes altered by later movement were found. These are of great importance, as they now consist of a rock not to be distinguished from many of the amphibolite occurrences in various parts of the area and whose origin it was very difficult to determine. As a result it is probable that many of these amphibolites are of igneous origin and presumably of the nature of an altered diabasic rock. Methuen.

' The latter part of July was occupied in examining the very complicated district about Apsley in south-eastern Anstruther and south-western Chandos; the true relations of the limestones, amphibolites and granites being determined by a detailed mapping of the area. Anstruther

' The very rough and rugged township of Lake was explored in the early part of August, and a remarkable series of conglomerates, associated with what is apparently a series of ancient volcanic rocks were discovered to the west of Burnt Lake. The strata of the township of Lake are distinctly of the type of the Hastings series of Vennor and many of them are but little altered. Lake.

' The latter part of August was spent in a study of the township of Wollaston. The several areas of granite and diorite occurring in this township were mapped and their relations to the limestones and amphibolites determined. Another remarkable band of conglomeratic rock, almost certainly of autoclastic origin, was found on lots 16 and 17 in con. IX. of this township. The several bodies of iron ore in the township were also examined and found to be portions of limestone- Wollaston.

Ontario-*Cont.* amphibolite series, probably resulting from the replacement of the limestone rock by iron-bearing solutions.

Glamorgan
and Mon-
mouth.

' Dr. Adams' work on the sheet was then completed by the examination, in September, of the eastern portion of the township of Glamorgan and the south-western corner of Monmouth. A large area of gabbro, often holding considerable amounts of iron ore was found in the south-east corner of Glamorgan associated with a large development of nepheline syenite. This latter rock was traced across lots 22 to 27 of cons. IV. and V. and on lot 30 in con. IV. it assumes a very coarsely pegmatitic development and is rich in sodalite. Nepheline-syenite, as well as a great development of gabbro with iron ore is also found in the south-western portion of Monmouth. The former rock is well exposed on lot 10 in con. III. and lots 2 and 3 of the same concession, where it is rich in nepheline, while the gabbro is well exposed about Pine Lake.

Course of
Mr. Barlow's
work.

' About the middle of July, the work was carried northward again by Mr. Barlow from the township of Marmora into the township of Tudor. The north-western part of Tudor as well as the south-western corner is underlain by the limestone-amphibolite series, while the Hole-in-the-wall diorite, extending from near the junction of Otter and Beaver creeks in the township of Lake, cuts across the township of Tudor, forming the central and eastern portions. Thence this mass of basic intrusive material extends into Grimsthorpe, giving place eastward to the granites which extend northward through Cashel to Wesleinkom Lake. August was taken up in examinations and surveys in the townships of Cashel and Limerick, while September was devoted to a study of the nepheline-syenite and associated rocks in the townships of Faraday, Dungannon, Wollaston and Carlow.

Mines in
Belmont and
Marmora.

' During the progress of the surveys and examinations in Belmont and Marmora, a preliminary examination was made of a few of the mines and some of the information then acquired may be here included.

Deloro mine.

' The famous Deloro mine, situated in the township of Marmora, a short distance east of Marmora station on the Central Ontario Railway, is now operated by the Canadian Gold Fields, Limited, of London, England, in succession to the old Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company. The Deloro property itself contains about 525 acres, consisting of lot 2 in the VIIIth concession of Marmora, 10 in the VIth, the west half of 10 and the north-east quarter of 8 in the IXth. Certain options and rights in Marmora and adjacent townships, however, give an area for exploration and development in excess of the area thus described. Operations were commenced under the present company about the middle of September, 1896, and have continued ever since.

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Mr. Kirkegaard is at present in charge of the works. Extensive works for the proper treatment of the ore were erected by the present company at Marmora station, but these were totally destroyed by fire during last spring, and at present all the operations are carried on in the immediate vicinity of the Deloro mine itself. The extraction of gold from the refractory sulphides is accomplished by means of the Sullman-Tweed or bromo-cyanide process.

The mines are situated on a belt of rocks which, according to Mr. E. Coste's map of the Madoc and Marmora mining district, are Archæan and igneous, and designated as granite inclosing fragments of Archæan. As far as could be ascertained during our inspection, the rock is a mixture of a dark-gray quartz-diorite cut by a hornblende-granite which ramifies through the diorite often in the most intricate manner. Although at times certain comparatively large areas of granite are differentiated rather sharply against others which have a dioritic facies, occasional masses may be noticed that seemingly mark a transition from one rock type to the other. Such masses consist of a rock of a grayish colour, weathering reddish, more basic in composition than the granite and more acidic than the prevailing diorite. These rocks are cut through by pegmatite dykes that are evidently later and more acidic secretions from the same magma from which the granite and diorite have solidified. Associated with these are certain irregular areas of allotriomorphic quartz, which fill in all the irregular cracks and fissures in the rock. The pegmatitic origin of these quartz veins seems beyond a doubt, as places may be seen where the walls of the vein are pegmatite passing inward towards the centre into the gray translucent quartz and containing the usual sulphides and carbonates.

The rocks themselves may be regarded as forming part of a basic border or mantle surrounding and cut through by the large mass of granite known as the Huckleberry Rocks. Mining operations have disclosed the fact that the rock everywhere in the vicinity has undergone rather profound shearing and dislocation, the irregular cracks and fissures being filled by the quartz. These irregular vein-like masses of quartz contain a considerable amount of arsenopyrite (mispickel), some calcite, dolomite and ankerite, a small amount of pyrite, and a still smaller amount of chalcopyrite. Free gold is only occasionally visible to the unaided eye in the quartz, but so finely is this disseminated through the sulphides, that it requires the greatest vigilance on the part of the manager to prevent undue loss. In a rough sorting of the ore which is usually carried out, only those portions of the vein and neighbouring rock which show the sulphides are selected, while quartz

Country-rocks.

Character of veins.

Ontario-*Cont.* free from such admixture is rejected as barren. By this means the ore taken to the mill is enriched fully 25 per cent.

Gatling vein. ' Although, as has been stated, these quartz or ore-bearing bodies are exceedingly irregular. two main lines of dislocation occur occupied by what are known as the Gatling and Tuttle veins respectively. These are approximately parallel to one another and have a direction of nearly north-and-south with a dip to the west in the case of the Gatling vein of 57° , and the Tuttle of 64° . The main work has been done on the Gatling vein at what is known as No. 1 or the Gatling shaft, and at the time of my visit (July 7) work had reached a depth of about 300 feet. The width of the vein is variable and at the wider portions "horses" of the associated rocks are included. At a depth of 200 feet the vein was lost after passing through fifty-seven feet of shattered and slickensided rock. It rapidly widened to two or three feet, this width being still maintained. Southward as ascertained by two drifts, the Gatling vein pinches out, but is replaced about 300 feet to the east by the Tuttle vein, which it overlaps. Northward it extends into the "Gatling Five Acre," as the property of another company is called. Two drifts have been run connecting the Tuttle and Gatling veins and work is being continued with promising results in both veins.

Smaller veins. ' Besides these comparatively large bodies of quartz, others which are described as feeders, enter them at sharp angles, producing at their junction a local enrichment of the main ore-body. The wider portions of the vein are relatively much poorer in gold than where these are more constricted. Two other shafts were likewise in operation on minor ore-bearing bodies.

Mass of diabase. ' An important area of intrusive rocks, somewhat similar in character to the Huckleberry Rocks, is exposed in the district immediately adjacent to the western and northern shores of Crow Lake in the western part of the township of Marmora and extending westward into the eastern part of Belmont. They appear to represent the truncated base of a very ancient volcanic centre, while certain hills which rise to the south-west, towards Preneveau P. O., are composed of a portion of the ancient lava flood. These hills rise in somewhat bold rounded outline from an otherwise comparatively level plain underlain by Palæozoic strata. They are composed of a dark-green often fine-grained diabase, in many places porphyritic, large phenocrysts of partially saussuritized labradorite being developed in a ground-mass which often has macroscopically a distinct ophitic structure. In many places the rock is amygdaloidal, some of the vesicles, which are

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often arranged in rows, being empty, while others are filled with quartz and other secondary mineral. This mass is important, as being the parent, so to speak, of four noteworthy mines. The once famous Blairton iron mine is at the southern edge on the south side of Crow Lake, while the Belmont or Ledyard iron mine is on the north-west side. The Cordova (formerly the Carscallen) gold mine and the Ledyard gold mine are near the northern edge.

Ontario-Cont.
Associated
mineral
deposits.

The main mass, or deep seated portion of this centre of volcanic activity, is for the most part a dark greenish-gray diorite. In many places the texture of the rock is exceedingly coarse and its main constituents are readily discernable without the assistance of a lense, while at other times it is exceedingly fine-grained and of a dark-greenish colour. Occasionally the rock shows foliation, though quite massive in structure, and in many cases this foliation is accentuated by the alternation of coarser and finer bands. The rock is evidently largely composed of a basic plagioclase (labradorite) and hornblende, and appears to be a gabbro-diorite with a broad ophitic structure allying it to the diabases. It is intimately associated with and cut by a red granite that ramifies through the more basic irruptive often in the most intricate manner. Pegmatite dykes were likewise noticed, and large, often exceedingly irregular, masses of allotriomorphic quartz. At times a certain indefinite vein-like arrangement may be noticed with what appears to be a tolerably well-defined hanging-and foot-wall, but both in their horizontal extension, and doubtless also in depth these veins exhibit extreme irregularity.

Character
of the country-
rocks.

Of course by following certain lines of disturbances and other signs learnt by experience by the miners, the ore-bearing body is frequently recovered at no great distance, and with an increase of experience in such work, many of the existing difficulties and disappointments may be overcome. The abundance of the quartz is a favourable factor in the problem, as in case of one body giving out, there is almost invariably another close at hand to work upon. In the vicinity of these masses of quartz, which for the most part fill residual spaces caused by the extensive deformation and fractures, the rocks have undergone considerable alteration, the resulting chloritization and seritization being the result of the combined action of chemical and dynamic forces. Considerable disturbance has in many instances accompanied the injection of the quartz, as horses or masses of the adjacent rock are caught up and altered by the containing silicious material. The quartz is of a very pale-grayish or whitish colour, and translucent. In many cases large masses seem entirely barren of any mineral whatever. At other times the quartz as well as the adjacent

Occurrence of
quartz.

Ontario-Cont. wall-rock is highly impregnated with pyrite, ankerite, and chalcopyrite, and at the Cordova mine a selection is made of the material containing these sulphides, while the barren quartz and rocky matter are thrown on the dump as useless.

Belmont gold mine.

'The Belmont gold mine is situated on the east halves of lots 20 and 21 in the first concession of Belmont. It was formerly known as the Carscallen mine, and had been lying idle for some time until the Cordova Mining and Development Co. took hold of it in August of 1897. Extensive operations are now in progress, while the equipment seems very thorough and complete. Work is proceeding by means of six shafts, one (No. 6) of which is on lot 21 to the north of the road running towards Marmora, while the five others are to the south. No. 5 is a considerable distance to the south while Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are close to the road and furnished with good shaft-houses. The ore-bearing bodies have in general an east-and-west trend and appear to belong to three distinct dislocations approximately parallel to one another with a dip to the south $< 60^\circ$ to 70° .

Ledyard gold mine.

'The Ledyard gold mine is situated on the east half of lot 19 in the first concession of Belmont township. The country-rock is much the same as at the Belmont gold mine, in fact the lots adjoin one another and the rocks can be traced with practical continuity from one location to the other. Quartz, very similar in appearance and composition to that at the Belmont and elsewhere throughout this mass of intrusive rock, may be seen in a large number of places on the property, the chief places where work has been done being known as shaft No. 1, the Burnt-knoll, the Hogs-back and the Nichol vein. The line of the Ontario, Belmont and Northern Railway runs through the property into the adjacent lot known as the Belmont Iron Mine. This railway, running through the village of Marmora, connects with the Central Ontario Railway near its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some work has been done on this mine, the main shaft having been sunk a distance of 100 feet, while large open-cuts have been made at the several places already mentioned. Suitable buildings have been erected, but at present the mine is lying idle in charge of Mr. W. C. Youman.

Old Feigle mine.

'The Old Feigle Mine near Malone station on the Central Ontario Railway was re-opened last April by Mr. O. R. Spragge, and a force of seven men was engaged in development work. The name of the mine has now been changed to The Sovereign. The main shaft is down a distance of 35 feet on quartz with a quartz-diorite as the country-rock.

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'The Diamond mine situated on lot 14 in the tenth concession of Ontario-*Cont.* Madoc, was not visited, but extensive operations were reported.

'The Craig mine, comprising the south halves of lots 4 and 5 in the third concession of Tudor, may be mentioned as one of the places where a good deal of work has been done. It is on a sulphide-bearing quartz vein, which cuts fine-grained amphibolites.

'The Bannockburn mine is likewise closed down for want of capital to carry on operations.

'The increase in demand and price for iron has again directed attention to the large deposits known to exist in this district and to which attention has been drawn in previous reports. Iron ores.

'The Dufferin mine, near Malone, has been re-opened and has now been running pretty steadily for two years. Under contract with Mr. Lloyd Bulpit of Madoc, Messrs. Thomas Barnes & Co., of Hamilton, have been shipping about five car loads or 100 tons of ore per week to the smelter at Hamilton. Several very large open pits have been made to secure the ore which occurs in the form of large lenticular masses in crystalline limestone. The ore is a rather pure magnetite, although rough sorting is necessary to rid it of the sulphides which it is apt to contain in places. It is as a rule finely granular, although portions are coarsely crystalline and occasional cavities containing calcite exhibit rather perfect octahedral forms. Dufferin mine.

'The Wallbridge hematite mine near Eldorado is being steadily worked, the ore being shipped to the Hamilton smelter. Wallbridge mine.

'At the Belmont iron mine a few men were engaged stripping the covering of soil to ascertain the quantity and quality of the ore beneath. The mineral seems to occur as a differentiation product of the massive basic irruptive with which it is inclosed. The ore is a magnetite seemingly very free from sulphides. Trial shipments have been made of five car-loads each to the Hamilton and Deseronto smelters, while 165 barrels have been sent to Glasgow, Scotland. Belmont mine.

'The Coe Hill also made a trial shipment of some of the ore which has been lying exposed for years on the dumps, while inquiries are being made looking to the opening up of the once famous Blairton iron mines. Coe Hill mine.

'Mining for mica has been carried on in a desultory way for years, the difficulties being either a scarcity of the mineral or too large a percentage of iron to make it marketable at remunerative prices. Mica mining.

'Messrs. Hughes and Colter, of Bancroft, have opened up a deposit of what seems to be a biotite on lot 30, in concession XIII of Cardiff. Many of the crystals are very large and free from checks or inclusions,

Ontario-*Cont.* but they are very dark in colour. The mica occurs in a vein with crystals of albite, orthoclase and pyroxene in a gangue of calcite cutting the fine-grained reddish gneisses. Mr. Dickson, of Cardiff, has also some rather promising showings of mica, some of which were being developed under option during last summer.

Lead mines. 'Several important finds of galena have also been made in this district and a great deal of work has been done in their development, some ore having been shipped. The two most important locations are known as the Hollandia and Katherine mines. The former has been in operation for several years and about 400 tons of cobbled ore has been taken out and shipped to Belgium. The mine itself is situated a short distance north-east of Bannockburn. The galena occurs rather unevenly disseminated in a gangue composed chiefly of calcite, forming an irregular vein along a line of dislocation running in a direction of S. 54° E., cutting the highly inclined amphibolites of which the strike is N. 45° E. From forty-seven to fifty men were put to work, with twelve cobbers, but the mine has now closed down.

Katherine lead. 'The Katherine lead, zinc and silver mine situated in the eastern part of Lake a few miles west of Millbridge was opened last spring under the direction of Mr. Freeman Daniels of Ottawa. Considerable ore has already been secured and is lying on the dumps ready for shipment. The vein and associated rocks are very similar to those occurring at the Hollandia, but a considerable amount of blende is present in addition to the galena.

Corundum deposits. 'Further work was also accomplished in tracing out the relations and distribution of the syenites with which the corundum deposits are associated. In view of the expected early publication of the final report it is unnecessary here to go into many details.

'The Nepheline syenites, with associated red syenites and granites, are now believed to constitute a fairly well-defined belt of varying width that runs with more or less continuity across the Haliburton map-sheet from Glamorgan on the south-east to Brudenell near the north-east corner. Starting from Glamorgan, this band runs through Methuen curving around through the northern parts of Cardiff and Faraday, passes through Bancroft and the central part of the township of Dungannon as far as the York River. Thence north-eastward it follows very closely the depression occupied by the York River through Dungannon, Monteagle and Carlow townships. With perhaps some important breaks it crosses Raglan into Brudenell and thence passes eastward towards Clear Lake and the Opeongo road. While it is believed that many breaks occur to interrupt the continuity of this

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band, but the more work that is done tends to make these inter-*Ontario-Cont.* ruptions less important, so that for all practical purposes it is perhaps expedient to describe and map the occurrence as one unbroken band.

'During last summer Mr. T. H. Hodgson of Kingston was engaged prospecting for corundum along the valley of the York River for Messrs. Shenstone and Craig, who have since signed a lease which calls for the energetic development of a new industry in connection with this mineral. Incidentally Mr. Hodgson has done very valuable work in tracing out and correlating the various belts of nepheline-syenite, the information he has thus gained being placed at our disposal through his courtesy and kindness.

'Some of the discoveries made during last summer would seem to lend support to the view that the gem varieties, especially sapphire, may yet be found, in fact some crystals found by Mr. Hodgson and the writer very closely approach this gem in colour and transparency. Prospectors might direct their attention to a careful search along the tract of country in the valley of the York River from the crossing of the Mississippi road in Dungannon as far as the township of Carlow. Special attention should be paid to the crystalline limestones, as despite opposing views which may be held concerning the origin of these, there is a remarkable similarity in their association with the corundum to that occurring in Burma.

ONTARIO.

(With adjacent parts of Quebec.)

The winter of 1888-89 was spent by Dr. R. W. Ells, in the compilation *Work by Dr. R. W. Ells.* of the map-sheets along the upper Ottawa and in writing a report on the geology pertaining to map-sheet No. 119.

The work of the summer of 1899 was devoted principally to completing the surveys in connection with map-sheets, Nos. 119, 120, 122 and 123, which have been in course of compilation for several years. Special attention was also given to the study of the formations around Ottawa city, in connection with the publication of the special map of this district on the scale of one mile to the inch, the compilation of which is well advanced. Dr. Ells reports as follows:—

'Surveys were carried on continuously during the season, mostly in *Surveys made during the summer.* the area between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers on map-sheet, No. 120, which was commenced some years ago by the late Mr. N. J. Giroux, but which he unfortunately was unable to complete. This

Ontario-Cont. work was largely entrusted to my two assistants Mr. R. Hugh Ells, B. A., and Mr. Howells Frechette by whom the necessary surveys for its final completion were conducted. This sheet is an important one, since in this area are found all the Palæozoic formations from the base of the Potsdam to the Medina. Large portions of the district are, however, occupied by deposits of clay and sand, and there are several peat-bogs of large size and possible great value for the manufacture of compressed peat and moss-litter. Ridges of large size, often chiefly composed of boulders of crystalline rocks in which are great prominent masses of labradorite, are frequent. In this district also, some fine farming lands are situated.

Work on upper Ottawa.

‘A number of surveys were also made during the summer along the upper Ottawa in the direction of Chalk River in the townships of Petewawa and Buchanan, and in that part of Quebec above Allumette Island; also on Calumet Island and in the township of Litchfield. In association with Mr. James White, surveys were also made in Templeton township, and in Gloucester and Nepean, to complete the details of the Ottawa map, as also in the township of Hull where the geological structure is somewhat complicated.

Time spent with Prof. Osann.

‘In the latter half of August, two weeks were spent with Professor Osann, of Mülhausen, in the study of certain portions of the crystalline rocks north of the Ottawa, between Ottawa city and the town of Lachute, in order to obtain materials for a report on certain eruptive masses, that occur more especially in connection with the economic minerals of that area, such as mica, graphite and apatite. The results of this work it is expected will be of great value as affording light on the origin and mode of occurrence of these important minerals.

Progress of work on map-sheets.

‘The work on the four map-sheets named above, is now sufficiently advanced to render the compilation of the several maps possible. Much difficulty has been experienced in this respect from the fact that many of the old township plans, the Crown Lands Department, are so incomplete as to be in some cases almost worthless for this purpose, and this has necessitated the making of a certain number of special surveys of railway and other lines with the object of furnishing the necessary framework for their construction.

‘In the area included in map-sheet No. 119, great difficulty has been found in defining the boundaries of the several Palæozoic formations. Owing to the extensive deposits of clays and sands, rock-exposures are in many cases widely separated; and while advantage has been taken, as far as possible, of wells and borings, the thickness of the recent materials is often so great that in these the underlying rock has not

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been reached. In all such cases the tracing of formation-lines has of Ontario-Cont. necessity been effected by connecting the different and widely separated outcrops along their strikes. Valuable information has, however, been obtained from certain wells which have penetrated to underlying strata and from various quarries where the overlying soil has been removed.

'In other places, the distribution of the drift, which has been uniformly from the north and north-west, has afforded some information. While therefore, in a country so widely covered with recent material as that between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers, it has not been possible to accurately define all the boundaries, it is believed that this has been done with a fair amount of success.

'The geological structure about Ottawa and for some miles to the south and east is somewhat complicated. Numerous faults occur, which, while generally rather local, have rendered the mapping difficult. Some of these separate the Calciferous from the Utica, others affect the Trenton and Black River formations, or separate the Trenton from the Calciferous. The tracing of some of these faults has been carried out as well as the overlying surface-deposits permit. To the south of this faulted area near Ottawa, the formations come in regularly, and it has been conclusively established that in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence area, in the counties of Prescott, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Russell and Glengarry, these formations occur in the form of a well-defined basin. In this area, although several small faults and low undulations are seen, the formations are fairly regular in their distribution. The highest beds yet recognized are the red shales referred to the Medina, and surrounding this area the grey fossiliferous sandstones and shales of the Lorraine were recognized at a number of points in the townships of Russell, Gloucester and Cumberland.

Geology of
vicinity of
Ottawa.

'The Calciferous formation which first appears on the Rideau River near the Black Rapids rocks, about four miles south of Hogsback, extends without interruption across to the St. Lawrence at Prescott and down the north side of that river for some miles, being seen in the canal excavations at Iroquois. Several well-defined faults are seen at Hogsback, between the Chazy and the Black River formations, which extend for half a mile or more north of that point, following the course of the river. The measures are here broken across by another line of fault between the Trenton and the Black River that extends southeasterly from the north side of the Ottawa, in the village of Tetreauville, the beds of the latter formation being in places inclined at an angle of seventy-five degrees. To the south of Hogsback other faults

Calciferous
formation.

Ontario-Cont. occur, notably at the corner of the roads on lot I, ranges II and III, Gloucester. This faulted area involves the Chazy, Black River and
 Faults south of Ottawa. Utica formations. To the south-east a heavy fault, which is probably connected with this disturbance is seen on lot 10, range VI. of the same township, where the tilted beds of the Calciferous are in contact with the Utica shales. To the south-east of this the surface becomes covered with heavy masses of sand and clay, and this dislocation is traced with difficulty, but it presumably extends through the north-east corner of Osgoode into the township of Russell, the regular succession of formations from the Calciferous upward appearing along the south side.

‘To the south of Hogsback another fault is seen on lot 3, range II, of the same township, between the Chazy and Black River limestones, but before reaching the Black Rapids the succession of the Chazy shales on the Calciferous is regular.

Trenton basin.

‘A long tongue of the Calciferous extends eastward from the main mass on the Rideau River into the northern part of the county of Dundas, continuing along the north line of the county to a point north of the village of Chesterville. This is conformably overlain on both sides by the shales of the base of the Chazy, which, on the north side of the axis, pass upward regularly through Black River, Trenton, Utica and Lorraine. On the south side, the highest beds seen belong to the Trenton formation, and these are well exposed about South Finch, the northern part of the Trenton basin in this direction being near the village of Crysler. The centre of the northern basin is near the middle of the township of Russell close to its eastern border, while the centre of the southern basin is found, apparently, near the middle portion of the townships of Kenyon and Roxborough. The exposures of the Black River formation, seen along the line of the Ottawa and Cornwall Railway, between Cambridge and Embrun, were useful in working out the structure of this part of the basin.

Formations along the St. Lawrence River.

‘Along the St. Lawrence River, the construction of the new sections of the canals at Cardinal, Iroquois and at other points have furnished materials for fixing boundaries hitherto lacking, and in this way the approximate divisions between the Calciferous, Chazy and Black River formations have been obtained. Thus the beds of the former were noted in the bottom of the excavation at Cardinal and at Iroquois, where the clay covering is very heavy and where no data could be obtained at the surface. The town of Iroquois is apparently nearly on the eastern limit of the Calciferous on this shore of the river, since at Sheik Island the next recognized outcrop is of the dolomitic limestones at the base of the Chazy formation. Two miles north of this the Mille

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Roches quarries are in Black River limestones. These quarries are extensively worked for stone for canal construction, and blocks of very large size and of excellent quality are here obtained, one solid layer having a thickness of nearly ten feet. A short distance north of this the limestones of the Trenton formation come in.

'A re-examination of the quarries at Glen Robertson and at St. Glen Robertson quarries. Justin was made and the rocks there found to belong to the Black River formation, though from a small collection of fossils made several years ago their age was then assumed to be Trenton. The railway at Glen Robertson is presumably near the line between the Trenton and the Black River, the beds of the former showing to the south and also to the west at Alexandria. The characteristic fossils of the Black River are abundant at the Glen Robertson quarries. Another Black River quarry is seen on the River à la Grasse in the south-eastern portion of Hawkesbury east, where they have a dip to the south-west at an angle of about ten degrees. They are here separated by a heavy fault from the Potsdam sandstone about two miles west of the village of Ste. Anne de Prescott. The latter formation extends thence north-east to Rigaud village and the line of fault continues from its contact noted above with the Black River to the foot of Rigaud Mountain, with which it may be connected. Rigaud fault.

' This fault is an important one and has affected the continuity of the several formations over a considerable distance. The course of the fault is nearly north-west and the strata of the Trenton, Black River and Chazy, have been displaced along its course, for a distance of nearly nine miles.

'To the south of the Potsdam area, near Ste. Anne de Prescott, the Calciferos formation comes in in regular sequence, succeeded towards Glen Robertson by the Chazy and the Black River of the latter place already referred to.

'The distance east and west between the two great Calciferous outcrops, viz., that from Rigaud westward and that from the Rideau River eastward, north of Chesterville, is about thirty-six miles. The breadth of the Trenton basin between these points is about twenty miles, and this is overlain near the village of Maxville by Utica shale, which is regarded as another outlier of the great Utica area that extends easterly from the city of Ottawa nearly to the Vankleek Hill and which, in the townships of Cumberland and Russell, has a breadth of not far from eight miles.

Utica shale
outlier at
Maxville.

' Throughout the greater part of this large area the formations lie in Anticlines. a nearly horizontal attitude. Around the margins of the Calciferos

Ontario-Cont. axes there is a divergent dip of five to six degrees, so that the basin shape is well-defined. Several low anticlines are seen in the Calciferous, one of which was noted in the northern part of the township of Osgoode, about lot 15, range V., where the beds have reverse dips, to the north and south, of five degrees. A similar low anticline with a curving outline was observed to extend from the vicinity of Merrickville on the Rideau for several miles past Oxford Mills, the reverse dips being at the same angles. This anticline was traced for about ten miles till the strata became entirely concealed.

Embrun
quarry in
Black River
limestone.

‘High dips are, however, rarely seen and then only near lines of fault throughout the Palæozoic basin. The steep dips in the vicinity of Ottawa have been referred to, where they sometimes reach as high as seventy-five degrees. On the line of the Ottawa and Cornwall Railway, about half a mile south of Embrun station, in a quarry of Black River limestone holding an abundance of fossils, the angle of dip is ten degrees to the north-east, but this formation is overlain by the Trenton limestone a short distance east of Embrun village to the north-east of this point.

Quarries
south of
Ottawa.

‘Few mineral substances are found in the area to the south of the Ottawa in economic quantity. Quarries are, however, numerous and are situated generally in the limestones of the Black River formation which has been found to yield the best quality of stone for building purposes. Others have, however, been worked in the limestones of the Calciferous, Chazy and Trenton, as also in the heavier sandy beds at the base of the Chazy, which are especially well suited for foundation work. There is a large quarry of this rock about two miles east of the village of South Mountain on lot 2, range I., Mountain Township. The most important quarries in the Chazy limestones are near the village of Winchester, on the road thence to North Williamsburgh. The rock here is used both for lime-burning and for building stone. On lot 7, range I., Winchester, there is an excellent quarry of flaggy limestone in layers of about six inches thick, from which flags of any required size can be obtained. This is owned by Mr. William Bolton. A similar flaggy limestone is seen in a quarry on lot 39, range VIII., Williamsburgh. These are near the base of the Chazy limestones, while most of the Winchester quarries are in the grayish somewhat nodular limestones belonging to the upper portion of that formation.

Quarries near
the St. Lawrence.

‘The quarries in the Calciferous formation yield stone principally for local use. The stone is largely dolomitic, but the quarries are not extensive. Along the St. Lawrence east of Prescott, where this formation is extensive, several large quarries are however, found, and are

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worked somewhat extensively. The principal quarries in the Black Ontario-Cont. River limestone at Mille Roches, Glen Robertson, &c., have already been referred to.

‘Large and important deposits of peat are found at a number of ^{Peat bogs.} points. Most of these are near railway lines, and could be easily operated for the manufacture of moss-litter or compressed peat-fuel. The Mer Bleue bog to the south of Ottawa, lying between the lines of the Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific railways, with an extent of several thousand acres, has already been referred to in a former report, and is one of the most important. Among other deposits of value may be mentioned the bog at Newington, through which the Ottawa and Cornwall Railway passes, which is said to be of excellent quality and of large extent. The Moorewood bog, situated about three miles north of Chesterville, is reported to have an area of about 1,000 acres and a depth of twenty feet in places, and can be readily drained. Another bog, with an area of about 400 acres and a reported depth of twenty feet, is found on the town-line between Oxford and Wolford, about three miles east of Merrickville on the Rideau River. Other bogs, some of large size, are found in the township of Osgoode, but these have apparently not yet been proved, though one of them at least is crossed by the railway from Ottawa to Prescott. The importance of these bogs as a possible source of supply of fuel is now being realized and inquiries as to their location are frequent. The large bog near Caledonia Springs has also a good location near the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which in fact crosses the western end, but no details as to the thickness of the deposit are to hand.

‘Mineral springs are quite common in this area. The character of ^{Mineral} the water varies, some of the springs belonging to the sulphur class, ^{springs.} while others are saline and gaseous. Those in the more immediate vicinity of Ottawa as at Eastman, and at Borthwick's, and the Victoria springs, near the Montreal road, are already well known locally. The celebrated springs at Caledonia have long been a favourite place of resort. Other springs south of Winchester are very similar in character. The most of those in the central basin appear to derive their water from the Chazy. The Caledonia is found on the Trenton limestone, while those at Eastman are apparently underlain by the Utica or Lorraine shales. At this place there is a heavy body of clay, generally not less than forty feet in depth.

‘The work of the season began on May 4, and ended on October 4.’

QUEBEC.

Work by Prof. J. A. Dresser. On the work done by him in connection with the special examination of Shefford Mountain, Professor J. A. Dresser sends the following preliminary note :—

Shefford Mountain.

‘The examination of Shefford Mountain is now so far advanced that a detailed map and description of it are in course of preparation. It was stated in the Summary Report for the year 1898, that this is a mass of igneous rock about nine square miles in extent with an elevation of rather more than 1,000 feet above the surrounding country ; the rocks being intrusive through strata of Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian age ; that the intrusion is probably of the nature of a laccolite, uncovered by extensive denudation ; and that the igneous rocks are of three, or possibly four, different ages of intrusion.

Areas of different igneous rocks.

‘The work of the past summer, continued after a preliminary microscopic examination of the specimens previously collected, confirms these conclusions in their essential features and makes it possible to define the rocks with much greater accuracy and precision. The extent of each of the different classes of igneous rocks has been traced out as carefully as the nature of the locality and the means available permit. These rocks, exclusive of the later dykes, are now found to belong to three periods of intrusion only. The first in order of age is that which forms the extreme eastern part of the mountain, from McCutcheon corner to Morriveau’s quarry, and also its most westerly portion about Coupland Lake. It is generally of a rather coarse granitic structure, but varies considerably in different parts. The chief mineral constituents are felspar (largely plagioclase), hornblende, augite and biotite, while apatite, magnetite and sphene are noticeable amongst the accessories. It may be generally classed as an augite-diorite.

First period of intrusion.

‘An interesting section through the zone of contact with the sedimentary rocks was exposed for a time in the building of an aqueduct leading to the town of Granby. Here the texture of the rock is variable, hornblende becomes more abundant and very small amounts of nepheline and sodalite appear. Here, as in most parts of the original contact-zone at least, this rock passes into the rarer type *essexite*.

Second period.

‘The second of these rocks is a highly felspathic syenite, the greater part of the area occupied by it consisting almost entirely of the peculiar orthoclase-albite intergrowth, micropertthite. The other constituents, augite, hornblende or biotite, seldom constitute more than a very

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small proportion of the rock, especially in the central part of the mass. Quebec-Cont.
But near the edges there is a considerable increase in the amount of the darker minerals, the character of the felspar is changed and microscopical amounts of nepheline appear, as well as larger sphenes.

' This rock forms the central part of the mountain, breaking through the earlier igneous rock, and both on the northern and southern sides has been injected along the previous line of contact of that rock and the sedimentary slates. A marginal modification of it is seen in the rock of Dounan's quarry.

' The rock of the third age of intrusion is holocrystalline, but generally porphyritic in structure. Along its margin and in the numerous dykes given off from it, the groundmass is finely crystalline, chiefly of felspar and the porphyritic crystals, or phenocrysts, are prominent. But near the centre of the mass the texture of the rock becomes much coarser and the porphyritic aspect is less conspicuous. Hornblende is the most abundant bisilicate, although augite is occasionally present. A little sodalite can be seen by the unaided eye. Third period.

' This rock is generally inclosed by the syenite previously described, but for a distance to the south-east of Coupland Lake, it appears to have been intruded along the former line of contact between the two earlier igneous rocks. It forms most of the higher part of the mountain above Notts corner.

' A very brief examination of Brome mountain was also made. This mountain which is only four miles distant from Shefford mountain at the nearest point, occupies about twenty square miles. The exposures along most of the principal roads, that cross the mountain in different directions were visited, and specimens were obtained from other places, quarries, &c., that were not seen. Only one type of igneous rock was found, and this presented little, if any, variation in all the specimens seen. It is syenite which apparently differs from that of the second intrusion at Shefford, only in containing a considerable amount of nepheline. Brome mountain.

HUDSON BAY.

Mr. A. P. Low, during the summer of 1898, explored the east coast of Hudson Bay from Cape Wolstenholme southward to Great Whale River, where he remained the following winter. An account of his exploration to that place was given in the last Summary Report. In continuation, Mr. Low writes as follows :— Work by Mr. A. P. Low.

' During the months of December and January, the days were too short and cold for extended field-work, and operations were confined to Winter at Great Whale River.

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Hudson Bay
—Cont.

short snowshoe tramps and trips with dog-teams in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay post at Great Whale River, and to interviews with northern Eskimos, who, at that time, paid their annual visit to the post. A large amount of information was obtained from these people concerning the northern interior and the Belcher and other islands lying off the coast, as well as sketch-maps, which will in a manner fill the blank space on the maps of the north-western portion of the Labrador peninsula.

Journey
northward in
February and
March.

'Early in February preparations for the spring work were begun, and it was decided that Mr. Young, my assistant, should make a micrometer survey of the coast between Richmond Gulf and Fort George at the mouth of Big River, so as to fix the position of Cape Jones. For this work he was provided with two Eskimo guides and a team of nine dogs, while J. Schupe accompanied him as assistant. Having started Mr. Young, I next prepared for my trip northward into the barren grounds, and left on the 23rd with two Eskimo guides and a team of twelve dogs, at the same time Lantz and Ford were sent inland with 800 lbs. of provisions, with instructions to store them at the second forks of Great Whale River, where they would be available on our trip up the river at a later date. We travelled slowly northward over very rough ice piled along the coast, and took three days to reach Little Whale River, when, by the advice of the guides we visited a band of Eskimos living on the ice about ten miles off the land, where they were employed killing seals in a great crack that extended far seaward. The band consisted of about sixty persons living in about a dozen houses made from blocks of the lightly packed snow lodged among the upturned ice along the crack. We borrowed a sleigh and seven dogs from them and continued our journey at a much increased rate.

Tree limit on
the coast.

'On our way northward we met many Eskimos travelling to the Hudson's Bay post. They usually travel in small parties of two or three families, each with an overloaded dog-sled; they all greeted us cheerfully and asked for the customary present of tobacco. The northern tree-limit on the coast is just north of Richmond Gulf, beyond which we had to depend for fire on a precarious supply of drift-wood dug from beneath the snow, so that several nights our cotton tent was rather cold and we were obliged to cover up tightly in sleeping bags to keep warm.

Turn inland.

'On March 2, we left the coast, about ten miles north of the mouth of Nastapoka River, and quickly rising about 700 feet from the sea, passed eastward through a number of small lakes surrounded by bare

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rocky hills that rose from 300 feet to 600 feet above the lakes, and were almost totally devoid of vegetation. This barren region continued about thirty miles inland from the coast, when the hills become less rugged and the valleys contain some soil on which clumps of spruce and larch grow. At first the trees are not a foot high, but soon increase to eight or ten feet in height, while the trunks are several inches in diameter, and afford a supply of fire-wood.

Hudson Bay
—Cont.

Ten miles further on, we crossed the water-shed dividing the rivers of Hudson Bay from those flowing eastward into Ungava Bay, and descended slightly to Tasiagaluk or Eskimo Seal Lake. We followed the lake for about forty miles or about one-third of its length, but, being unfortunate in not finding the barren-ground caribou, although the snow on the lake was everywhere beaten with their tracks, we were forced to turn back for lack of food for the dogs. The Eskimos describe the lake as being over 100 miles long with several long narrow bays all having, like the main body, an east-and-west trend. In its widest part it does not exceed fifteen miles across, and towards its eastern end it gradually narrows into the Leaf River, which discharges its water into Ungava Bay. It is reported that there are no direct falls on the river, the natives being able to ascend it to the lake with their umiaks or large skin boats. The small shrub spruce and larch grow along the river-banks to within twenty-five miles of its mouth.

Eskimo Seal
Lake.

Leaf River.

The country surrounding the lake and along the river is comparatively flat, with low ridges of rocky hills rising from 50 feet to 200 feet above the general level. With the exception of a few small areas of dark basic rock, near the point where we turned back, only red granite was observed between the coast and Tasiagaluk. A track-survey was made of the route followed with considerable difficulty, as the thermometer ranged between -20° and -45° F. We were joined by Mr. Young on March 11 at Richmond Gulf, where he had just completed the survey of the coast, and we returned together reaching Great Whale River on the 13th. The men sent inland with provisions did not return until the 19th and reported great hardships from intense cold and deep snow.

Country and
rocks.

We did not start up Great Whale River until April 3, owing to the deep, soft snow. The party consisted of myself, Young and three white men, without guides, and each hauled a sled loaded with about 300 lbs. of outfit and provisions. The work was very difficult and slow for the first week, owing to the deep granulated snow into which the sleds continually sank to the cross-bars. After the 12th the weather became soft with frequent rains, which caused much delay, and on the 30th we were obliged to stop work owing to the breaking up of the ice,

Journey up
Great Whale
River.

Hudson Bay
—Cont. which forced us to leave the river and to travel overland to the coast ;
which we reached near the north end of Manitounuk Sound, returning
to Great Whale River post, on the 5th of May.

Course of the
river. 'The result of this trip was a survey of the north branch of the
river to within a few miles of a large lake, that discharges by this
river and also by the Little Whale River. The distance from the
mouth of the river to where we left it is nearly 100 miles, which,
together with fifteen miles on the Abchigamich Branch, represents the
total survey made. The river, for about thirty miles from its mouth
flows from the eastward, but then changes its direction, and from the
Abchigamich Branch flows southward thirty-five miles. The
Abchigamich comes from the north-east, while the valley of the main
branch bends to the south-west from the forks, gradually turns west,
and then northward parallel to, and about twenty miles inland from
the coast.

Rocks. 'The region throughout is formed of rugged granite hills with the
river flowing between them in a usually narrow valley. The river is
frequently broken by falls and rapids all open when we saw them, and
exceedingly difficult to pass with loaded sleds along the narrow margin
of snow and ice adhering to the steep rocky walls of the valley. The
country is generally wooded with small black spruce and larch.

Unseasonable
weather. 'The river was clear of ice from the post to its mouth on May 12,
this being the earliest break-up on record in the journals of the post
dating back to 1860. The mild weather of the early part of the
month was followed by cold stormy weather lasting into June,
which greatly retarded our work of preparing the yacht for the
summer's use. On June 1, we moved aboard the yacht ready to
sail as soon as the ice left the coast. We sailed on the 5th, but
had to return owing to an ice-blockade in the Manitounuk Sound, but
the next day passed through, as the ice was moving out, and so reached
the north end of the sound. The following day we proceeded north-
ward, passing through much ice, and just reached the mouth of Rich-
mond Gulf when the wind changed, jamming the ice tightly
on to the coast, and so it remained for the next two weeks. Luckily
Richmond Gulf was free from ice, except a few large cakes about its
outlet, and we were able to make a survey of that large salt water
lake and also to thoroughly examine the rocks about it.

Richmond
Gulf. 'Richmond Gulf is a triangular body of salt water, widest at its
southern end, where it measures eighteen miles from east to west,
while its greatest length is twenty-three miles from north to south.
It is separated on the west side from Hudson Bay by a narrow ridge
of stratified rocks capped by trap. Facing the gulf, these rocks rise

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in cliffs from 500 to 1,500 above the water. The stratified rocks and the traps also form high cliffs along the other shores and on the islands of the gulf, except where arms of intrusive granite come out in a few places along the southern and eastern shores. A deep narrow break in the ridge, near the south-west angle of the gulf affords a connection between the gulf and sea, and through it the water rushes with great velocity with the rise and fall of the tide. The entrance is dangerous for small craft, and is rendered more so from the violent squalls that break down over the cliffs whenever the wind is from the sea. Small trees of black and white spruce and larch grow about the margin of the gulf, and on its east side rise nearly to the summit of the hills, in marked contrast to the barren coast of Hudson Bay outside the gulf. A few clumps of balsam poplar were seen on the islands, proving this species to grow almost to the limit of the spruce.

Hudson Bay
—Cont.

‘The rocks about Richmond Gulf, with the exception of large masses of intrusive granite on the south and east sides, are stratified sediments. Everywhere dark, red and green sandstones, with interbedded felsitic shales, are seen overlying a coarse, light-coloured grit or arkose, containing pebbles and fragments of feldspar and quartz. These beds are usually greatly disturbed, and are associated with much dark-green trap and diabase, both in sheets parallel to the bedding-planes, and in large, more or less vertical dykes, cutting the bedded rocks. The dark sandstones and shales appear to represent the lower members of the so-called Cambrian of Labrador, and towards their top are probably equivalent to the iron-bearing rocks of the Nastapoka Islands, which lie along the coast outside Richmond Gulf. Although these shales and sandstones are very ferruginous, they were not found to be sufficiently rich in iron to make them commercially valuable.

Rocks of
shores.

Cambrian
series.

‘The lower part of the high ridge separating the gulf from the sea, is composed of this series, and unconformably upon them rests a series of cherts, black shales and siliceous dolomitic limestone, capped with a great thickness of amygdaloidal trap. This series is thickest to the south, and thins out towards the north end of the gulf, where only about 50 feet of siliceous limestone intervenes between the dark sandstones and the capping of trap. The limestones immediately below the trap form a ledge which may be followed from the north end of the trap form a ledge which may be followed from the north end of Manitousunuk Sound to beyond the head of Richmond Gulf, a distance of over seventy-five miles. The limestone contains many old cavities, now partly filled with quartz and usually containing much pyrite, and in a number of places galena has been found associated with the

Galena.

Hudson Bay
—Cont. minerals. These lumps of galena vary from one inch to fifteen inches in diameter, and may be found in some places, in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked. Such a locality has been reported to have been found last summer between the Little Whale and Second rivers, but I did not see it, having left the locality previous to its discovery.

Return to
Great Whale
River. 'On June 22 the ice along the coast opened sufficiently to allow us to reach the mouth of Little Whale River, eight miles south of the outlet of Richmond Gulf. Here we were again ice-bound until July 1, when an off-shore wind opened a channel and enabled us to reach Great Whale River the following morning. The coast between the rivers is high and rocky, without any harbours, until Manitounuk Sound is reached, where good shelter is found behind the islands. From Boat Harbour, seven miles north of Great Whale River, to the head of the sound, the shore is occupied by a narrow strip of cherty limestone resting unconformably upon gneiss and granite. The Manitounuk Islands are made up of stratified cherts, dolomites and shales, capped with trap, and these also occur along the shore to the northward of the sound, as far as the head of Richmond Gulf. The coast and islands are partly wooded with clumps of black spruce that grow in the valleys and protected portions of the cliffs.

Impossible to
reach outer
islands. 'We were blocked by ice at Great Whale River until the 7th, when we sailed southward, and for the next three days were hazardingly employed in working through the heavy ice until we reached Long Island, after which we had no trouble with ice. I had intended to visit the Belcher and other islands lying from 60 to 100 miles off the mainland, and forming a chain extending northward from opposite Great Whale River to the neighbourhood of Portland Promontory, but was advised not to attempt it by the Eskimos, on account of the ice. They predicted that the ice would not leave the bay until late in August, and would prove very dangerous to the yacht, owing to the strong tidal currents among the outer islands. Their predictions proved correct, for although the ice left the coast shortly after we proceeded south, the Hudson's Bay Company's ship *Lady Head*, reported that ice was encountered all the way down Hudson Bay to Bear Island in James Bay, where open water was reached on the 20th of August.

Great Whale
River to Cape
Jones. 'The distance from Great Whale River to Cape Jones at the entrance to James Bay is ninety miles, and the trend of the coast is about south-west. Southward of Great Whale River the land slowly decreases in elevation, and with the exception of the White Bear Hills, which reach the coast about thirty miles north of Cape Jones, the shore is comparatively low, and the country inland is covered with

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rounded hills never more than 400 feet in elevation. For about forty miles from the river a narrow strip of cherty limestone appears to have been shoved up over the underlying gneisses. It is broken transversely in several places, and then affords fine boat-harbours. The remainder of the coast is occupied by gneisses and granites. Long Island and the smaller islands lying off this part of the coast are all formed of limestone, cherts and shale, similar to the rocks met with along the coast farther north. On Long Island these rocks are capped with trap, on the west side. The limestones and cherts are usually highly charged with pyrites, and on Long Island a vein of anthraxolite twelve inches wide was discovered by prospectors, who describe it as cutting the black shales. Hudson Bay
—Cont.

'Leaving Cape Jones, we sailed down the east coast of James Bay, passing by crooked channels between numerous low islands, usually formed of coarse drift and shingle, with occasional groups of rocky islets, in which low ridges from the mainland were continued seaward. It would be very dangerous and almost impossible to follow the inner channels between the islands without a competent native pilot, as the channel is often very narrow and crooked, with submerged reefs and boulder ridges everywhere. We arrived at Fort George, at the mouth of Big River on July 13.

'The country between Cape Jones and Fort George is very flat, and the rocks are hidden beneath a mantle of drift, except where low ridges of granite hills rise a few feet above the level of the plain. Wastikyn, a peninsula a few miles north of Fort George, although only about 200 feet high, forms a prominent land-mark owing to the flatness of the surrounding country. The tree-line, along this part of the coast, extends almost to the ends of the points, leaving only the outer islands barren. The rocks met with are crystalline schists, and intermixed masses of granite. A number of large dykes of diabase cut all the rocks, and are evidently much newer than them. No deposits of minerals of economic value were found in this area. Cape Jones to
Fort George.

'From Fort George we continued the survey southward along a coast very similar to that just described, but somewhat more broken and rocky, while a majority of the islands are also rocky. At Comb Hills, a low ridge of granite on the mainland terminates in a string of islands rising about 100 feet above the sea. At Paint Hills, a band of dark-green trap, about four miles wide, forms a chain of high islands running north-east and south-west, which extends about eight miles beyond the general line of the coast. This band also forms a small group of islands, called Solomon's Temples, which lies about six miles outside the Paint Islands. The highest summits on the Paint Coast south of
Fort George.

Paint Hills.

- Hudson Bay
—Cont. Islands are about 300 feet above the sea-level. The trap forming these islands has been squeezed by the intrusion of syenite, which cuts it in large dykes and masses. The result of this squeezing is that in many places the trap has become foliated vertically, and now appears as well banded chloritic and hornblendic schists, while in other places it retains its massive character and often shows its original diabasic structure. These rocks usually contain much pyrite, especially where most schistose, and some of the bands appear to be sufficiently large and rich for working. In several of the syenite dykes cutting the trap, plates of molybdenite were found. At Cape Hope, a similar band of trap forms one large and several small islands. This trap does not contain a large amount of pyrites, and no important economic masses were seen. The large island is about 300 feet high, and wooded to its summit.
- Cape Hope.
- Rupert
House. 'The mouth of East Main River was reached on August 1, and we again changed pilots, sending the old one back to Fort George. We finished the survey at Rupert House, at the mouth of Rupert River, on the 19th, and then crossed the south end of James Bay to Moose Factory, where we arrived on the 21st.
- 'The coast between the East Main and Rupert rivers is very low, with wide mud-flats bare at low-tide. The water deepens very slowly, and it was dangerous to approach within a mile of the shore. In Rupert Bay the bottom has been filled up by the sand brought down by the Rupert and Nottaway rivers, and outside the narrow channel leading up the middle of the bay, not more than a fathom of water covers the wide flats at low-tide.
- 'Sherrick Mountain, situated on a peninsula at the mouth of Rupert Bay, is a very prominent landmark, rising as a granite hill about 400 feet above the water. The rocks met with along this portion of the coast are largely mica-gneisses, usually carrying much garnet, and probably including metamorphosed bedded rocks. They are frequently cut by dykes and masses of granite-gneiss, the irruption of which probably caused the alteration of the rocks cut by them.
- Reach Moose
Factory. 'At Moose Factory the yacht was stripped, and arrangements were made with the Hudson's Bay Company to have it hauled out and safely housed, so that it might be available for future use. The specimens collected were packed and shipped to Ottawa, via London in the *Lady Head*, and preparations were made for our canoe trip up the Moose River to the Canadian Pacific Railway. While the rest of the party were so engaged, Mr. Young made a micrometer survey from the factory to where a meridian line of the Ontario Government crossed

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the river, some thirty miles up stream, in order to fix the longitude of Hudson Bay
Moose Factory. —Cont.

' We left Moose Factory on the 29th in a large canoe, with four Indians to assist in poling up stream, and reached the railway at Missinaibi on September 12, having been delayed by the very low water in the river below the Long Portage. The following day we reached Ottawa where the party was disbanded.

' Among the results accomplished by the exploration may be mentioned a survey of the entire east coast of Hudson Bay, from Cape Wolstenholme, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, to Rupert River near the south end of James Bay; together with explorations inland on great Whale River, and to Eskimo Seal Lake. The numerous observations of the rocks show that crystalline schists, gneisses and granite occupy the greater part of the area examined; and that a band of unaltered rocks, belonging to the so-called Cambrian of Labrador, occupy most of the coast and islands from Portland Promontory to Cape Jones, while other areas of these rocks appear to have been inclosed and altered by later intrusions of granite. The unaltered rocks of the Nastapoka Islands contain large beds of iron ore very similar to the valuable ores of the south shore of Lake Superior. Results of the work. Iron ore.

' A pamphlet on the diamond fields of the great lakes, by Prof. W. H. Hobbs, was received at Moose Factory, too late for attention on Hudson Bay; but, in response to the suggestion of the Director, special observations were made while ascending Moose River on the drift and glacial striæ. These in my opinion confirm the view that the ice moved in a south-west direction from Hudson Bay, and therefore tend to show that the source of the diamond-bearing drift of Wisconsin and Michigan may be in the Hudson Bay region, or in the country to the east of the bay, where there are localities favourable to the occurrence of diamonds, notably the trap-capped carbonaceous shales of Long Island and the islands of Manitounuck Sound. Possible source of diamonds.

' The observations of glacial phenomena show that the peninsula of Labrador was completely covered with ice; that the centre of dispersion of the ice was first in the southern interior, and that it moved northward, finishing in the northern interior. The evidence of raised beaches and terraces show that the land has risen at least 700 feet since glacial times, but there is no evidence of an appreciable rise going on at present.

' Attention may be directed to the valuable fisheries of the east coast of Hudson Bay—Arctic salmon are plentiful in the northern waters as far south as Cape Jones, while trout and whitefish may be taken Fisheries

Hudson Bay abundantly along the entire coast. The existence of cod in Hudson Bay may prove of great value, but requires further investigation.
 --Cont.

'A complete series of weather observations was kept throughout the entire trip and collections of plants, eggs, birds and other natural history specimens were made.'

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Work by Mr. In the early part of the winter of 1898-99 some time was spent by
 R. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers in revising proofs of his report on the surface geology and gold-bearing deposits of south-eastern Quebec. The remaining winter months were occupied chiefly in compiling the information obtained in the field during the previous summer and in laying it down on the map, No. 1, N. W., of the New Brunswick series—the Fredericton sheet.

Surface During the past summer, Mr. Chalmers continued the mapping of
 geology. the surface geology of New Brunswick, as detailed by him below:—

'On the 30th of May I received your instructions to proceed again to New Brunswick and continue investigation on the surface geology of the area of sheet No. 2, S. W. (the Andover sheet) which lies immediately to the north of the Fredericton sheet, and if possible, complete the work on it at an early date. This has been accomplished, and the two sheets (No. 1, N. W. and No. 2, S. W.) will now be prepared for publication, accompanied by a report on the surface geology, forest growth, economic minerals, &c., of the district embraced therein.

'My assistants in the field were Mr. L. P. Silver, and, for some weeks in the autumn, Mr. W. J. Wilson of this survey.

Special points 'The surface geology of the area embraced in the Andover sheet
 investigated. and adjacent districts is of a very interesting character. Some of the more important matters pertaining thereto, which have been investigated and studied during the season, are,—(1) the occurrence of alluvial gold in the eastern branches of the Tobique River, more especially the Right Hand Branch and the Serpentine; (2) the physiography and elevation of the region; (3) the character of the surface deposits and their relation to the soils and subsoils, and (4) the forest growth and the distribution of the various species of trees found growing within the area.

Deposits of 'In June and July a detailed examination of the deposits in the St.
 St. John John valley and along its tributaries throughout the counties of
 valley. Carleton and Victoria was made, partly from the roads and partly by

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canoe. The glaciation was studied in every detail. No boulders referable to the Laurentian region to the north of the St. Lawrence, were observed within the area of the two map-sheets under examination. Heavy beds of boulder-clay occupy the valley of the St. John, but no interstratified materials were found in them, such as occur on the south side of the St. Lawrence valley in south-eastern Quebec, though in some places these beds attain a thickness of 50 to 100 feet. Great banks or moraines have been thrown down in the valley by the ice of the glacial period, partially filling it in places and forming drift-dams after the ice withdrew. These held up the river to a high level at the latter stage of the Pleistocene, and appear to have been the cause of the formation of the higher terraces now found along both slopes of the valley.

New Brunswick—Cont.

‘In a previous report these terraces have been described in some detail. The highest are immediately below Grand Falls; but in other places where constrictions or sharp bends occur in the valley, the drift-dams referred to, or glacial dams, which may have existed here at the close of the ice age, caused these terraces to be produced, at levels varying from 50 feet to 200 feet above the present river-bed. The succession in the terraces, like steps on a slope, indicates successive levels at which the river stood as it trenched its channel anew in the valley-drift since the glacial period. The terraces have all a slope down stream, and are seldom more than a half a mile to a mile long, generally much shorter.

Terraces.

‘During the month of August I took a few days to examine a supposed occurrence of iron, and a copper deposit on the north side of the Restigouche River near Campbellton, N.B. The site of the iron was at Little River, P.Q., on the Oatman farm, about eight miles from the Restigouche. The iron was found in a boring made for water to a depth of fifty-five feet. It was metallic iron, in small grains and pellets, and no other conclusion could be formed than that some iron implement or perhaps a part of the drill itself had dropped into the bore-hole.

Examinations near Campbellton.

‘The copper deposit is in the valley of the Scaumenac River, five or six miles from the mouth. The ore occurs as green carbonate and native copper in small stringers or grains, associated with calcite and some other minerals resembling zeolites. These occupy cracks and fissures in trap rocks, and appear to be irregularly distributed through them in a thin and scattered condition along a zone or band ten to fifteen feet wide, trending nearly east-and-west. This mineralized zone is near the contact of the trap rocks (felsites, diabases, &c.) with the Silurian limestones and slates.

Occurrence of native copper.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

‘The zone crosses the river and apparently extends into the bank on both sides, but how far could not be determined. Some blasting had been done and a small quantity of ore had been taken away, but no work was going on at the time of my visit. The mode of occurrence of the copper as a secondary mineral formed in the fissures and joints of the intrusive rocks, apparently subsequent to their cooling and consolidation, would seem to indicate that it may be more than a mere local deposit in the river-valley. Whether it occurs in paying quantities, however, is not known, no development work having yet been attempted.

Gold in New Brunswick.

‘*Alluvial Gold in New Brunswick.*—Reports concerning the occurrence of gold in the alluviums of the Serpentine River having been current in western New Brunswick for some time, it was considered advisable, when we were in that vicinity, to ascertain the facts. In the month of September, therefore, when the rivers were supposed to be lowest, I ascended the Right Hand Branch of the Tobique and the Serpentine with a log canoe and Mr. Manzer Giberson as guide, and explored the last-mentioned river, examining and washing the gravels in its bottom at a number of points. Fortunately Mr. Solomon Perley, of Woodstock, with two men, was there prospecting at the time, and to him I am indebted for much valuable information and assistance. He kindly pointed out to me a number of places where he had obtained alluvial gold, some of which we tested, but other new localities were also examined and a series of trials made which proved the existence of the precious metal in the alluviums, both below and above the Big Falls. Though no rich diggings were discovered, yet a fair showing of gold was found in several places.

Serpentine River.

‘The Serpentine River flows in a westerly course into the Right Hand Branch, a tributary of the Tobique, the distance from where the latter joins the St. John River to where gold occurs being from eighty to eighty-five miles. Mountains 2,000 feet or more above the sea bound the Serpentine valley, which is itself in the gold-bearing district, from 1,000 to 1,100 feet in elevation. The country is rugged and broken and heavily wooded, and the river is extremely difficult to navigate with canoes, owing to waterfalls, rapids and the number of large boulders strewn along its bed.

Gold-bearing gravels.

‘The character and mode of occurrence of the gold-bearing alluviums here are closely similar to those of other auriferous regions, notably the Chaudière valley, in the province of Quebec; and the succession of the beds, observed in several places, is as follows, in descending order:—(1) Coarse river-gravel, with boulders a foot in diameter and less; (2) fine gravel in deposits of greater or less thick-

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ness, lying on bed-rock, sometimes oxidized and containing gold, and (3) rock, often with jagged, broken surfaces, which contains gold in the crevices. New Brunswick -Cont.

'In one place about two miles above the Big Falls, however, in what seemed to be an old channel of the river on the north side, the following series was noted in a pit opened by Mr. Perley :—(1) Fine river sand or loam, from one to two feet thick ; (2) sandy clay, with rusty, gravelly layers, about eighteen inches or two feet in thickness. Gold colours were sparingly met with in this. (3) Decomposed, talcose slates, fifteen inches, but the bottom was not reached. Colours of gold were also seen in this material.

'Alluvial gold has been found along the Serpentine from a point about two miles above its junction with the Right Hand Branch nearly as far up as the "dead-waters," which are about twelve miles from the mouth. But it seems to be more plentiful above the Big Falls than below. These falls are about eight miles and a-half up the Serpentine. Coarse gold has been found there in pieces weighing from two to six grains. At the time of my visit, however, but little prospecting had been carried on in the alluviums, except in the bed of the river and at a few places in the banks, and nearly all the washing had been done by the ordinary process of panning. Since then Mr. Perley has extended his examinations as far up as the "dead-waters" mentioned, and reports having found both coarse and fine gold, from three miles and a-half to four miles above the Big Falls. Places where gold is found.

'Gold from the alluviums of Silver Brook, a small stream flowing into Nepisiguit River about three miles below Third Nepisiguit Lake, was also shown me ; and I have been informed that gold also occurs in the Little South Branch, the next tributary to the east. In the beds of these streams no exploratory work has been done, however, further than washing with a pan.

'Prof. H. Y. Hind, in 1865*, reported alluvial gold also from Campbell River, Long Lake, the Little South-west Miramichi, and from the ridge between the two last-mentioned waters. It was likewise reported from Blue Mountain Brook.

'Taking all the facts regarding the occurrence of alluvial gold in this part of the province into consideration, it seems probable that the precious metal is to be found in the valleys of a number of the rivers and brooks flowing into the Right Hand Branch of the Tobique, and into the upper part of the Nepisiguit from the south. But the gold in these is extremely scattered, though, so far as can be ascer- General conclusions.

* A Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, 1865, pp. 223-4.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

tained, entirely of local origin. Nor has it yet been discovered in paying quantities. Judging from the specimens obtained, and from the character of the alluviums in which it occurs, however, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that in some spots, at least, deposits may eventually be found that will be profitably wrought. More systematic exploration is required, not only in the valley of the Serpentine, but in the beds of the small tributaries flowing into it from the north, such exploration being directed more particularly to ascertaining the limits of the auriferous alluviums, and the localities where they contain most gold; also to further, testing the quartz veins at and above the Big Falls. Sluicing should likewise be more generally undertaken, especially at these falls and for two or three miles above them. The flats on either side of the river might also be more thoroughly examined, as in some places they evidently have old filled-in channels beneath, in which gold has probably been more plentifully distributed than in the present river bed.

Source of the gold.

‘The original source of the gold has probably been in that portion of the wide band of pre-Cambrian rocks lying between Campbell River on the south and the Nepisiguit River on the north. These consist of schists and slates, often chloritic, or talcose with some quartzites. Intrusives frequently occur among them, and quartz veins are numerous. Gold has not yet been discovered in these quartz veins, but grains, or small nuggets, with quartz attached were met with in the alluviums. A small three-stamp mill has been erected in the Serpentine valley about six miles from the mouth of the river, and some work was done with it in testing the quartz veins in the vicinity; but so far as I could learn the results were uncertain.

‘Black sand is abundant in the alluviums of some parts of the Serpentine and contains fine gold, though so far as examined, only in small quantities.

‘The average gradient of the Serpentine River for the lower ten miles of its course is from 45 to 50 feet per mile, with two or three waterfalls in that distance. The quantity of water is amply sufficient for sluicing throughout the whole summer, and also for hydraulic work.

Other reported occurrences.

‘Later in the autumn a visit was made to the Nashwaak and Cross Creek district, where gold was reported to have been discovered in quartz veins a year ago. In consequence of this report a large number of mining claims were located here in the winter of 1898-99. During the past summer some prospecting was done, but I could not learn that any gold had been found. At the time of my examination of the district I was fortunate in meeting with Mr. Chas. Welch, a

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Klondike miner, and we carried out the exploration together. No gold was found by us at Cross Creek, either in the alluviums or in quartz; but in the Nashwaak valley, near Stanley village, a few very fine colours were panned out of the sands and gravels. If this gold belongs to the alluviums of the Nashwaak, it must have been transported a long distance, perhaps from the head of the river, or from the South-west Miramichi, it is so finely comminuted; but it is not unlikely that it may have been dropped by prospectors and others, who appear to have been washing and panning for gold in this valley at various times within the last thirty or forty years.

Physiography and elevation.—The physiography of that part of New Brunswick lying within the area of the two map-sheets referred to, presents great diversity. The surface, generally speaking, may be characterized as undulating, except on the divide between the St. John and the upper South-west Miramichi, where a rugged mountainous country exists, trenched by numerous rivers and brooks. The higher parts of this watershed attain altitudes of 1,200 or 1,500 feet above the sea. To the north-east, and beyond the limits of the Andover sheet, the region has much the same topographical features as above noted, and increases in height north-eastward as far as the head-waters of the Little South-west Miramichi, where we reach the most elevated portion of the province.

The area referred to forms the south-west part of a wide irregular belt trending north-east and south-west, sometimes called the highlands of New Brunswick, the length of which is over a hundred miles and its width from thirty to forty-five miles. The south-west limit is within the area of the Andover sheet, and near the head of the South-west Miramichi, the north-east is at the sources of the Tête-a-gauche and Upsalquitch rivers. Transversely, it extends from the Little Tobique River and Nictor Lake to the North-west Miramichi waters. Though limited tracts contain arable land, most of it is unfit for settlement, and covered by forest. It is a country of lakes and rivers, with mountains, often bare and precipitous, that rise from 2,000 to 2,700 feet above the sea. Game and fish are plentiful, and it has already acquired a reputation as a sporting ground. It is also one of the principal sources of the rivers and of the water-power of the province. For a forest and game reserve and provincial park it can scarcely be equalled. Though protected to some extent by general provincial regulations, yet forest fires and unlawful destruction of game are not infrequent. A marked increase in the number of moose, deer, caribou and other wild animals has taken place there within the last decade, however, and salmon have likewise become much more

New Brunswick—Cont.

Topographical features of country.

Highlands of New Brunswick.

Protection of forest and game.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

plentiful. This shows what can be done by protection. The time will come eventually when all the arable and timber lands of the province, which are accessible will be taken up and deforested. The large central area referred to can scarcely ever be utilized except for its timber, game and water-power. Some further restrictions besides those now in force respecting the fauna of this area, and the products of the forest, especially such as would tend to conserve the younger growth of trees, prevent the spread of forest fires, and check the indiscriminate killing of the wild animals and birds, would be of immense benefit to New Brunswick in the time to come.

Arable lands in Carleton and Victoria.

'Agricultural character.—The character of the soil in Carleton and Victoria counties is excellent, more especially in the St. John and Tobique valleys. On the west side of the St. John the whole country between Woodstock and Aroostook westward to the International boundary is thickly settled and under cultivation. On the east side the settlements extend back from the river twenty or twenty-five miles throughout the area of the Andover sheet. The tract of cultivable land referred to in the Tobique valley extends from the Red Rapids settlement to the Blue Mountains, and indeed, as far as Nictau. In the upper part of the valley, however, only the river-flats and terraces are cleared and under cultivation. A third area, which is well settled and contains a large number of good farms was observed along the Nashwaak River, Cross Creek, and crossing the country by the Taxus River to Boiestown on the South-west Miramichi. The district to the east of the Tobique valley, drained by the upper part of south-west Miramichi river, is unsettled and still in a wilderness condition, and is the scene of extensive lumbering operations.

Fertility of Silurian area.

'The Silurian area of north-western New Brunswick is occupied by some of the best land for agricultural purposes to be found in the province, except, perhaps, that resting on the Lower Carboniferous sediments. The excellent character of the soils in the St. John valley between Woodstock and St. Francis is mainly due to the fact that they are derived from the underlying Silurian rocks. The northern portion of the province is also occupied by soils resulting from the decomposition and waste of these Silurian limestones and slates. Large tracts of good land are found in this wide belt throughout. Its general character is shown by the farms in Madawaska and Victoria counties, and by those along the lower settled portions of the Restigouche valley. This large Silurian area is still mostly covered by the original forest growth. There are, however, many stony tracts in these uplands, the rocks being frequently traversed by dykes of intrusives, which, in their disintegration, have yielded boulders and coarse material to the soil. Notwith-

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standing this mixture of stony *débris* with the calcareous soil, however, and the prevalence of early frosts in some localities, these uplands will offer an inviting and ample field for settlement when they are made accessible by roads. New Brunswick—Cont.

'Towards the close of field-work, Mr. Wilson made an examination of the district along a portion of the South-west Miramichi valley, still wooded, by following some of the lumber roads. He was thus enabled to sketch in the topography and forest-covered areas, and measure the elevation of the country by aneroid.

Professor L. W. Bailey was again employed in New Brunswick during the summer in making some special examinations of the so-called great slate belt of the province, also, for a part of the time, in obtaining specimens of New Brunswick minerals for exhibition at Paris. His report is as follows:— Work by Prof. L. W. Bailey.

'In accordance with your instructions, received in May last, the early portion of the summer was mainly directed to obtaining specimens of economic minerals to form a part of the Canadian exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. With this object in view, in addition to extensive correspondence, personal visits were made to all points which were thought likely to furnish materials suitable for this purpose, and arrangements were entered into for the supply of suitable exhibits. The following list will indicate the nature of the articles obtained:— Specimens for Paris Exhibition

- Iron*.—Hematite—Jacksontown, Carleton Co.
- Limonite—Bog iron—Sunbury Co.
- Nickel*.—Pyrrhotite—(nickeliferous)—St. Stephen.
- Antimony*.—Stibnite—Prince William, York Co.
- Manganese*.—Pyrolusite—Markhamville, Kings Co.
- Wad—Dawson Settlement, Albert Co.
- Wad—(bricquetted) Dawson Settlement, Albert Co.
- Bituminous Coal*.—Grand Lake, Queens Co.
- Albertite*.—Albert Mines, Albert Co.
- Bituminous Shale*.—Caledonia, Albert Co.
- Peat*.—Kouchibouguac Harbour, Kent Co.
- Red Granite*.—St. George, Charlotte Co.
- Black Granite*.—(mica-diorite)—Bocabec, Charlotte Co.
- Gray Granite*.—Spoon Island, Queens Co.
- Freestone, gray*.—French Fort Quarry, Newcastle, Northumberland.
- Freestone, red*.—Sackville, Westmoreland.
- Freestone, brown*.—Wood Point, Westmoreland.
- Freestone, olive*.—Rockport, "
- Limestone*.—Randolph, St. John Co.
- Millstones and Grindstones*.—Newcastle, Northumberland Co.
- Pulp-stone, Scythe-stones, &c.* " "
- Serpentine marble* or Verde antique—St. John.
- Marble*.—White dolomite—Randolph, St. John Co.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

Graphite—Suspension Bridge, St. John Co.
Dolomite, for use in pulp manufacture—St. John
Infusorial Earth—Land's End, Kings Co.
Gypsum—Hillsborough, Albert Co.
Salt and Brine—Penobsquis, Kings Co.

Notes on mineral industries.

‘To this enumeration may be added a few notes respecting the present condition of the deposits represented and their mode of presentation:—

Iron.

‘*Iron.* Nothing is at present being done in the production of iron. The principal specimen sent to the exhibition was a large block of hematite from the well known deposits near Jacksonville, in Carleton county, formerly worked and still commonly known as “Woodstock ore.” The associated specimen of bog-iron represents the large bed of such material found near Burton in Sunbury county, and of which more or less was used in the manufacture of the Woodstock iron.

Nickel.

‘*Nickel.*—Since the publication of the report upon the mineral resources of New Brunswick (1898), wherein full particulars are given of the occurrence and composition of the nickeliferous pyrrhotites of St. Stephen, attempts have been made to obtain further information as to the value of the latter. A considerable quantity was in the first instance sent to England to be treated upon a large scale. The result was unsatisfactory, the percentage of nickel being deemed too small for profitable extraction; but as this percentage was also somewhat variable, the belief was entertained that by further exploitation, ores might be found capable of affording a better yield. To test this point, orders were given for the sinking of trial shafts to a considerably greater depth than had previously been reached, and it was from one of these that the block sent for exhibition was obtained.

Antimony.

‘*Antimony.*—The deposits of this metal at Prince William, in York county, still remain unworked, though negotiations with a view to the purchase and development of the property have been made. The specimens forwarded for exhibition are pure stibnite, and fairly represent the quality of the ore, of which, no doubt, an abundance exists. Specimens of native antimony, such as were found during the prosecution of the work, cannot now be obtained.

Manganese.

‘*Manganese.*—The specimens sent from Markhamville are a good representation of the very rich ores formerly mined in that locality, but in connection with which no recent work has been done.

‘The ore from Dawson settlement, on the other hand, though only bog-ore or wad, is now being extensively removed, its value being found in its adaptability, when compressed into briquettes, for the manufacture of ferro-manganese and steel, for which purpose it has during the last

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year been sent to the iron works at Bridgeville, N.S. The machinery first erected for the treatment of the ore having proved inadequate in some respects, an enlargement of the latter is in contemplation or has already been introduced. New Brunswick—Cont.

'*Bituminous coal*.—No important change in the conditions or amount of output has occurred during the last year, the vicinity of Grand Lake in Queen's county being the sole source of supply. The general question, however, of possible coal-production over other parts of the New Brunswick coal-field has received considerable attention, and will be made the subject of discussion in the report of which this is anticipatory. The facts obtained all emphasize the necessity of systematic borings along the eastern sea-board of the province, or along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, as affording the only possible way of removing all doubt as to the nature and capacity of the coal measures in that region. Coal.

'Borings for coal at Dunsinaine have been continued, but at new locations, and are still in progress. In one of the borings thus made two seams of coal were passed through, one of 24 inches, at a depth of 170 feet, the other of 26 inches, at a depth of 183 feet. The former, on incineration left 19.56 p.c. of ash, the latter 38.59 p.c., as reported by Dr. Hoffmann.

'*Albertite*.—No actual mining of this interesting material has been undertaken during the past year, nor are any facts known which would warrant any considerable expenditure in this direction. In connection, however, with the explorations undertaken by the New Brunswick Mining Association, with a view to determine the presence or otherwise of petroleum, the supposed original condition of the albertite in southern New Brunswick, numerous interesting observations relative to the substance have been made, and, it is hoped, may be available for a later report. They tend to confirm the views previously expressed by the officers of the Geological Survey, as to the origin, condition of occurrence and distribution of the mineral in question. Albertite.

'*Bituminous shale*.—Interest in this substance has also been revived during the past year, and considerable quantities have been removed for export, the company formed for this purpose being known as the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Co. It is proposed to test its capacity, not only as an oil-producer, but in connection with the manufacture of cements and in other ways. Bituminous shale.

'The explorations referred to above, in connection with albertite and petroleum include the study of the bituminous shales, which are,

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New Brunswick—*Cont.*

as far as known, the source and carriers of both. As, however, albertite is found not only below the shales in pre-Cambrian rocks, but also above them, penetrating Lower Carboniferous gypsums as well as sandstones of the Coal Measures, it is hoped that places may be found where, owing to the non-removal of the sandstone or other cappings originally confining the petroleum, the latter may have escaped oxidation, and thus have been left in its original fluid condition. For the purpose of testing this point, boring operations have been and are now being carried on in the vicinity of Moncton.

Granite.

'Materials for the purposes of construction.—The granite industries at St. George have, during the last year, been more than usually active, a fact which made it somewhat difficult to obtain therefrom adequate representation for the Paris Exhibition. It was hoped that as a result of a meeting held in St. George in May, at which representatives of the several companies working in that place were present, a large trophy to which each company should contribute, would be prepared, but owing to the presence of other engagements, this was subsequently found to be impossible, and the desired representation was left to Messrs Milne, Coutts & Co., by whom, however, a very creditable exhibit is made.

'In addition to the special exhibit referred to above, cubical blocks of red granite, six inches to the side, and variously dressed and polished, together with similar exhibits of gray and so-called black granite, were also forwarded. Freestones were represented by dressed blocks of standard size, from the more important quarries in Westmoreland and Northumberland counties. Among them the red freestone from the Wood Point quarries, near Sackville, represents a newly opened deposit, and a rock whose rich colour has already created for it a considerable demand. It was used in 1897 for the construction of the new armoury in Halifax, and more recently for some large buildings in Moncton.

Limestones.

'In this connection reference may be made to the ornamental limestones, &c., found in the neighbourhood of St. John. In addition to ordinary gray limestone, sometimes used for building, they include white and cream-coloured marbles (dolomites) and serpentine-marble or ophiolite.

Dolomites.

'In the preceding remarks reference has several times been made to the occurrence of dolomites in the neighbourhood of St. John. Much interest has, during the last year, been aroused in these from the possibility of their being suited for use in connection with the manufacture of wood-pulp. Some time was therefore devoted to the determi-

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nation of whether or not among the limestones occurring in that vicinity, any could be found carrying a sufficient percentage of magnesia to make them suitable for such use. The result was very satisfactory, for while at each of the great quarries which have been so long worked as a source of limestone for calcination, the rock is a nearly pure calcic carbonate—95 to 99 per cent, with only a trace of magnesia, these were found to be associated at several places with considerable beds, usually white or creamy instead of gray, which are decidedly dolomitic. Thus a sample of rock from Randolph and Analyses.

Baker's quarry, in Randolph, gave to A. E. Macintyre, F.C.S. :

Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3).....	62·85
Magnesium carbonate (MgCO_3).....	35·32
Iron, alumina, silica undeter.....	1·83

100·00

'Other specimens from the same locality, examined in the laboratory of the Survey, proved to contain close on 45 per cent of magnesium carbonate; the proportion characteristic of true dolomite. There would therefore seem to be no reason, so far as chemical composition is concerned, why portions of these rocks should not satisfy all the requirements of pulp-making. As, however, in connection with the inauguration of the large pulp mills at Mispec, it was not thought desirable to commence operations with untried materials, and large amounts of dolomite had been imported from Ohio, the practical tests necessary to place their fitness beyond doubt have not yet been made. It is to be hoped that this will soon be done, as there can be no doubt that the amount of such material about St. John is very large, and that if found suitable for use, a very great saving may be effected. Use in wood-pulp industry.

'*Infusorial earth*.—Specimens of this material were obtained during the past summer from one of two small lakes occurring near the south-west extremity of the Kingston peninsula in Kings county. In a visit to one of these, known as Longs Lake, by the writer, the whole bottom of the lake or pond, having a length of about 1,000 feet and an average width of 600 feet, with a depth varying from 2 to 10 feet, was found to be composed of this material, into which a pole could be readily thrust in places to more than 10 feet and almost anywhere to a depth of 6 feet. The material is light gray when wet, becoming almost white upon drying, and very adhesive. It is not, however, as judged from the samples selected, sufficiently pure to serve the purposes of tripolite, there being a considerable admixture of clay. In Telegraph Lake, near by, is a similar Infusorial earth.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

deposit, and both are most favourably situated for removal, that first described being within a mile of the shore of the St. John River, and capable of easy drainage.

Gypsum.

Gypsum.—The operations connected with the working of this material have, as in former years, been confined to the vicinity of Hillsborough, in Albert county, and have been upon the usual extended scale. Specimens fully representative of the different grades of rock, including cut blocks of very pure alabaster, as well as of land-plaster, plaster of Paris, terra alba, &c., have been prepared by Mr. C. J. Osman, M.P.P., manager of the Albert Manufacturing Company, and forwarded for exhibition.

Investigation of age of slate belt.

‘After the completion of the work required in connection with the exhibition, the remainder of the season was, devoted to the study of the principal unsolved problem of New Brunswick geology, viz., the age of the great bands of slates and associated rocks lying upon either side of the granites of York county, rocks in which interest had been renewed, first, by the discovery in the previous season, by Mr. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, of fossils indicative of a Silurian horizon in an area previously regarded as Cambro-Silurian, and, secondly, from the reported discovery, in connection with one of these belts, of auriferous veins, in the parish of Stanley.

Discovery of Silurian fossils.

‘The first of the questions cannot here be discussed at length, but the general statement may be made that, while much important information has been obtained bearing upon the stratigraphy of the region, and the strata in a few instances have been found to be fossiliferous, the question as to how many systems are represented here and their separation, still remains in doubt. To the discovery of Mr. Wilson of

Localities.

brachiopods, &c., in slates a few miles north of Canterbury station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, we have now to add that of crinoids, corals and bryozoa in the limestones of Waterville, in the parish of Southampton, nearly fifteen miles distant from the former, and apparently indicating a similar (Silurian) horizon, but in a so highly metamorphosed condition that nearly all distinctive features of the inclosed organisms have been lost. On Spring Hill brook also, five miles above Fredericton, slates, alternating with quartzites, and in every way similar to those which form the larger portion of the southern slate belt of York county, have been found by Mr. W. T. H. Reed to contain impressions in the form of smooth black surfaces marked with five striations, hexagonal areolations or both; but these again are so obscure as to throw little or no light upon the age of the beds containing them. Dr. Ami, to whom the specimens have been

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referred, says of them that they bear certain resemblances to Ostracoderms, which would lead one to suspect that the rocks are Silurian. Should this be the case and this locality be added to those of Canterbury, Waterville and Rocky Brook, on the Nashwaak, in which Silurian or Lower Devonian fossils were found some years ago by Mr. Chas. Robb, we shall have four widely separated localities within the areas under review in which fossils more recent than that of the age to which these have been assigned, are known to occur. Yet every observer who has examined this portion of New Brunswick, including Logan, Hind, Robb, Matthew and Ells, has regarded the slate bands in question as being, upon the whole, distinct from that of the easily recognizable and highly fossiliferous group of Silurian rocks that lies to the northward in Carleton and Victoria counties. It must also be remembered that distinct proof of the existence of Cambro-Silurian rocks along the line of contact of the two contrasted groups is found in the Beccaquimec valley, in the occurrence of strata carrying such fossils as *Trinucleus seticornis*, *Harpes*, *Acrotreta*, &c.

New Brunswick—Cont.

Fossils of Cambro-Silurian age.

‘Stratigraphically also, the work of the last summer tends strongly to confirm the view, enunciated in the Report of 1885, that not the Beccaquimec limestones only, but the great bulk of the strata stretching westward towards the Maine boundary, lie unconformably beneath the Silurian system. According to this view the fossiliferous slates of Canterbury (found by us to be also fossiliferous at Eel River) and the crinoidal limestones of Waterville represent areas of Silurian included in more or less open folds of older and much more intensely altered strata.

Relations of two series of rocks.

‘In connection with the investigation of these questions, some time was spent in the examination of the so-called Cross Creek gold district in the parish of Stanley. In view of the fact that the first discoveries, made in the early spring of 1898, involving the display of numerous fine specimens and the creating of a fever which led to the investment of over \$2,000 in the taking out of prospecting licenses, have never been followed by systematic exploration or expenditure and that nearly all interest in the region has now abated, it would seem that but little real foundation and not a little fraud was involved in some of the earlier statements made. The investigations of the writer led him not only to visit the first reported locality at Cross Creek, but also Rocky Brook, McLean Brook and Ryan Brook, tributaries of the Nashwaak above Stanley, as well as the Taxes River, a branch of the Miramichi. The strata, which are very similar upon all of these streams, include massive quartzites, purple and gray slates and black pyritous slates, thus resembling the

Gold reported at Cross Creek.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

rocks of the auriferous districts of Queens and Lunenburg counties, Nova Scotia, and contain numerous veins of quartz; but their relations are obscured by excessive folding as well as by an extensive covering of superficial deposits, while the quartz veins are mostly small and irregular, forming no well-defined lodes, and as far as the writer could ascertain, without gold. There would seem to be but little question that some gold has been found here, as over many other portions of northern New Brunswick, but the existence of anything like a true gold district is yet to be proved.

Materials for road making.

'I have only to add that, by your direction, some little attention was paid to the question of the existence and location of materials suitable for the macadamizing of roads. In the case of the city of St. John, extensive deposits of trappean rock, apparently suitable for this purpose, were noted in the vicinity of the Martello tower, in Carleton, as well as near the old penitentiary building east of Courtney Bay, and by the advice of Mr. W. F. Burditt, of the Good Roads Commission, with whom the localities were visited, the crushing plant of the city has been placed at the point last named. Yet here, as elsewhere, present cost rather than future stability seems to be the principal factor in the choice of materials, the necessity in the case of St. John for the removal of so much stone for the excavation of foundations and the grading of streets, constantly affording a very cheap, though often a very unsuitable material for such use. In Fredericton a variety of diabase, found in the vicinity, is now extensively employed, and is giving good results. Offers for the sending up of samples of this rock to be submitted to experimental tests in the physical laboratory of McGill University were made, but those having the matter in charge preferred to be guided by the results of their own experience.'

NOVA SCOTIA.

Work by Mr. H. Fletcher.

Mr. H. Fletcher was engaged during the winter of 1898-99 in plotting the surveys made in Cumberland county referred to in the Summary Report for 1898, pp. 139 to 148, and in revising those made by his assistant, Mr. M. H. McLeod, in connection with the preparation of several sheets of the geological map of Nova Scotia.

On June 16 Mr. Fletcher left Ottawa for field-work in Nova Scotia, and did not return to Ottawa until January 8, 1900. On the work done, Mr. Fletcher makes the following report:—

Assistants.

'I was again assisted by Mr. McLeod and also by Mr. Colin McLeod, of Springhill, who were engaged in making surveys necessary

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to complete map-sheets 59, 60, 61 and 62 adjoining the Springhill sheet, Nova Scotia and who surveyed the various brooks above the Florida road to their heads in the pre-Carboniferous rocks, the northern limit of the latter being a short distance south of that road. Many of the tributaries of the Wallace and Pugwash rivers they also surveyed by pacing, and nearly all the roads of the district by odometer. The general relations of the various groups of rocks have been already pointed out by Dr. Ells.

'My own work consisted chiefly of a study of the south side of the Springhill coal-field. I have great pleasure in acknowledging assistance received in this work from Mr. R. Cowans, General Manager of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, from Messrs. C. and J. Hargreaves, John Murray, Ben. Parsons, Harvey Howard, A. H. Alloway, E. Laflamme, Geo. Hall, R. H. Cooper, and other officials of that company; from Messrs. William Hall, M.E., mayor, Dan. McLeod, town clerk, and John Anderson, post-master, of Springhill; from Peter Nelson, John E. Bishop, H. H. Card and Blair O'Rourke, of Springhill; from Rufus and Levi Gilroy, Wesley Herriot, Thomas Boss and Alex. Stewart, of Rodney; J. W. Broderick, of Lower Five Islands, Charles E. Day, of Parrsboro, and others. Owing to the untimely death of G. W. McCarthy, on June 7, I lost his invaluable assistance in this field.

—Cont.

Acknowledgements.

'Sixty borings, by a hand drill ranging in depth from a few feet to one hundred and forty-six feet, together with several trenches and pits, have been made in an attempt to define the course of the coal-seams known to exist in this vicinity and their relation to the red and purplish strata of the head of the South Branch of Black River and of the north-east fork of the Upper Maccan River and the conglomerate already referred to.*

Springhill coal field.

'It has long been a debatable question with the miners whether these red rocks lie above or below the worked coal-seams, and it cannot be said that this relation has been yet satisfactorily defined, although thus far no stratigraphical evidence seems to have been obtained to contradict the assumption that they overlies, except the small disturbance of strata caused by the great faults required to bring the red strata down perhaps more than 1,500 feet into juxtaposition with the large coal-seam supposed to be that of the West Slope. But this difficulty may be lessened by an unconformity, already hinted at as probable, above this horizon, such as is shown by Dr. Ells often to occur between the Permo-Carboniferous and underlying rocks but has not yet

Relation of coal-seams to red beds.

*Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1898, page 146.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

been worked out in this vicinity. The red rocks differ only in colour from the strata underlying the coals, the composition and texture being the same; but this may also be said of most parts of the great section at the Joggins and no red strata have been seen underlying the coal in the sections at Springhill mines or lower down the South Branch, not more than three-quarters of a mile north of the red rocks in question, with the exception of one layer not far below the seam at McCarthy's slope. The red rocks here include a coal-seam* which is perhaps also that of Maccan River near the Leamington Orange hall and that bored into at a depth of 488 feet in the deep bore-hole at Mapleton. The sections may thus be identical. That at Mapleton is not far from strata referred by Messrs. Scott Barlow and Walter McOuatt to a horizon above the Coal Measures, and I would suggest tracing it into connection with the latter, with some of the small coal-seams proved to run past the mine levels, or to the great fault that must separate them if the red rocks underlie the Coal Measures.

Coal seams
among the
red rocks.

Tracing out
of large seam.

'The large seam of the bore-hole described at page 145 of the last Summary Report, was traced south-westward by borings and shallow pits for a distance of sixteen chains, crossing the road to Gilroy's sugar camp, at which a pit proved the dip to be N. 75° W. at right angles to the line traced by boring. The seam, although it maintains its thickness, has here greatly deteriorated. On a more westerly course coal *débris* was found for six chains further in the heavy surface, but, a short distance beyond, the seam appears to come against a fault, which, if the same as that proved to the north-westward on the east bank of Sugarwood Brook, has a dip of S. 4° E. $< 52^{\circ}$, and is therefore, if normal, a downthrow to the south.

'In the red rocks six chains to the south-westward, a coal-seam, lying horizontal, has been traced for about nineteen chains parallel to the fault, at right angles to the large seam and close along the south bank of the South Branch. Red strata occur along this river to the old Rodney road, were bored in 1874 at the watering trough on the main road, and follow the Upper Maccan River through Leamington and Mapleton, as before stated. Near Rodney they are cut in Burton Boss' well and are succeeded by the conglomerate of Rodney and of Polly Brook.

Faults.

'A curious feature of the eastern outcrop of the large seam, is that red strata follow it on the east side so closely to the rise that the bottom of the seam has not room to reach the surface. This apparently indicates a north-east and south-west fault, details of which could not

* Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1898, p. 146, line 20.

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be obtained; for, while the gray beds associated with the coal to a depth of sixty-four feet in No. 15 bore-hole are regular, the red are horizontal and cut by V-shaped joints. Nova Scotia
—Cont.

'South of the main east-and-west fault and immediately north of the South Branch of Black River, another downthrow to the south shows, on its north side, red strata apparently from beneath the greenish and gray rocks associated with the coal-seam. These faults appear to be parallel to that near the Syndicate slope, which is also a downthrow to the south or a thrust to the eastward on the south side. The Syndicate fault has not been proved to the eastward, but its position may be indicated by the slight discordance of strata immediately west of McCarthy's slope; also north of the pits at the head of Sugarwood Brook.* None of these faults produce much disturbance of the strata adjoining them.

'South-westward down along Sugarwood Brook from these pits, there is apparently no east-and-west fault for twenty-one chains to a branch from the eastward. Here at the foot of the right bank, bore-hole No. 39 was put down 146 feet through gray strata with one seam of coal, which presumably overlies the large seam a considerable distance. From the forks up the most northerly of the two little brooks into which the branch from the eastward breaks, the rocks resemble those bored and trenched in the South Branch and must overlie the gray fine sandstone above the large coal-seam, unless there be faults not yet detected. The horizontal strata pile rapidly up at the falls (where a six-inch band of hard slaty coal is seen) and are well exposed to within sixty feet of the bridge on the sugar-camp road. In the adjoining branch and in other tributaries of the neighbourhood, a thickness of fifty feet of horizontal rocks is in places exposed. About three chains from No. 39 bore-hole down stream, on the left bank, the main fault above referred to was uncovered, the rock on the north side being a gray sandstone with patches of conglomerate, similar to the strata overlying the large coal and also, in the multitude of glistening points of quartz, like the sandstones of Ragged Reef. As already stated, the dip of the well polished face of this sandstone is S. 4° E. < 52, while at fifty feet to the south-westward red and green rocks are greatly shattered into irregular blocks, traversed by veins and films of calcite, ankerite and hematite; some of the planes are curved but without definite direction; the dip seems to be steeply south but is obscure, for a thin lenticular seam of coal dips for a short distance N. 83° W. < 25°, in which direction it breaks into two layers, the uppermost being nearly horizontal. Westward from Sugarwood Brook, this fault seems to pass

Rocks on
Sugarwood
Brook.

*Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1898, pp. 143, 144.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

through the graveyard on the old Rodney road, to follow South Branch and the Rodney road as far as the sharp turn to northward at the slaughter-house (where the dip is steep and a change of strike occurs) and to cross Harrison Brook about ten chains below the Leamington road, where it appears to dislocate the Claremont anticline, or repeat it at two points, one of which is five chains above the road, the other twenty-two chains below it.

Overlying
seams.

'From a point on Sugarwood Brook about midway between the outcrop of the large seam and borehole No. 39, the gray sandstone with coarse layers, supposed to overlie this seam, as already stated, was traced northward about fifteen chains to the head of Gilroy Brook and down along the north bank, from which it gradually recedes as if to join the outcrops of similar rock north of Alex. Stewart's (Jos. Herriot of Barlow's map of 1874*), about one mile to the westward. Immediately south of and overlying this sandstone, a small seam of coal was opened on the left bank of Gilroy Brook dipping south $< 12^\circ$. This was sought and bored on the old Rodney road immediately north of Gilroy's house, where the dip apparently indicates an extension of the coal basin still further to the southward. As the outcrop of the sandstone and of the coal both seemed to point to the equivalence of the latter with a bed opened, many years ago, on the road near the slaughter-house above referred to, and said to contain twenty inches of good coal, a boring was made, intermediate between the two outcrops, at the road immediately west of Alex. Stewart's house. In it a coal, probably the same, was again found, underlain by a heavy band of gray fine and coarse sandstone.

'West of the slaughter-house this coal was not followed, but I might suggest the possibility of its being the Golden seam, three feet eight inches of coal and shale where it was opened by us, a year ago, on the Leamington road, fifty chains south-west from Miller's Corner, on the opposite side of the Claremont anticline, the underlying North Slope seam being perhaps that found in a pit at Lemuel McNutt's gate on the Rodney road.

Mr. Barlow's
general
section.

'In Mr. Scott Barlow's general section of the Springhill district, of which that given in the Report of Progress, 1873-74, page 157, is a part, no red strata are mentioned for 1,849 feet from the bottom up to the West Slope seam. About 680 feet higher, or 330 feet above the North Slope or No. 3 seam, however, red beds, like those of the bore-holes, begin; while about 515 feet above No. 3 is a four-foot coal (the Golden seam), perhaps that bored in the South Branch of Black River.† The seam called on Mr. Barlow's plan the highest (workable?)

*Published in Walker & Miles' Atlas of the Dominion.

†Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1889, page 146, line 20.

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in the field lies 1,000 feet above No. 3, also among red strata, Nova Scotia
and at 1235 feet a two-inch coal seam is included in gray sandstone —Cont.
and shale.

‘It has been stated that the coal of the 48-foot bore-hole near Sugarwood Brook differs in section from that further south ; it is, therefore, possible that the latter may be a distinct seam, perhaps No. 3, in which case a smaller fault might bring red strata into immediate proximity with it, as at the bore-holes. To test this a close comparison should be made of the two seams.

‘Comparing the borings of 1898 and 1899 with those made before 1874, shown on Barlow’s map, the rocks of Harper’s bore-hole, 386 feet deep, may be those cut last season, Harper’s bore-hole lying apparently far within the outcrop of the highest seam and the red layers, masses of gray sandstone and streaks of coal corresponding closely in both sections. Roberts’ bore-hole, 176 feet deep, also cut red strata and two smaller seams of coal. The coal of the top of the bore-hole, 715 feet deep, at the watering-trough north of Captain Mills’, suggests the position of Barlow’s highest seam ; and the seam bored at 488 feet from the surface will then be almost exactly in the position of the four-foot seam, the Golden seam of the Leamington road. The tracing of this latter from that road into the basin of Maccan River might determine this important point. Comparison of results.

‘The bore-hole, 320 feet deep, south of Miller’s Corner, seems to indicate a block of faulted, steep-dipping rocks among the flat strata adjoining, if the two seams mentioned in the section as cut 210 and 270 feet from the surface be those shown on the plan as cropping out 500 and 600 feet to the rise of the borehole, on the horizon apparently of No. 3 seam.

‘From July 9 to July 14, I was in Cape Breton with Dr. G. F. Matthew, who was working on the Cambrian and other old rocks of Long Island, Barachois, Boisdale, East Bay and Mira, the oldest fossiliferous deposits of Cape Breton, similar to those in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, also studied by Dr. Matthew.* Cambrian of Cape Breton.

‘At the end of the year, another short visit was paid to Sydney to obtain particulars concerning recent developments of mineral deposits, more especially in relation to the erection on the east side of Muggah Creek of furnaces for the production of iron and steel.

‘In August, four days were spent on an examination of the Devonian Five Islands, rocks of Five Islands and Lower Economy. A section was made of 3,928 feet of the fine plant-bearing exposures of Harrington River, so that

* Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. of New Brunswick, xviii, vol. iv. p. 198.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

there need be no question of the stratigraphical horizon of these rocks, which have hitherto been made to include all the geological formations from the Cambro-Silurian to the Coal Measures, and even the Permian. The upper red series is not so well exposed in this river as the lower gray and blackish shales and quartzites, but appears at many points below the bridge on the shore-road, is in cliffs along the adjoining North River and comes upon the shore at Lower Economy, precisely like the red strata of Mc Ara Brook and yielding a small quantity of manganese ore, like the strata of that age at East Mountain of Onslow.'

Work by Mr.
E. R. Faribault.

Mr. E. R. Faribault was engaged during the winter months of 1898-99, in preparing for publication the surveys of the preceding summer, including plans of the gold districts of Waverley, Montague, Cow Bay, Lawrencetown, Lake Catcha and Tangier, in the county of Halifax.* Some progress was also made in the compilation of the mapsheets on the scale of one inch to the mile, lying immediately west of Halifax.

At my request, Mr. Faribault also undertook the construction of a series of longitudinal and transverse sections of the Goldenville gold-district, to form the basis of a model of this important district as typical of others in Nova Scotia and for the forthcoming exhibition at Paris. The work has proved to be a somewhat difficult one, but when completed the model will clearly illustrate the "saddle-vein" structure so characteristic of the Nova Scotia deposits, as well as the position and conditions of the portions of special enrichment of the several superposed veins. These zones of enrichment extend probably to great depths in a direction approximately parallel with the axial plane of the fold, and may easily be determined by systematic and well-directed development.

On the work accomplished in the field during the past summer, Mr. Faribault reports as follows:—

Field work.

'In compliance with your letter of instructions, dated June 2, I left Ottawa on June 13, for Nova Scotia, to resume the surveys of previous years in connection with the mapping and study of the structural geology of the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast of that province.

'I was again accompanied, during the whole season, by Messrs. A. Cameron and J. McG. Cruickshank, who have been my assistants for fifteen and thirteen summers, respectively. I have to thank many

*Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1898, pp. 148 to 159, for description of the districts.

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persons for information and assistance, especially the Hon. Charles E. Church, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Dr. Edwin Gilpin, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. F. H. Mason, F.C.S., of Halifax ; Professor H.Y. Hind, Mr. Clarence H. Dimock, and Mr. W.H. Blanchard, of Windsor ; Mr. Evan Thompson, of Elmsdale, Mr. Matthew Thompson and Mr. Geo. Ralph, of Renfrew ; Mr. John J. Withrow, of South Uniacke ; Mr. Samuel Mitchell, Mr. T. R. Price, Mr. Wm. Hayes, of Mount Uniacke ; Mr. Bernard Macdonald, M.E., Manager Le Roy Mine, Rossland, B.C. ; Mr. E. A. Daly, Manager Dufferin Gold Mine ; and Mr. T. G. McNulty, Manager Tunnel Gold Mine, Waverley.

‘ A revision has been made of the structural geology of the gold-bearing rocks of that portion of Hants county covered by the Kennetcook sheet, (No. 65,) the Enfield sheet, (No. 66,) and that portion of the Windsor sheet, (No. 73,) surveyed in 1892 and reported on in the Summary Report for that year at pages 37 and 40. All the field-work necessary for the geological mapping of that region has been completed and most of it has been plotted.

‘ Mr. A. Cameron was engaged, from September 12 till October 20, surveying with the prismatic compass and odometer most of the roads situated in the gold-mining region of Queens county, with a view to producing complete maps of that district at an early date.

‘ Special detailed surveys have been made of the gold-mining districts of Renfrew, Mount Uniacke and South Uniacke, situated in Hants county, in the region surveyed for the Windsor sheet, (No. 73,) with a view of preparing large-scale plans of them, similar to those already published for Guysborough and Halifax counties.

‘ *Renfrew Gold District.*—Three weeks were devoted to a detailed survey of this district, and a plan on the scale of 500 feet to 1 inch has been plotted and compiled in the field. This district occupies the summit of a low watershed that separates the valley of the Shubenacadie from the Bay of Fundy, and it is situated four miles north of Enfield, a station on the Intercolonial Railway, twenty-seven miles distant from Halifax.

‘ The auriferous quartz veins which have been worked from time to time, since the first discovery of gold in 1861, all belong to the class of segregated, interbedded veins, occupying spaces along the planes of stratification on the dome of a huge anticlinal fold. This anticline is the continuation from the west of the Mount Uniacke anticlinal

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—Cont.

fold, and its general course is N. 70° E. (mag.)* It crosses Stinking Lake, which marks the western limit of the district, about the middle, and running eastward it follows Number-eight Brook down to Nine-mile River and reaches Little Nine-mile River where the gold-bearing rocks are covered by Carboniferous strata.

Character of
the anticline.

‘The form of the fold is that of a slight overturn to the south, and it is the broadest and most flattened elliptical dome that has yet been met with in the eastern part of the province. Extensive erosion has worn away and truncated this fold to a known depth of 13,700 feet, exposing at the present surface a horizontal section of strata of the quartzite division and intercalated veins, which were originally deposited 8700 feet below the base of the slate division of the gold-bearing series.

East and west
ends of dome.

‘The strata lie at low angles for some distance on both the north and south sides of the fold, the dip increasing gradually till it reaches 50° at a distance of 2,500 feet to the south of the axis, and 65° at a distance of 5,000 feet; while on the north leg of the fold, the dip reaches only 30° at a distance of 2,500 feet, and it does not exceed 45° further north, giving to the axis-plane of the fold a dip to the north of 75°. At the western end of the district ridges of thick beds of hard quartzose sandstones stand out in bold relief for many hundred yards; near Stinking Lake they curve around the western extremity of the elliptical dome, describing long undulating and faulted curves, and pitch to the west at angles varying between 18° and 25°. At the eastern extremity of the dome, in the vicinity of the Nine-mile River, the strata curve more abruptly round the anticlinal axis and they pitch to the east at an angle of about 20°. The centre of this broad dome could not be exactly located, the rocks being for the most part covered by drift in the northern part of the district, but it is situated on or near Number-eight Brook and at no great distance to the east or west of lot 833, block 2.

Mining on
south limb.

‘All the mining operations have been carried out on the south or steeper limb of the fold and particularly on the south-westerly portion of the elliptical dome. In studying the structure of this anticlinal fold more closely, we find that three gentle undulations radiate from the centre of the dome, two in a westerly and one in a south-easterly direction. The two western undulations run on the general course of the main anticline towards Stinking Lake, with strata dipping westerly at angles under 25°. The numerous rich boulders of auriferous quartz that have been found between Stinking Lake and the Rawdon road, are derived undoubtedly from these two

* The magnetic variation in this part of Nova Scotia is about 21° 30' west.

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undulations, but all search for the leads from which they came has hitherto been fruitless on account of the great thickness of drift and boulder-clay covering them. However, the low angles at which the veins dip and the many faults affecting the strata will probably prevent important mining operations. Nova Scotia
—Cont.

‘The south-western undulation, which is by far the most important of the three, begins at the centre of the dome and widens out in a south-westerly direction, pitching to the south-west at an angle gradually increasing from 0° at the centre to 50° at the extreme limit, and the axis-plane dips north at an angle probably near 75°.

‘On the north-western side of this undulation, the measures have been subjected to enormous strain and shearing, producing a series of right-hand faults roughly parallel with the axis of the undulation and giving horizontal displacements ranging from a few feet up to 200 feet. Numerous veins have been uncovered on this side of the undulation and many have proved auriferous, but they are so discontinuous and cut up by faults that it is very doubtful if they can ever be extensively worked with profit. One very rich streak was discovered in 1897 on a vein called the Jubilee lead, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 65 feet showed the streak to dip west about 50° and to follow the shoulder of a small local undulation in the faulted measures. I was informed that three tons taken from a part of this streak had given \$5,000 worth of gold and that the 80 tons of ore extracted and still lying at the pit were valued at about \$60 to the ton. There is undoubtedly a zone of special enrichment crossing the veins along the north side of this undulation, and passing probably in the vicinity of the Jubilee and Walker shafts. The rich float of auriferous quartz discovered on Parker Brook and Rawdon road, immediately north of the bridge, originated no doubt from veins situated on this zone. Faulted tract.

‘The south side of the south-western undulation contains the most extensively operated veins of the district. On the south side of the dome, opposite the centre, the strata run on a straight course parallel with the axis of the main fold, and they have been tightly compressed in the process of folding by a direct lateral force from the south which has prevented the formation of fissures. But, as they approach the south-western undulation, they curve gradually round, and, coming under the influence of a powerful shearing force, develop in some slate belts numerous fissure-veins. The veins gradually increase in size and in number, until they attain their maximum width on or about the apex of the undulation, forming a zone of fissure-veins which possesses all the characteristic features of a promising field for permanent and South side of
south-western
undulation.

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—Cont.—

deep mining. Important streaks of special enrichment have been worked on many leads along this zone. They are generally well-defined and dip to the west at an angle of about 45°, corresponding to the pitch of the crest of the undulation, and, as far as present operations have gone, we find that they crop out at the surface along a well-defined line. This line of special enrichment runs from the centre of the dome, on Number-eight Brook, S. 47 W.° (mag.) to Parker Brook, some 500 feet below the Rawdon road bridge, thence curving to the south it crosses the Renfrew Brook about the Colonial dam and extends to the works on the Andrews lead, which marks about the extreme south limit of the formation of fissures, on lot 1826, block 1, giving a total length of 8,500 feet.

‘In the first 4,600 feet, from the centre of the dome to the Phillips lead at Parker Brook, some thirteen leads have been uncovered, most of them recently, all lying at angles under 40°, many of which have proved auriferous and promising, but none have so far been operated.

Section of
auriferous
veins.

‘The next 1,600 feet of the zone, south of Parker Brook, includes a succession of twenty-two known veins, comprised between the Phillips and the McClure leads, most of them included on the property of the Pictou Development Company. Their length varies from 200 to 1,000 feet, and their average thickness is above that of the veins in most districts in the province. Proceeding from north to south, the veins on which most mining has been done come in the following order and at distances stated from the McLeod lead :—

Leads.	Thickness in inches.	Distance from Mc- Leod lead in feet.	Deepest shaft in feet.	Length opened in feet.	Remarks.
McLeod....	9 to 15	0	360	1,350	Two rich streaks, eastern one dips east, western one west.
Preeper....	10 to 36	95	125	800	Good strong lead.
Foundation.	5 to 10	150	400	600	Rich lead, traced west a long distance.
Hay.....	9	210	120	600	
Paper Collar	6	285	150	300	
Kilcup.....	10 to 16	380	50	1,000	
Clements...	10 to 24	460	75	600	Good large belt.
Sims.....	10 to 48	655	112	1,200	Good large belt of constant value.
Johnson....	8 to 36	960	90	1,000	
North Ophir	12 to 18	1,370	350	1,000	Belt of four leads, rich streak dips west.
South Ophir	8 to 12	1,510	400	800	Rich pay-streak dips west.
McClure....	12 to 15	1,585	185	500	Slate belt with quartz.

‘The remaining 2,300 feet of this zone, between the McClure belt and the Andrews lead, contain, as far as the the surface developments have gone, only ten leads and none have proved of special value.

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Rich drift has, however, been found in this section, south of Renfrew Nova Scotia
Brook, but it may come from the leads worked further north. —Cont.

‘Outside of the middle section of this zone of special enrichment, the only veins which have been operated to any extent are those Free-claim
situated on the Free-claim property on the north bank of Renfrew property.
Brook, where a local crush of considerable interest occurs on the Free-
claim and No. 2 areas, at a distance of some 5,000 feet to the south of
the centre of the dome. Some ten veins have been operated which
are mere local segregated sheets of auriferous quartz, occupying inter-
bedded fissures limited to 100 or 175 feet in depth and 150 feet along
their course. At this limited depth, the formation is thrown to the
south about eight feet by a fault, and on the dip the measures assume
their regular course. But it has not been ascertained if they still
hold payable auriferous veins beyond the fault, and it is very doubtful
if they do.

‘A series of some thirty or forty veins has been uncovered on the
south-eastern flank of the dome at a distance varying between 2,000
and 5,000 feet directly south of the centre. A few of them have
shown gold, but none have been operated. The pay-streaks on this
zone probably dip eastward.

‘On the eastern pitch of the main anticlinal fold, 4,000 feet east Eastern pitch
of the centre of the dome and half-way down Number-eight Brook, a of main anti
few boulders of gold-bearing quartz have been found, but all search cline.
for the veins *in situ* has been fruitless, only a few veins of low-grade
ore having so far been found. This comparatively sharp fold presents
very promising features for the development of large mineralized
fissure-veins, and, but for the heavy drift covering the strata, it affords
a very good field of search for new veins.

‘On the north limb of the main fold, the strata lie at angles varying
between 10° and 35°, rather low for the occurrence of payable veins,
considering the fact that they could only be worked at a disadvantage
on account of the low angle of the dip. Boulders holding gold have,
however, been found in the thick drift covering this limb, and search
for the veins was being made by an American company at the time
of our visit.

‘The total production of the district from 1862 to September 30, Gold product.
1898, is 33,869 ounces of gold, valued at \$660,453, extracted from
48,142 tons, giving an average yield of \$13.72 per ton of 2,000 lbs.,
while the average of the whole province for the same period is \$12.12.
This average is certainly very satisfactory, if we take into considera-
tion the inadequate appliances used for the saving of gold, especially

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—Cont.

by the earlier companies ; and, it may be further said that the mining operations have proved as a whole remunerative, although often conducted in a very unskilful manner. Operations in the district have, however, practically been suspended for some time, the only work at the time of our visit being the prospecting for new leads in the northern part of the district.

Causes of
present
stagnation.

‘ Various reasons may be assigned for the present stagnation at Renfrew and other gold-mining districts. In most of the districts the ground was formerly held in small areas, operated by individuals or small companies with limited capital, and the system of mining consisted in opening up the different veins separately, by means of shafts sunk every fifty feet along their outcrops. In Renfrew no more than 200 feet of cross-cutting have been done. By this mode of working the payable portions of the veins outcropping at the surface have been extracted to very limited depths, and we have reached a stage at which a system more suitable to deep and permanent mining has to be adopted.

Prospects for
larger
working.

‘ I may be permitted to quote here the conclusions of the Director of the Geological Survey, embodied in an article which appeared in the *National Review* for October, 1896 : “ The knowledge now gained of these veins renders it practicable and desirable that they should be worked in a larger way, combining series of parallel and adjacent deposits under a single management, and opening them up by means of one or two principal shafts. Much would be gained by this in economy and in the perfection of milling and concentrating machinery ; and under careful management there is little doubt that the gold product of the province might be easily doubled within a few years.”

Best part of
district for
this.

‘ As far as developments have gone in the Renfrew district, the 1,600 feet of section of twenty-two leads included in the middle portion of the south-western zone between the Phillips and the McClure leads, offer the most promising field for such undertakings. There is little doubt that the gold-streaks outcropping at the surface on the different veins and pitching west at an angle of about 45°, will be found to extend continuously to much greater depths, and if one thin out it will be replaced by another parallel and in close proximity to the first. These streaks extend in depth in a plane probably parallel to the axis of the undulation, dipping north-west at an angle of about 75°, and developments will have to be directed along that axis-plane to keep in the zone of special enrichment.

‘ The Renfrew Brook running eastward along the southern part of the district, presents several important falls and rapids between

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McLellan Lake and Meadow Brook into which it runs, a distance of two miles. Five falls of about 20, 35, 15, 35 and 15 feet respectively have already been utilized for water-powers above the main road. Six lakes are available for reservoirs above these falls, and several important water powers could be established on this brook, both above and below the main road.

'Mount Uniacke Gold District.—Some three weeks were employed making a detailed survey of this district, and a plan on the scale of 250 feet to 1 inch is now completed and ready for publication.

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—Cont.
Mount
Uniacke gold
district.

'The district is situated on the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those which seek the Bay of Fundy, its elevation being 480 feet above high-tide in Bedford Basin. It is situated three miles north-west of Mount Uniacke station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which is distant twenty-seven miles from Halifax. Mining began in 1867 and was conducted with more or less activity for twenty years, but very little work has been done for the last ten years.

'All the auriferous quartz veins developed belong, as in the above district, to the interbedded class, and they occur on the south limb of the denuded crest of a sharp anticlinal fold. This fold is the western prolongation of that passing through the Renfrew district, from which it is distant seventeen miles; its general course in N. 81° E (mag.) and it forms a long, narrow, elliptical dome, pitching east at a comparatively high, and west at a low angle. It dips to the north at an average angle of 60°, and to the south vertically, forming a slight overturn to the south, giving to the axis-plane of the fold a north dip of about 75°. The horizon of the strata brought up on this anticline is estimated to be 12,500 feet below the base of the slate or upper division, giving a total erosion of some 23,000 feet.

Interbedded
veins.

'Large quartz veins occur on the centre of this dome, on area 678, block 2, 250 feet north of the P.C.F. Gold Mining Company's crusher, but none of them have so far been operated, although they show mineralized bands which may prove workable.

'All the veins operated are situated on the south limb of the fold and occur along two well-defined and distinct zones of fissures. In the process of folding, the measures on the south side of the fold have been subjected to a lateral pressure and shearing causing the softer rocks and more yielding beds of slate to separate along the planes of sedimentation, developing a zone of fissure-veins running almost parallel with the anticline and at a distance of 600 feet at the west end and 800 feet at the east end of the dome. This zone is very

Fissure veins.

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—*Cont.*

narrow, but it has a total length of some 6,500 feet or more, limited at the east end by the Alpha Brook and extending west to about area 813, block 1. It presents along its whole course only a few veins, three of which have been operated. The two most northerly, the South lead, 3 inches thick, and the Bunker lead, 4 inches, are only fifteen feet apart and have been worked at intervals by many small shafts, seldom reaching 60 feet, and by open-cuts, for a length of 3,400 feet. One pay-streak on the Bunker lead, dipping east and formed by angular veins dipping south-east, has, however, been worked on the Prince of Wales property to the depth of 200 feet.

Nuggetty
lead.

‘One hundred and ten feet south of the Bunker, the Nuggetty lead, four inches wide, has been extensively worked at places along its course. It was uncovered for 6,000 feet, or nearly the whole length of the district. Four important pay-streaks have been worked on the Nuggetty lead: one at the east end on the P. C. F. property, dipping east at an angle of about 35°, was worked 150 feet deep; 1,000 feet west of it another pay-streak, dipping east at an angle of 26°, was worked to the eastern limit of Mr. Henry Hogan’s Montreal property, proved very rich to the depth of 247 feet and is said to be still of good value. 2,700 feet further west, a rich streak, probably dipping west, was worked to the depth of 200 feet on the Prince of Wales property; and, 1,100 feet still further west, the last pay-streak dipping east at an angle of 24°, was worked in connection with some other leads to the vertical depth of 110 feet and found very rich.

Veins south
of anticline.

‘A few veins have also been uncovered 4,400 feet east of Alpha Brook, immediately south of the anticline. At the western end of the district several veins have been uncovered on the south side of the anticline between the West Lake property and Coxcomb Lake, on blocks 1 and 12, but none have been worked. On what may be called the western extension of the district beyond Coxcomb Lake and west of the 1,085 foot fault described hereafter, Mr. August Michel, has exposed by trenching on the south side of the same anticline, some sixty-five lodes on blocks 11 and 12. He reports that these veins vary in width from one inch to two feet. One of them showed visible gold, and assays proved nineteen of the others to be auriferous, ten of which are considered as of exploitable value. All these auriferous veins are situated north of a band of coarse, quartzose sandstone, 380 feet wide, which is undoubtedly the continuation of that occurring south of the Nuggetty lead, and they are evidently intercalated between strata of the same horizon as those holding the South, Bunker and Nuggetty leads in the central part of the district. None of those veins have yet, however, been operated.

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'In the process of the upheaval which has caused the great anti-clinal fold, a bulge or broad transverse undulation has been formed on the south side of the dome, extending directly south some 3,000 feet from its centre. The outcrops of the strata on this undulation describe, at the surface, pronounced curvatures, and on either side they assume a comparatively straight course towards the east and west. A very important zone of numerous fissure-veins, has developed between the curved strata along this undulation, in the same manner as along the south-western undulation already described in the Renfrew district. One hundred and thirty distinct veins or belts of veins, have been uncovered or operated to a greater or less extent across the zone, giving a total of 172 feet of quartz or crushing ore, and all of them were surveyed.

'Proceeding from north to south on a line directly south from area 678, block 2, the most important and extensively worked veins are met with in the following order, at distances stated from the centre of the dome :—

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—Cont.

Auriferous
veins of
Mount Uni-
acke district.

Leads or Belts.	Thickness in inches.	Distance from centre of dome in inches.	Deepest works in feet.	Length opened in feet.	Remarks.
Twenty-foot ..	240	100	Not worked	Holds mineralized streaks.
Eight-foot....	96	210	Not worked	.....
Nichols	14	250	75	200	
Three-foot.....	34	275	Not worked	.....
Scotch Belt...	48	380	Not worked	Cut by cross-cut at 110 ft. level. Rich streak. At 110 ft. level, cross-cut 180 ft. south and 100 ft. north. At 150 ft. level, one 150 ft. south....
Number Three	10	400	260	400	
Cook.....	10-96	420	110	800	
Cross Tunnel	18	438	160	.....
Belt	18	438	160	Belt 18 ft. wide; rich streak, 10 ft. ore, dips east, < 25°.
1st P. C. F. Slate Belt...	120	450	150	400	
Murray.....	6	470	160	600	
Cut Lead Belt.	12	500	135	400	
2nd P. C. F. Slate Belt...	60	510	50	300	Belt 18 ft. wide, 5 leads, streak dips east. Line between the C. P. F. and the Montreal properties.
.....	.....	545	.....	.....
Logan.....	8	600	100	300	
1st Montreal Slate Belt...	120	622	65	85	
2nd Montreal Slate Belt...	100	660	80	80	Belt 16 ft. wide; rich streak, 9 ft. ore dips east. With other leads was also worked in open-cut, 25 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep. From 710 to 875 ft. several leads, worked by shallow cuts.
Contract.....	4	710	105	1,000	
.....	875	

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— Cont.

Leads or Belts.	Thickness in inches.	Distance from centre of dome in inches.	Deepest works in feet.	Length opened in feet.	Remarks.
South	3	875	65	1,500	This and the next two leads constitute the east-and-west zone.
Bunker	4	890	200	3,400	Worked to shallow depths for a great length.
Nuggetty	4	1,000	247	6,000	Four streaks worked, 150, 247, 200 and 110 ft. deep.
McPhail	4	1,070	140	600	Streak dips east.
Iron Slate Belt	72	1,115	40	400	Between 1,115 and 1,380 ft., band of coarse quartzite with several whin-bound veins of no value; no slate.
.....		1,380			Affected by four faults at east end.
Bain	6-24	1,405	140	1,000	Two leads, 6 and 9 ins., in the belt.
Allen Belt	15	1,440	50	400	Between 1,440 and 1,870 ft. coarse quartzite, several veins of no value, one only worked 45 ft.; no slate.
.....		1,870			Belt 6 ft. wide, short streak dips east, 3 ft. ore.
Howe Belt. ..	60	1,870	40	50	Belt gives 14 ft. ore on a rich streak (half crushing material) dipping east.
Dimock Belt..	72	1,885	240	400	Belt of three leads, 3, 24 and 6 ins. wide, on a rich streak dipping east and worked with the above belt for a length of 400 ft. from the surface.
Robertson Belt	33	1,900	240	400	Between 1,900 and 1,960 ft., ten leads cut by cross-cut, averaging 12 ins.; not worked.
.....		1,960			Belt of three leads.
Hayes Belt...	36	2,155	80	100	Large belt.
McQuarry Belt	60	2,175	40	150	
Galena.....	6	2,235	50	200	
N. McIntosh...	3	2,555	80	250	
Dowell Belt...	12	2,600	40	.....	Belt of three leads.
S. McIntosh...	6	2,640	60	.....
Dimock South Belt	9	2,660	60	500	Belt of three leads.
Toronto	4	2,925	55	100	
Hayes Slate Belt	8	3,000	25	100	Workings furthest south.

Good prospects for good mining.

‘There is not the slightest doubt that most of the streaks of special enrichment have not been worked-out on the different veins, but extend down to much greater depth; and that, if some of them do run out, further systematic development by means of levels and cross-cuts will show that they are replaced by other parallel streaks of equal value, either in the same or in some adjacent vein. As the veins dip vertically and the pay-streaks are all situated on a line running north-and-south across them and pitch to the east at angles varying between 25° and 35°, the plane or zone containing these pay-streaks will also dip east at the same angle. As depth is attained, the form of the undulation may possibly change, and the extension of the zone will then change slightly in direction and dip, but it is most probable that it will extend beyond the limit of practicable mining. The large belts

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of mineralized slate and quartz which have been operated on the P. C. F., Nova Scotia the Montreal and the Phoenix properties, have been found to carry regular values on the north-and-south zone of special enrichment, and they still present a very promising field for extensive mining of low-grade ore. —Cont.

'On the north side of the Mount Uniacke anticlinal fold, a few veins have been uncovered, but so far none of them have been worked, and that limb of the fold does not seem to offer a promising field, as the drift covering it has not been found auriferous.

'A great dislocation has affected the anticlinal fold at the west end Fault. of the district. It runs north-and-south through Coxcomb Lake, and gives to the anticlinal axis a left-hand displacement of some 1,085 feet at the head of the lake. This fault has already been mentioned as separating the main district from the large group of veins and belts of leads uncovered by Mr. A. Michel, but not yet worked. A series of five small left-hand and right-hand faults has also been made out, affecting the continuity of the Borden, Little, Nuggetty, West Lake and Polkinghorn leads on the Prince of Wales and West Lake properties, at the western end of the district. Two left-hand faults have disturbed the eastern end of the district in the vicinity of the Alpha Brook. The eastern one runs about S. 51° E. (mag.), crosses the Alpha Brook directly east of the Alpha lead and the main road 400 feet west of the Alpha Brook, and it gives a horizontal displacement of some 200 feet at the anticline. The other runs probably S. 27° E. (mag.), and gives a displacement of 40 feet on the Nuggetty lead, between two shafts 130 and 150 feet deep on the eastern pay-streak, worked on the P.C.F. property. Another line of disturbance, probably running north-and-south, occurs some 800 feet west of the south undulation and 300 feet west of the school-house, twisting the measures 80 feet to the north on its western side.

'In his "Ores of Nova Scotia" Dr. Gilpin states that mining began Yield of gold. in this district in 1867, and during the next few years several companies were working; the returns, which rose in 1868 to 3,247 ounces, were maintained for twenty years at figures varying from 100 to 1,700 ounces. The total production of this district and that of South Uniacke from 1862 to Sept. 30, 1898, is given under the same head by the Department of Mines of the province, and it is 38,447 ounces, valued at \$749,732, extracted from 54,325 tons; giving an average yield per ton of 2,000 lbs. of \$13.80, which is certainly a very satisfactory result.

'*South Uniacke Gold District.*—This district is situated on the South Dominion Atlantic Railway and on the boundary line between Halifax Uniacke.

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—Cont.

and Hants counties. Two weeks were devoted to a survey, with a view of making a large-scale plan of it, but the notes have not yet been plotted, and it would not be judicious to attempt a detailed description of its structure. The following general notes may, however, be given for the present.

‘All the veins operated occur here also in slate layers interstratified between heavy beds of quartzite, on the north limb of an anticlinal fold, four miles to the south of the Mount Uniacke and Renfrew anticline.

‘The measures on the south side of the anticline lie about horizontal for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, after which they begin to take another dip; while on the north limb, the angle at which they dip gradually increases, till it becomes vertical at a distance of 900 feet, giving to the axis-plane of the fold a dip to the south of about 45°. The fold has a westerly and easterly pitch, forming a very long elliptical dome.

Two veins
worked.

‘It may be said that only two veins of importance have so far been worked on this dome, the Hard lead and the Slate lead. A rich and wonderfully regular streak, dipping east at an angle of about 28° has been worked on the Hard lead for a total length of some 1,800 feet on that incline, crossing three properties; and it has given the remarkable average yield of ten to twelve ounces to the ton. The Slate lead, lying a short distance to the south of the latter, has also been worked extensively, and was still being operated at the time of our visit.

‘These leads are situated at a distance of some 900 feet to the north of the anticline, where the strata begin to assume a vertical and constant dip, after having gradually increased from 0° to 90°, or, in other words, at the limit of the curvature of the truncated fold. This limit constitutes then a narrow zone of special enrichment, which intersects the strata and veins intercalated at a very slight angle, keeping a course more to the north towards the east, and more to the south towards the west. On the leads occurring north of the Hard lead, prospecting should therefore be prosecuted further and further towards the east receding from that lead, and on the leads south of the Slate lead receding further west receding from that lead. In depth the pay-zone dips to the south, like the axis of the fold, at an angle of about 45°.

Other gold
mining dis-
tricts.

‘Besides the above three gold-mining districts actually surveyed last summer, a few other less important mining developments have been examined in the region. The surveys of these have not yet been all plotted, but a few preliminary notes may here be given.

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'*Upper Newport Gold District* (McKay Settlement, Ashdale or Meander River).—Five miles north of the Mount Uniacke anticline, the quartzite division of the gold-bearing series is overlain conformably by a great belt of slate of the upper division. The latter, at Upper Newport, is covered on its northern limit by the gypsum, limestone and sandstone of the Windsor series of the Carboniferous. It constitutes the high ridge of the Rawdon and Ardoise hills, and stretches to the south-west to within one mile of Ponhook Lake, on the St. Croix River, where it is cut by granite. The measures of this belt have been plicated into one main synclinal fold, followed to the north by a main anticlinal fold.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.
Upper New-
port gold
district.

'The anticline, which is the most northern one met with to the east of Windsor, runs N. 63° E. (mag.) and follows the escarpment marking the northern limit of the Rawdon and Ardoise hills, but to the east of Herbert River and to the west of Martin Brook, it is covered over by the Carboniferous rocks, which limit its total length to six miles. It crosses the Little Meander River at the McKay settlement bridge, the Meander River three-quarters of a mile above its junction with the latter branch, and the Herbert River at the Rawdon road bridge. These streams cut through deep gorges, affording good sections, but elsewhere rock-exposures are seldom met with, as the surface is covered with heavy drift.

Meander
River.

'The form of this upheaval is that of a flat, broad fold, the limbs of which dip north at an angle of 15° immediately north of the axis, and south at an angle increasing from 10° to 35°. It pitches to the east between the Little Meander River and its eastern extremity on the Herbert River; but, at a distance of about one mile west of the former river, the fold appears to pitch westward, thus forming a very broad dome, the centre of which is situated at a short distance to the west of that stream.

Form of the
anticline.

'Several veins have been prospected on the eastern dip of this dome, most of the work being done along the deep gorge of the Little Meander River, below the bridge, where many veins follow the plane of stratification of low-dipping, bluish-black, pyritous slates with occasional bands of black, hard, fine-grained quartzites; and more especially at a point some 500 feet below the bridge, where the strata curve and form an undulation dipping apparently to the north-east. These mining operations are generally called the McKay settlement gold mine.

'A few small veins running north-and-south across the stratification and dipping east at an angle of 85°, have been prospected, by John Withrow and others, on this dome, at a distance of about half a

Cross veins

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

mile west of the Little Meander River, about the same distance south of the McKay settlement road. The deepest shaft on these veins, however, does not reach over 50 feet.

Alluvial
deposits.

'Meander River Alluvial Gold Deposits.—About 1,500 feet below the bridge on the Little Meander River, the deep and rocky gorge is succeeded by the flat interval of Meander River, into which flows, some 1,500 feet further, the former stream. The auriferous *débris* washed down by the Little Meander River from the above-described anticlinal fold as well as from the Ardoise gold district, at the head-waters of the same stream and described in the sequel, has been deposited on this flat form in the alluvial deposits, which have lately been worked on a small scale. At the time of my visit, two men were making good wages, I was told, by washing coarse gold from the present bed of this river, some 1,500 feet below the bridge.

'The alluvial deposits of gold extend also below the forks of the two rivers, and numerous prospecting trenches were made across the interval early last summer, for a mile and a-half down the river, through the gravel and sand to the bed-rock, to ascertain the possibility of their being worked extensively. The results of this operation have not been made public, as far as I know, but it is very probable that some parts of the old river-beds may prove sufficiently rich to be worked with profit.

Ardoise gold
district.

'Ardoise Gold District.—This is situated on the head-waters of the Little Meander River in Hants county, directly east of Ellershous station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, a distance of five and a-half miles by a wagon road. Several veins have been uncovered, a few of which were worked to a limited extent, some years ago. They follow the lines of stratification of a wide band of pyritous, bluish-black, graphitic slate running N. 65° E. (mag.) and dipping south at an angle of 80°. This band forms part of the great slate belt of the Rawdon and Ardoise Hills, above described, and is situated some 2,500 feet above the base of the slate division of the gold-bearing series. The veins occurring here are not the result of an anticlinal upheaval, but have been produced on a broad curvature of the strata with the convexity facing toward the south. The zone affected by this curvature extends some distance north-and-south across the strata and much resembles in its general features the important south zone of the Mount Uniacke district just described. One particularly large belt of auriferous slate, holding veinlets of quartz, has lately been prospected here, and a series of assays conducted by Mr. F. H. Mason, Halifax, has given such satisfactory results as to warrant its being operated.

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‘ *Dufferin Mine, Salmon River Gold District.*—I took occasion last fall, at the close of field operations, to revisit the Dufferin mine, in the gold district of Salmon River, Halifax county, being anxious to learn the result of recent extensive development there, because of its bearing on improved methods of mining in the province generally. This district was surveyed in 1897, and a plan and section on the scale of 250 feet to one inch were published the following year. As stated in the description given at page 110 of the Summary Report for 1897, the surface is so largely covered with drift that only a few outcrops could be observed; moreover, mining operations were at the time suspended, the mine was full of water, and the only other data available to make out the geological structure were those given by the company’s plans and sections of the underground workings, which, while giving the general structure of the main workings, made no attempt to unravel the important structure of the measures beyond them, along the cross-cuts towards the north and south.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.
Halifax
county.
Dufferin mine.

‘ Subsequently, this property was acquired by the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Company, re-opened and provided with a thoroughly good mining plant and a modern 60-stamp mill with 23 Frue vanners of a capacity of 240 tons per 24 hours. The important systematic developments made by this company afford an excellent opportunity for studying the structure of the anticlinal fold below the surface, and I have to thank the officers of the company for permission to make such an examination, and Mr. E. A. Daly, the manager, for providing me with every facility and assistance.

‘ Only a general examination was made of the extensive mining operations carried on by the first company since the discovery in 1880, but a detailed survey was made of the cross-cuts and drifts along the veins at the 134, 200 and 300 feet levels. These surveys were plotted and a transverse section through the vertical shaft has been compiled. This section shows that the form of the anticlinal fold passing through the district differs from that given in the published plan, in that, instead of a single fold, there occur two minor anticlinal flexures along the crest of the main plication.

Two anti-
clines.

‘ The southern fold, the sharpest of the two, is that on which occurs the system of large superimposed saddle-veins which have been so successfully worked to a depth of over 300 feet. The northern fold, has its apex at a distance of 245 feet to the north of the first, and is much broader. Its southern limb dips south at an angle averaging 45°, and is apparently not favourable to the formation of quartz, as the 200 feet of cross-cut made at the 200-foot level, between the syncline at the vertical shaft and its apex, gave only one vein, one inch in thickness.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

The north limb dips to the north at an angle gradually increasing up to 78° , and does not show quartz in the forty-five feet completing the total length of the above mentioned cross-cut to the north. Quartz veins, said to be auriferous, have, however, been uncovered at the surface, at a distance of 105 feet and more to the north of its apex, and these may be worth developing. These veins form a zone extending in depth probably parallel to the axis-plane of the fold and dipping south at an angle of 78° . This inclination corresponds nearly to that of the axis-plane of the southern anticlinal fold, and as the two systems of quartz veins are 300 feet distant from one another, they could not advantageously be worked together.

Two important and distinct water-powers are situated on the Salmon River, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile to the west and south of the vertical shaft. One of these only is utilized to a limited extent, but if the best possible advantage were taken of the united capacity of both of them, they would be a great source of economy in fuel.

Workings at
the Dufferin
mine.

As already stated, all the saddle-veins worked at the Dufferin mine are situated along the apex of the southern anticlinal fold. They follow the planes of stratification and nearly always occur in bands of slate. At the surface, the fold dips south at an angle of 62° , and north at an angle of about 77° , and curves abruptly at the apex which crops out fifteen feet south of the vertical shaft. It pitches eastward and westward at very low angles, forming a long narrow elliptical dome, with its centre not far to the west of the vertical shaft. The axis-plane of the fold dips south at an angle of 77° , being 48 feet distant from the vertical shaft at the cross-cut from the 200-foot level, and 72 feet at the 300-foot level, receding 24 feet to the south of the vertical for every 100 feet of depth.

Limit of the
veins

The axis-plane of the synclinal trough dividing the two anticlinal folds runs parallel with those of the latter and lies 48 feet to the north of that of the southern one. One of the most important conclusions derived from the study of these folds is that the axis plane of the syncline forms the northern and deepest limit of the north-dipping veins along the south fold. The north lead operated by the first company was worked 120 feet in depth, to the bottom of the synclinal trough, where it naturally ended, but was thought by those operating it to be cut off by a fault. At the 200-foot level cross-cut, where the synclinal axis-plane is exactly at the south side of the vertical shaft, a north-dipping vein following a band of slate comes to an end at a point where the strata abruptly curves up under the syncline. In like manner, at the 300-foot level cross-cut, a vein, eight inches in thick-

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ness, was observed to pinch out at the syncline, 24 feet south of the vertical shaft. The inclination of the northern limit of the formation of quartz will thus have to be taken into consideration in extending the mining developments to greater depths, for it will probably recede an additional 24 feet to the south of the vertical shaft for every 100 feet sunk below the 200-foot level, so that at a depth of 1,000 feet 192 feet of cross-cutting to the south will have to be done to reach it.

' Along the cross-cut, at the 200-foot level, the width of the quartz formation extends from the syncline, at the vertical shaft, for 177 feet towards the south, or 129 feet beyond the anticline, and no quartz was found along the remaining 194 feet of cross-cut. At the 300-foot level the cross-cut extending 254 feet to the south of the syncline, exhibited quartz veins along its whole length.

' As far as mining operations have gone, they prove that the largest and richest bodies of quartz are chiefly confined to the apex of the fold, especially for the first 200 feet in depth. At the 300-foot level the zone of larger and richer veins appears to be less confined to the crest of the fold and to extend to a greater distance to the south. This is due undoubtedly to the fact that the fold gets a little broader at this level. Should this spreading of the fold continue in depth, the zone of enlargement and special enrichment of the veins will probably gradually recede from the anticline towards the south, and will consequently be at a still greater distance from the vertical shaft. However, experience gained at Bendigo, Australia, where similar saddle-veins have been worked to depths of over 3,000 feet, proves that the form of the fold is not always constant but alternately broader and sharper, giving a succession of large saddle-reefs of variable value. In like manner, a succession of large saddle-veins and legs may be met with at the Dufferin mine to a great depth, portions of which will be sufficiently rich to be worked with profit.

Richest
quartz at
the apex.

' All that has been said, so far, refers to the transverse section made at the vertical shaft. If we consider now the main fold on its eastern and western extension, we find that the southern plication is in the form of a long narrow elliptical dome, pitching, from a point not far west of the vertical shaft, towards the east and west at very low angles, gradually increasing to nearly 18°. The first company operated the North and South leads along the western pitch of the fold, for a length of 1,211 feet, and 577 feet towards the east, giving a total development of 1,788 feet along the first saddle-back reef, the stopped portion having an average depth of 120 feet and a maximum depth of 300 feet. At the eastern and western extremities

Main fold,
east and west.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

of these workings, the saddle-veins still kept a good average width and richness, and they may probably be found remunerative for several thousands of feet further east and west.

‘Towards the west the bed-rock is heavily covered with glacial drift and no prospecting has been attempted in that direction. Towards the east a little prospecting has been done 1,200 feet east of the vertical shaft, uncovering three large promising veins on the south dip, immediately south of a prominent ridge of “whin” forming the apex of the southern fold; and, as the cover is of little thickness, more development should be done in that direction.

Fault.

‘The left-hand fault shown on the published plan of the district, as running north and south at a distance of 850 feet east of the vertical shaft, could not be proved with certainty, but its horizontal displacement is probably not over 50 feet.

Lake Eagle.

‘Several large veins have also been uncovered on the south dip at a distance of 3,600 feet east of the vertical shaft, on what was formerly known as the Lake Eagle property, two of which have been worked to a depth of 50 feet. The Montreal-London Company have lately acquired this ground and a vertical shaft is being sunk to develop it. The first vein cut is large and promising and there is reason to believe that the shaft as located will afford the means of working a zone of large payable veins. It must be kept in mind, however, that the zone dips south at an angle probably near 77° , and, as depth is attained, cross-cutting south will have to be made to reach it. This zone is the continuation towards the east of that of the Dufferin, and it goes to show that its whole length, 3,900 feet, from the vertical shaft to the Lake Eagle, is probably worth developing.

Large fault.

‘The rock exposures north of the Lake Eagle vertical shaft, apparently indicate a double-folding—the eastern prolongation of that of the Dufferin mine. A left-hand fault passes probably through Lake Eagle in a south-eastern direction, giving a horizontal displacement of some 1,500 feet.

General
conclusions.

‘From the above description of the structure of the district, it will appear that the southern plication of the main anticlinal fold presents a system of large superimposed parallel saddle-veins, extending over one mile and a half in length and probably to a great depth; that large portions of these veins, already operated along a well-defined zone, have proved highly remunerative for a length of 1,788 and a depth of 300 feet, and that they may be found remunerative for a length of probably over a mile and to a great depth, if the developments are judiciously conducted. Every effort should, therefore, be

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made to determine the payable portions of the veins by a careful system of testing along the development workings. In this connection I would strongly recommend mill-tests and would advise that, whenever practicable, the twelve batteries should be fed separately with ore extracted from the different veins of portions of veins. In this way, the exact values of the blocks of veins stoped will be obtained, and, if properly recorded, will show the distribution of gold throughout the veins and be of great assistance in defining the form and direction of the zone of pay-shoots and in laying out future operations. If some such system of value-plans were kept by mine managers, there is no doubt that more extensive permanent mining would be done in Nova Scotia, and many of the now abandoned mines would be found remunerative.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

‘The following are the official returns received at the Department of Mines from the Dufferin mine, from 1881 to the last year of operation of the first company in 1895 :—

Year.	Tons.	Ounces.
1881	1,640	1,785
1882	3,460	4,315
1883	7,602	3,885
1884	9,799	3,397
1885	10,880	4,924
1886	11,628	6,509
1887	10,602	3,258
1888	9,925	3,354
1889	7,633	2,032
1890	6,415	2,070
1891	5,210	1,406
1892	4,220	1,042
1893	3,220	882
1894		
1895	1,467	271
	93,701	39,130

‘These figures give an average yield of 8 dwts. $8\frac{1}{2}$ grs. per ton.’

Dr. G. F. Matthew, of St. John, New Brunswick, at my suggestion, has undertaken to make an examination of the Cambrian and other old rocks of Cape Breton Island, with the special purpose of fixing their exact relations and collecting and describing the fossils contained in them. In pursuance of this object he spent about six weeks in the field last summer and is at present devoting his spare time to the study of the specimens. The following is his general account of the work done. He has already prepared and published a preliminary account

Work of Dr. G.
F. Matthew in
Cape Breton.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

of some of the fossils obtained in the December number of the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

On arriving in Cape Breton, Dr. Matthew first turned his attention to the structure of the rocks that have there been referred to the Cambrian system. He writes :—

The Cambrian
rocks.

‘The Cambrian (proper) and the Etcheminian which underlies it, are contained in several narrow synclines between St. Andrew Channel and the East Bay of the Bras d’Or Lake and in the broad valley of the Mira River. These formations (terranes) in the narrow valleys generally present monoclinal folds, but in the Mira basin several synclines are developed. The folds usually have high dips on the east side, or are there faulted against the older rocks, felsites and syenites.

‘Though both here and in the New Brunswick region the synclines in the Cambrian rocks run north-east and south-west, it will be noticed that in New Brunswick the high dips, overturns and faulted contacts are prevailing on the north-west side of the folds, whereas in Cape Breton they are generally on the south-east side.

Upper Cam-
brian fossils.

‘Only Upper Cambrian faunas were found in the Cambrian of this region, those of the Lower Cambrian, i.e. *Paradoxides* and *Protolenus*, present at St. John, being apparently absent here.

‘The Cambrian rocks of Cape Breton show two principal divisions—a lower, consisting chiefly of flag-stones and sandy slates—and an upper in which fine dark-gray slates prevail. A pure gray colour, sometimes reaching the intensity of black, characterizes all the true Cambrian rocks of Cape Breton except the basal conglomerates, which are sometimes locally coloured by the abounding débris of the immediately underlying rocks.

Effect on
topography.

‘The difference in texture and cohesion of the rocks of the two divisions of the Cambrian in Cape Breton has affected the topography of the region, for the important streams of the Cambrian areas almost everywhere run over the rocks of the upper division which have been eroded to form valleys and thus give passage to these streams.

‘On the contrary, the coarser and harder beds of the lower division, are usually to be found on the ridges between the streams. Such an anticlinal form is the “Big Ridge” in Mira valley. Some hematite beds occur with the Cambrian flagstones on this ridge, which have been deposited under conditions similar to those of the Cambrian hematites of Bell Island in Newfoundland. The Cape Breton beds that have been found, however, are thin. At the southern end of this ridge the surface deposits seem to be liberally charged with iron, which gives an ochreous colour to the soil and glacial débris.

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'The underlying Etcheminian terrane is contrasted with the Cambrian by its red and greenish-gray tints. It also exhibits two sets of strata of unlike aspect—a lower mostly of red conglomerates and sandstones with effusive volcanic rocks in some districts; and an upper consisting of greenish-gray shales or slates with some usually thin conglomerate bands. These slates are the "argillites" of Mr. Fletcher's reports. The Etcheminian is generally, but not always present beneath the Cambrian, and conforms to it in structure.

Nova Scotia
—Cont.

Etcheminian
rocks.

'The palæontology of these two terranes is interesting. In the Etcheminian a new fauna was found, consisting so far as observed, of seven species of brachiopods and five of ostracods. The fossils of both these groups show a general resemblance to those of the *Protolenus* zone (Lower Cambrian) in New Brunswick. All the genera of this fauna are present in the *Protolenus* beds, but none of the species.

Their fauna.

'In the Cambrian a fauna occurs just above the basal conglomerate, which, from the species present, would appear to be Upper Cambrian. Above this come strata which by the fossils, burrows and tracks, compare with Band C of Division 2 of the St. John group, which is Upper Cambrian. Passing to the upper division of the Cape Breton Cambrian, we find the *Peltura* fauna well developed at several localities, and the *Dictyonema* fauna at one. The full range of the Upper Cambrian faunas as represented in the St. John group is therefore likely to be present in Cape Breton.

Fauna of the
Cambrian.

'It is therefore important to have an understanding of the structure of the Cambrian system in this island and to find it conform so closely to that of the New Brunswick areas, allowing for the absence of the Lower Cambrian, (*Paradoxides* and *Protolenus* beds).'

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Reporting on the work done in these branches of the Survey's operations, Dr. Hoffmann says:—'The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year, has been conducted upon the same lines as those heretofore followed, that is to say, it has been chiefly confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, and ores, as were considered likely to prove of economic value and importance. Briefly stated, the ground covered, included:—

Dr.
Hoffmann's
report,
Chemistry
and
mineralogy.

1. Analyses of fuels, namely of lignites, lignitic coals, and coals.

2. Analyses of spring-, lake-, and river-waters from localities in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the North-west Territory, and the province of British Columbia.

Chemistry
and minera-
logy—*Cont.*
Examinations
made.

'3. Analyses of limestones and dolomites from certain parts of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, and the North-west Territory. A continuation of the series of analyses of such stones already carried out in connection with an inquiry into their individual merits for structural purposes, suitability for the manufacture of lime or of hydraulical cement, or employment for metallurgical and other uses.

'4. Analyses of iron ores from various localities in the province of Nova Scotia.

'5. Analyses, partial, of nickeliferous pyrrhotites from the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia.

'6. Assays of a large number of ores for gold and silver from various localities in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, as likewise from certain parts of the North-east and North-west Territories.

'7. Analyses of rock specimens from the province of British Columbia.

'8. Analyses of several interesting, and, from a commercial standpoint, important minerals, some of which had not previously been recognized as occurring in Canada, as for instance:—1. Hübnerite, a tungstate of manganese, which was found, in some quantity, at Emerald, Inverness county, in the province of Nova Scotia. 2. Natron, a hydrous sodium carbonate, which has been found in a series of small shallow lakes lying not very far north of Clinton, Lillooet district, in the province of British Columbia. In one of these lakes, Lake Good-enough, that from which the material examined was taken, the deposit was found to cover the entire bottom of the lake and to be of considerable thickness, and to represent, as near as could be estimated, some twenty thousand tons of carbonate of soda. In addition to an analysis of the natron, a complete analysis has been made of the water of the lake, as likewise of the mud covering the bottom of the lake and upon which the natron rests. 3. Hydromagnesite, a basic magnesium carbonate, which has been found in considerable abundance in the vicinity of the 108-mile House on the Cariboo road, Lillooet district, and more recently by Mr. J. C. Gwillim, at the back of Atlin town-site, on the east side of Atlin Lake, in the province of British Columbia.

Natron.

Hydromag-
nesite.

9. 'An analysis has also been made of the celestite (strontium sulphate), from the township of Bagot, Renfrew county, province of Ontario, and an examination has likewise been entered upon of a mineral, evidently spodumene, collected by Mr. A. P. Low, from Walrus Island, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district.

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10. 'Miscellaneous examinations, such as the partial analysis or testing, as the case might be, of brick and pottery clays, shell-marls, graphitic shales, iron-sands, and other material not mentioned under the above headings. Chemistry and mineralogy—Cont.

'The detailed results of the foregoing work, are given in my annual report, the manuscript of which has been prepared, and is now in the hands of the printers.

'The number of mineral specimens received during the period in question, for identification, examination or analysis, amounted to one thousand and seventeen. Many of these were brought by visitors, and the information sought in regard to them was in most cases communicated to them at the time of their calling. In other instances, however, those where a partial or complete analysis was considered desirable, as also in the case of specimens which had been sent from a distance, the results were communicated by letter. The number of letters personally written, chiefly in this connection, and generally of the nature of reports, amounted to two hundred and eighty-three, and of those received, to one hundred and thirty-five. Specimens identified.

'Messrs. R. A. A. Johnston and F. G. Wait, assistants in the laboratory, have both, as a result of their unremitting assiduity accomplished a very large amount of work. The former has carried out a very large number of gold and silver assays, made many important mineral analyses, and, in addition, conducted a great variety of miscellaneous examinations, whilst the latter has made numerous water analyses, some mineral analyses, many partial analyses, and has also carried out some miscellaneous examinations. Minerals examined.

'In the work connected with the mineralogical section of the museum I have, as heretofore, been diligently assisted by Mr. R. L. Broadbent. He has been steadily engaged in the permanent labelling and cataloguing of specimens, a work which must of necessity be of a more or less continuous character by reason of the constant additions to the collection, the re-adjustment of certain cases to allow of the introduction of additional specimens, and a variety of other work in connection with the mineralogical and lithological collections. Work of assistants.

'The additions to this section of the museum during the past year comprised, one hundred and eighty-one mineral specimens, one hundred and fifty rock specimens, with microscopic sections of the same from the Nipissing and Temiscaming regions, collected by Mr. A. E. Barlow, and three hundred and sixty-four rock specimens Contributions to museum.

Contributions from the Ungava district, collected by Mr. A. P. Low. Of the additions to the mineralogical collection, the following were :—
 —Cont.

(A.) Collected by members of the staff engaged in field work in connection with the Survey :—

Ami, Dr. H. M.:—

- a. Copper-pyrites, iron-pyrites, and spathic iron, from Polson Lake, Antigonish county, N.S.
- b. Gypsum (var. selenite), from a quarter of a mile from Grand Lake, Douglas township, Hants county, N. S.
- c. Hæmatite, from Grand Pré, Kings county, N. S.
- d. Native copper, from Cape d'Or, Cumberland county, N. S.
- e. Barite, from six miles north of Brookfield, Colchester county, N. S.
- f. Analcite, from McKay Head, above Parrsborough Harbour, Cumberland county, N. S.
- g. Amygdaloidal trap, from River Avon shore, Horton Beach, Bay of Fundy, Kings county, N. S.
- h. Oil shale showing effects of weathering, from the Albert mines, Albert county, N. B.
- i. Honey-combed limestone, from the nine-fathom reef, seventy miles south of Burnt Island, Lake Huron, O.

Barlow, A. E.—

- a. Biotite, from the township of Cardiff, Hastings county, O.
- b. Magnetite (large crystals), from the township of Faraday, Hastings county, O.
- c. Corundum (blue), from the township of Dungannon, Hastings county, O.
- d. Pyrrhotite, from the township of Dungannon, Hastings county, O.
- e. Pyroxene and orthoclase (crystals), from the township of Herschell, Hastings county, O.

Brock, R. W.—

- a. Jamesonite, from D. Whitley's (Red Paddy's) claim, head of Kettle River, Yale district, B.C.
- b. Gmelinite, from the War Eagle mine, Rossland, West Kootenay district, B.C.

Gwillim, J. C.—

- a. Magnesite rock, from about one mile north of Pike River, Cassiar district, B.C.
- b. Hydromagnesite, from Atlin, Cassiar district, B. C.
- c. Volcanic ash, from Fourth of July Creek, Atlin Cassiar district, B.C.

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Low, A. P.—

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

- a. Epidote, 35 specimens, from Walrus Island, Paint Hills, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- b. Spodumene (?) 14 specimens, from Walrus Island, Paint Hills, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- c. Molybdenite, 15 specimens, from island No. 12, Paint Hills, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- d. Amazon stone, 7 specimens, from islands at Paint Hills, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- e. Garnet, from Cape Hope, east coast of James Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- f. Axinite, 30 specimens, from Manitounuck Sound, east coast of Hudson Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- g. Magnetite and hematite, 5 specimens, from Nastapoka Islands, east coast of Hudson Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.
- h. Anthraxolite, from Long Island, south of Great Whale River, east coast of Hudson Bay, Ungava district, N.E.T.

McEvoy, James :—

- a. Altaite, from Pay Roll mine, Nigger Creek, twelve miles S.W. of Cranbrook, East Kootenay district, B.C.
- b. Silt from near the foot of the glacier, at Glacier, C.P.R., B.C.

(B.) Received as presentations :—

Albert Manufacturing Company, Hillsborough, N.B. :—

Gypsum with albertite, from Hillsborough, Albert county, N.B.

Blue, John, Eustis, Q. :—

Vivianite, from lot 25, range II of Hatley, Stanstead county, Q.

Brehlich, H., Nelson, B.C. :—

Chalcocite, from the Grey Eagle claim, near Meadow Creek, Kamloops, Yale district, B.C. :—

Cameron, J. J.

Tourmaline, from the Stormont gold district, Guysborough county, N.S.

Carter, J. J., Manilla, O., per Dr. H. M. Ami, (Survey) :—

- a. Calcareous tufa, from the township of Brock, Ontario county, O.
- b. Shell marl, from the township of Somerville, Victoria county, O.

De Wolf, Geo., Vancouver, B.C. :—

Limonite, from the Lardeau district, B.C.

Fossil Flour Company, Bass River, N.S., D. S. Collins, Manager :—

Infusorial earth (tripolite), from Bass River, Five Islands, Colchester county, N.S.

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

- Fraser, J. D., Springville, N.S., per Dr. H. M. Ami (Survey) :—
Limestone, from Springville, Pictou county, N.S., used as a flux by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, New Glasgow, N.S.
- Genest, P. M. A., Department of Crown Lands, Quebec :—
Model of a gold nugget from the Gilbert River, Beauce county, Q.
- Hallwright, Dr. F. W. :—
Copper-pyrites, from Great Slave Lake and Buffalo River, N.W.T.
- Hille, F., Port Arthur, O., per W. McInnes (Survey) :—
Amethystine quartz with crystals of green fluorite, from the Porcupine (Twin Cities) mine, township of Gillies, district of Thunder Bay, O.
- Hunter, Mrs. H., Granite Creek, B.C. :—
Limestone concretion, from Granite Creek, Yale district, B.C.
- Jones, L. G., Morden, Manitoba :—
Nodule of iron-pyrites, from Morden, Manitoba.
- Klock, R. A., Klocks Mills, O.
Copper-pyrites, iron-pyrites, galena and zinc blende, from Mattawabika River, Montreal River, district of Nipissing, O.
- Macfarlane, Thomas, Ottawa, O., per Dr. R. W. Ells (Survey) :—
Moss litter, from Welland county, O. :—
- McAlister, John, M.P., Campbellton, N.B. :—
Native copper, from Scaumenac River, Bonaventure county, Q.
- Markham, Alfred, St. John, N.B. :—
Mountain cork, from west side of harbour, near village of Lower Five Islands, Colchester county, N.S.
- Obalski, J., M.E., Inspector of Mines, Quebec :—
a. Clay, from lot 45, range IV. (on Petite Paquette River), township of Macpès, Rimouski county, Q.
b. Marl, from Lac à la Peinture, township of Neigette, Rimouski county, Q.
- Parsons, J. A., Halifax, N.S., per Dr. H. M. Ami (Survey) :—
Sand from Sable Island, off the east coast of Nova Scotia.
- Poirier, Senator, Shediac, N.B. :—
Bog iron-ore, from Rogerville, Northumberland county, N.B.
- Queen City Oil Company, per E. A. Olver, Ottawa, O. :—
Sample of Canadian coal oil (Photogene).
- Ritchie, R. McG., Bryson, Q. :—
Pyrrhotite, from lot 5, range II. of Calumet Island, Pontiac county, Q.

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Robillard, Henry, Ottawa, O.:—

Limestone, from lot 22, con. I. (Ottawa front), township of Gloucester, Carleton county, O. Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

Roger, C. J., Ottawa, O., per Dr. H. M. Ami (Survey):—

Sandstone, from South March, Carleton county, O.

Rudderham, D.:—

Infusorial earth from Cape Breton county, N.S.

Rutledge, J., Ottawa:—

Mica (phlogopite), from lot 2, range V. of Masham, Ottawa county, Q.

Ryan, A.:—

Limestone concretions, from Les Erables, Ottawa River, township of Mattawan, district of Nipissing, O.

Soues, F., Clinton, B.C.:—

Auriferous quartz, from McGillivray Creek, Anderson Creek, Lillooet district, B.C.

Sutherland, Hugh, Winnipeg, Man.:—

Silver ore, from California mine, Nelson mining district, West Kootenay, B.C.

Thompson, R. M., President Orford Copper Company, 99 John Street, New York:—

Samples of nickel refinery products:—

- a. First matte.
- b. Concentrated matte.
- c. Copper tops.
- d. Nickel bottoms.
- e. Copper matte from 'c.'
- f. Blister copper from 'e.'
- g. Finished nickel oxide.
- h. Finished nickel.

Thomson, H. C., 3 Park Square West, Regents Park, London, N.W., England:—

Titanic iron ore, from Rapid River, Bay of Seven Islands, Saguenay county, Q.

Wallingford, E., Templeton, Q., per C. W. Willimott (Survey):—

Concretionary nodule, from the Blanche River, Templeton, Ottawa county, Q.

Weston, T. C., Ottawa:—

Fossiliferous limestone, from Mountain Hill Cliff, Quebec city, Q.

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

Willimott, C. W., Ottawa

Crystals of sphene, from the township of Litchfield, Pontiac county, Q.

Yeo, C. T., Ottawa Normal School, per Dr. H. M. Ami (Survey):—

Calcareous tufa, from the north-east corner of the township of Scarborough, York county, O.

Collections
presented to
museum
educational
institutions.

‘Mr. C. W. Willimott was, during the first three months of the year, for the most part engaged in making up collections of minerals and rocks for various Canadian educational institutions. The following is a list of those to which such collections have been sent:—

1. Armstrong Corners School, Gasperaux Station, N.B.....	75 Sps.
2. No. 5 Demoiselle Creek School, Hillsborough, N.B.	75 "
3. High School, Port Hawkesbury, C.B.	100 "
4. St. Andrews School, Annapolis Royal, N.S.	100 "
5. Public School, Tatamagouche, N.B.	75 "
6. High School, South Edmonton, N.W.T.	100 "
7. St. Dunstons Convent, Fredericton, N.B.	75 "
8. North Head Superior School, Grand Manan, N.B.	100 "
9. High School, Westport, Digby, N.S.	100 "
10. High School, Port Dover, Ont.	100 "
11. Public School, Pleasantvale, Albert Co., N.B.	75 "
12. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	100 "
13. High School, Blackville, N.B.	100 "
14. Model School, Freligsburg, Que.	75 "
15. Shawville Academy, Shawville, Que.	75 "
16. Free Library, Vancouver, B.C.	100 "
17. St. Margaret College, Toronto, Ont.	100 "
18. Lennoxville Academy, Lennoxville Que.	75 "
19. St. Peter's Convent, St. John, North End, N.B.	75 "
20. No. 4 School, Meductic, York Co., N.B.	75 "
21. Public School, Wallace, N.S.	75 "
22. Trafalgar Institute, Montreal, Que.	75 "
23. No. 5 School, Rothesay, Nauwigewauk, N.B.	75 "
24. Selma School, Selma, N.B.	75 "
25. High School, Victoria, B.C.	25 "
26. St. Anne's Convent, Glace Bay, C.B., N.S.	75 "
27. Lourdes Couvent, Lourdes, Pictou, N.S.	75 "
28. Public School, Pisarino, N.B.	75 "
29. Superior School, Dalhousie, N.B.	25 "
30. High School, Leamington, O.	100 "
31. Havre de Boucher School, Antigonish, N.S.	75 "
32. Aberdeen High School, Moncton, N.B.	100 "
33. Central High School, Hamilton, Ont.	100 "
34. Victoria Museum, Peterborough, Ont.	100 "
35. County Academy, Antigonish, N.S.	100 "
36. Notre Dame Convent, Newcastle, N.B.	75 "
37. Granby Academy, Granby, Que.	100 "

‘In addition to which, the following persons have been supplied:—

D. W. Macdonald, Edmonton, N.W.T., with 25 specimens, in exchange.

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Col. A. W. Roebling, Trenton, N.Y., U.S., with 1 specimen.

Consul General for Belgium, Ottawa, with 5 specimens.

E. H. Matthews, York Town, South Australia, with 25 specimens in exchange.

Collections
presented to
educational
institutions
—Cont.

J. D. Fraser, Ferrona, Nova Scotia, with 75 specimens in exchange.

'Making a total of three thousand two hundred and six specimens thus distributed.

'From the commencement of April to the close of the year, Mr. Willimott was principally occupied in connection with the collection, reception and despatch of the specimens from various parts of Canada intended for the forthcoming exhibition in Paris. In this work he visited Montreal, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Dudswell, Black Lake and Quebec city, all in the province of Quebec. At a later date he proceeded to Halifax, to secure uniformity in regard to the collections from Nova Scotia, brought together there by the provincial Department of Mines and Works.'

Work for
Paris Exhi-
bition.

MINERAL STATISTICS AND MINES.

Of the work of this section, Mr. E. D. Ingall, reports as follows:—

Statistics and
Mines.

'The section has throughout the year performed its regular function of collecting and recording information regarding the mineral resources of the country, not only for the purpose of issuing the annual report, but in order to have on record as complete information as possible relating to the various mineral deposits of commercial importance and to their development.

'Besides the information of a technical and statistical nature made public through the annual reports, much has been done, as usual, in the way of preparing numerous memoranda of information in answer to special inquirers.

'It has been attempted also, in the various annual reports, to meet the public needs along these lines by collecting from trustworthy sources all the facts available regarding one or two economic minerals or mineral industries and to present these in the form of special articles. It is hoped in this way to gradually cover the whole ground, so that inquirers may find in these reports, in epitomised form, all the available data on these matters, together with references to the literature of the subject where those so desiring may find more detailed descriptions. Wherever possible it is intended to supplement this information by studies in the field and on these lines the last annual report will be found to embody the results of a preliminary examin-

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Statistics and Mines—*Cont.* ation of the gas and oil districts of Ontario made by Mr. Theo. Denis of the section.

Issue of reports. 'The annual report for 1898 was finished toward the end of the following year, as soon as the complete information required became available. It was preceded, however, on February 21, 1899, by an advance statement of the mineral production of Canada for 1898. Besides the usual office duties connected with the above-mentioned work, the section has been engaged in the preparation of a technical descriptive catalogue to accompany the mineral exhibit of Canada at the Paris exhibition.'

Mr. Ingall spent a short time in the Buckingham phosphate and graphite mining district, Quebec, on field work with Professor Osann, of Germany.

PALÆONTOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Work by
Mr. J. F.
Whiteaves.

Mr. Whiteaves reports that, having been elected vice-president and chairman of the Geological and Geographical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, in August last, it became his duty to prepare and deliver a suitable address on that occasion. The subject chosen was the Devonian System in Canada, and it was treated from a palæontological rather than from an economic point of view. In this address an attempt was made to give a brief but reliable historical sketch of the discovery of Devonian rocks, and a summary of the latest state of our knowledge of these rocks, in every province and district of the Dominion. Its preparation necessitated much careful research and the verification of a large number of statements. It was delivered at Columbus on August 21, and advance copies, printed by the association, were distributed at the meeting and to geologists elsewhere. In this shape the address makes a pamphlet of thirty-one pages, octavo. It is printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association for 1899, and had previously been published in *Science* and in the *American Geologist* for October last.

Mesozoic
Fossils.

'The manuscript of the fourth part of the first volume of *Mesozoic Fossils*, referred to in the last year's Summary Report of this department, as having been written, has been revised for publication, and is now in the printer's hands. It will be illustrated by seven full page and for the most part lithographic plates. The drawings for these plates have been made by Mr. Lambe, and the plates themselves have been printed off. It is expected that the complete part will be ready for issue early in 1900.

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' A small collection of fossils from Akpatok Island, Ungava Bay, Palaeontology and Zoology —Cont.
 Ungava, made by Dr. R. Bell, while accompanying the Hudson Bay expedition despatched by the Canadian government in 1897, in the *Diana*, has been critically examined, and a paper upon them has Trenton fossils from Akpatok.
 been written and published in the *American Journal of Science* for June, 1899. These fossils are of special interest to the geologist, as they clearly indicate the existence of the Trenton limestone at that far distant and previously unexplored locality. Among them there were a few duplicates, which were sent to the United States National Museum, in exchange for a small series of fossils recently collected from the Trenton formation at Silliman's Fossil Mount, Frobisher Bay, Baffin Land.

' Several other collections of fossils, and more particularly some small consignments of specimens from the Corniferous limestone near Amherstburgh, Ont., have also been examined, and the species determined as far as the state of their preservation would permit.

' In view of the fact that the federal government has recently Report on marine invertebrata.
 established a marine biological station at St. Andrews, N.B., a commencement has been made of a report on the marine invertebrata of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic coast of Canada, with the view of placing upon record the exact state of our knowledge of the subject up to the present time. This report is intended to consist of as complete a list as possible of all the species dredged or otherwise collected, from the United States boundary to the Strait of Belle Isle, not only by Dr. W. Stimpson, Sir J. W. Dawson, Dr. R. Bell, Prof. A. E. Verrill, Dr. A. S. Packard, the writer, and others, but also of those dredged off Halifax by H.M.S. *Challenger* in 1872, and in the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia by the United States Fish Commission. It will be based upon notes that have been accumulated since 1873, and in it the geographical and bathymetrical range of the different species will be given as far as practicable, also notes on their synonymy and specific affinities. Considerable progress has been made with the manuscript of this report.

' Two collections of the recent land shells of New Brunswick have been examined and named for Mr. G. W. Bailey, of Fredericton.

' Dr. Ami reports that he has continued the work of determining Work by Dr. H. M. Ami.
 geological horizons from collections of fossils. These comprise specimens collected from the Ottawa Palaeozoic basin, also collections sent in by Prof. L. W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, from the slate belt of York and other counties in New Brunswick. The last

Paleontology
and Zoology
—Cont.

named collections show that portions at least of the slate belt are Silurian rather than Ordovician. The collections recently made by himself and others from the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, have been submitted to a preliminary examination. The field-work was preceded by a study of the literature of similar geological formations in other countries.

Examination
of Carbonifer-
ous lime-
stones.

'In August, he received instructions to go to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to examine the marine Carboniferous limestones and associated formations and obtain such palæontological evidence as might serve to fix their true position. Numerous fossils were obtained from these limestones at the following localities :—Near Queenstown, P.O.; at Gilbert Merritt's lime-kiln, in the parish of Hampstead, Queens county, N.B.; Rush Hill, parish of Wickham, Queens county, N.B., Petitcodiac, Westmoreland county, N.B.; and from Kentville Creek, Johnsons Brook and Brookfield in Cumberland and Colchester counties, Nova Scotia. Some of these limestones appear to indicate the presence of the Windsor formation.

'An extensive collection was made of the fossils from the Brookfield limestone of Colchester county, N.S., in which some thirty species were recognized. These fossils have as yet only been subjected to a preliminary examination, but provisional lists of the species have been prepared.

Fossils of the
Windsor
series.

'From an outcrop of limestone at the mouth of Kentville Creek, in Cumberland county, and near the head of Pugwash Basin, he obtained an interesting series of marine Carboniferous fossils belonging to the same horizon as the Brookfield and Windsor limestones of Colchester and Hants counties. The fossiliferous limestones from these three localities, may be taken as typical of the marine sediments in the counties mentioned, and are therefore classed together as representatives of the Windsor formation, a term adopted from Sir William Dawson's designation "the Windsor series" as applied to the same sediments. The Windsor formation as developed on Kentville Creek forms an interesting outcrop of highly fossiliferous limestone, the organisms being preserved for the most part in concretions or nodules of impure limestone. Bands of impure limestones and limestone-conglomerate also occur along the Joggins and Minudie shores in Cumberland county, interstratified with the sandstones and shales of the Minudie section, but no fossils were found in them. The shales, however, proved to be highly fossiliferous, at Minudie as well as along the valley of the Wallace River to the east, where the measures occur in the form of a large denuded anticline. Estherians, remains of insects, Anthrocomyæ and ferns were found in these shales. The insect wings,

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are apparently referable to the *Palæodictyoptera* and the family *Palæontology*
Gerariidae, *Estheriidae* and *Ostracoda* were also obtained. The physical and Zoology
 conditions under which these beds were deposited must have closely —Cont.
 resembled those characterizing the deposit of the Coal Measures proper.

'At Mr. Hugh Fletcher's suggestion, and while in the Cumberland *Cumberland*
 coal-field, Dr. Ami examined the fossiliferous shales and sandstones of *coal-field*.
 Capt. Henry Mills' Brook in the valley of the Maccan River. These
 he believes, represent the same geological horizon as those of the
 beds at Leamington and also near Springhill mines. From the marine
 limestones of the north-eastern flank of Claremont Hill, at Johnson's
 Brook, some fifteen species of fossils were obtained belonging to
 the horizon of the Windsor formation. Limestones referable to
 the same formation were subsequently examined at Summer Hill
 Brook on the Nerepis River, three miles west of Summer Hill settle-
 ment, in Queens county, N.B.

'While in Dorchester, New Brunswick, Dr. Ami, with the acting
 warden of the maritime penitentiary, examined the tilted and consid-
 erably disturbed and unevenly bedded sandstones and conglomerates of
 the Millstone Grit, which crop out immediately north of the present *Building stone*
 wooden wall of the penitentiary, with a view to ascertain their fitness *in Dorchester*.
 for building purposes. The greater part of the rock is unfit for this
 purpose, but some portions of the ledges will furnish building stone
 of smaller sizes 5' x 5' x 2' down. The rock is in part conglomerate
 and in part a freestone which hardens when exposed to the air.

'The collections of fossils made during the past three seasons
 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* have been catalogued and placed
 in drawers in geographical order, for further study or reference.

'With a view of determining the relations of the Carboniferous and
 Devonian rocks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, several collections *Carboniferous*
 of fossil plants, crustacea and fishes from various localities in these *and Devonian*.
 provinces were forwarded to Mr. Robert Kidston, F.G.S., of Stirling,
 Scotland, and to Dr. A. Smith Woodward of the British Museum.

'The following are some of the conclusions to which Mr. Kidston
 has arrived from the evidence of the fossil plants. These, as well as *Report by*
 those arrived at by Dr. White, subsequently referred to, have already *Mr. Kidston*.
 been quoted by Mr. Whiteaves in his address before the American
 Association, for the Advancement of Science at its last meeting.
 Referring to the fossils of the Horton formation Mr. Kidston
 writes:—

'“These rocks appear to be undoubtedly Lower Carboniferous . . .
 There is no evidence at all to support the opinion that they are of

* Erratum.—In Sum. Rep. for 1897, p. 135, omit *Cyclopteris* (*Aneimites*) *Acadia*
 and *Lepidodendron corrugatum*.

Palæontology
and Zoology
—Cont.

Devonian age. . . . All the evidence derived from a study of these fossils points very strongly against this view."

'Of the Riversdale plants, Mr. Kidston writes :—"The two divisions of this series, the Riversdale and Harrington River rocks, may be treated together, as they contain the same fossils and are evidently of the same age. The whole of the plants from the Riversdale series have a most pronounced Upper Carboniferous facies and markedly possess the characteristics of a Coal Measure flora. Judged from an European comparison, no other conclusion can be arrived at."

'Bearing upon the question of the identity of the flora of the Riversdale rocks of Nova Scotia with the Lancaster formation in New Brunswick, Mr. Kidston says :—"The question of the age of the Riversdale series is inseparably connected with the question of the age of the plant beds of St. John, N.B. The species contained in the Riversdale series are also met with in the St. John plant beds, where however, a greater number of species has been discovered. I do not wish to express my views as to the age of the St. John plant beds too strongly, but from what I have been able to learn from a study of the literature of the subject and an examination of specimens from these beds, it appears to me that they possess a flora of a much higher horizon than that assigned to them, and that in reality they are most probably Upper Carboniferous."

Opinion of
Dr. D. White.

'Dr. David White, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who, when in Ottawa some time previously had examined many of the plant remains from the formations above referred to, has also kindly communicated his opinion in regard to the horizons represented. He states:—" (1) That the plant-bearing portion of the Horton series of Nova Scotia, as shown by Sir William Dawson in 1873, is nearly contemporaneous with the Pocono formation of the eastern United States, which has long been assigned to a basal position in the Carboniferous system. (2.) That the Riversdale series of Nova Scotia (which Sir William Dawson referred to the Millstone Grit) is of Carboniferous age and assuredly newer than the Horton series. (3.) That the plant bearing beds near St. John, N.B., are not Middle Devonian as had previously been supposed, but Carboniferous, and that they are the exact equivalent of the Riversdale series of Nova Scotia."

Statement
by Dr. H.
Woodward.

'In a paper by Prof. T. Rupert Jones and Dr. Henry Woodward, published in the *Geological Magazine* for September, 1899, in which two specimens of a protolimuloid crustacean from the Riversdale formation of Nova Scotia are described under the name *Belinurus grandævus*, these authors regard the Riversdale rocks as of Lower Carboniferous age. Prof. T. Rupert Jones also has come to a similar

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conclusion, on the evidence of some fossil ostracoda and phyllopoda sent to him in 1898.

Palaeontology
and Zoology
—Cont.

‘ Dr. A. Smith Woodward reports upon the fish remains as follows :—

“ From the shales of the Riversdale formation near Eastville on the Stewiacke River, Colchester county, N.S.—The specimen from the Stewiacke River is determined by Dr. Traquair to be a Palaeoniscid clavicle. The genus is doubtful, but is almost certainly of a Carboniferous type.

Dr. A. Smith
Woodward on
fish remains.

“ From the shales of the Horton formation, Horton bluff and Trenholm Brook, Kings county, N.S. The Horton fossils are certainly Carboniferous, but are not enough to determine whether Upper or Lower. The pieces of bone-bed exhibit scales of *Elonichthys*, species of *Acanthodes*, and one imperfect clavicle of a Rhizodont (probably *Strepsodus*. The fine piece of jaw is a dentary of *Strepsodus Hardingi*, Dawson, sp.

“ From the shales and calcareous sandstones of McArra Brook, Antigonish county, N.S. The specimens from McArra's Brook are extremely interesting and represent the base of the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Britain. “The Pteraspidian remains are sufficient to prove that they belong to the genus *Pteraspis*. Both dorsal and ventral shields are so much like those of *P. Crouchii*, that if these Nova Scotian fossils had been found in the west of England we should have referred them to the latter species. Perhaps the rostral plate may prove to distinguish your form when it is completely known. One piece of dorsal shield, in counterpart, shows the impressions of the supposed branchial pouches on one side. The pointed fragments may be Cephalaspidean cornua, but are uncertain.

“ There is the typical *Onchus Murchisoni*, Ag.

“ Most interesting is one small fragment of *Psammosteus*, with ornament identical with that of *Psammosteus Anglicus* (see Traquair, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, Vol. II, 1898, p. 67, pl. I, figs. 1, 2.) In this fossil the chambers of the middle layer are larger than in our unique plate.

“ On the whole, I should place the McArra Brook beds on the same horizon as the Old Red cornstones of the Hereford district of England, above the passage beds.”

‘ It will thus be seen that Mr. David White's and Mr. Kidston's views on the fossil plants of the Riversdale formation and Horton series; and those of Dr. A. Smith Woodward upon the fossil fishes of the Horton, as well as his well known views on the age of the Albert

Coincidence
of opinions
given.

Palaeontology
and Zoology
—Cont.

shales of New Brunswick ; also the views of Prof. T. Rupert Jones and Dr. Henry Woodward on the evidence afforded by the Ostracoda and Crustaceans ; concur in placing these formations in the Carboniferous system.

Determin-
ation of fossils.

‘During the early summer months, some time was spent by Dr. Ami in determining and making lists of the species in collections made by Dr. R. W. Ells, Mr. W. J. Wilson and the late Mr. N. J. Giroux, in eastern Ontario. Some days were also spent in the field with Dr. Ells in the same region, for the purpose of defining the geological horizons by means of the fossils. The principal results are noted by Dr. Ells in his report on a previous page. Details, with lists of fossils, are reserved until the publication of the maps. Collections made by Prof. L. W. Bailey in New Brunswick, were also examined, of which the results are quoted by Prof. Bailey in his report in this summary. Several collections sent in for identification were likewise dealt with.

‘In the early part of the summer, Dr. Ami completed a report on some Cambro-Silurian and Silurian fossils from Lake Temiscaming, Lake Nipissing and Mattawa outliers. This has since appeared as an Appendix to Mr. Barlow’s report on the Nipissing and Temiscaming region.

Borings in
Ontario.

‘A number of drillings from Montreal and from the counties of York and Lambton, Ontario, were examined with interesting results in some cases. The existence of several hundred feet of bituminous shales and limestones in the south-eastern corner of Lake Huron was ascertained, which indicate a possible modification of the limits of the Portage and Genesee, the Chemung and Hamilton formations of that region.

Museum
work.

‘Time was also found by Dr. Ami to prepare several small collections of fossils for educational institutions from duplicate material on hand.

‘The various additions to the Ethnological collection of the Museum made during the year have been duly entered and recorded, and some of them placed in the Museum.

‘During the year Dr. Ami has also prepared papers on the following topics with special reference to Canadian geology. On the Subdivisions of the Carboniferous System in Eastern Canada, read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax. On a Collection of Fossils from the Trenton formation of Cumberland, Ontario, made by Prof. T. Slater Jackson, in 1890. On the occurrence of *Belinurus grandcevus*, a New Species of Palaeozoic Crustacean recently described by Prof. T. Rupert Jones and Dr. Henry Woodward from the Eo-Carboniferous

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of Riversdale, Nova Scotia. On a New or hitherto Unrecognized Palæontology Geological Horizon in the gas and oil region of Western Ontario, —Cont. Canada.'

Mr. L. M. Lambe reports as follows :—

Work by Mr.
L. M. Lambe.

'The greater part of my time during the past year has been occupied in completing a revision of the genera and species of Canadian Palæozoic Corals. The manuscript of this report, to form the second part of the fourth volume of *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*, is now finished, and gives the results of a study of the *Aporosa* and the *Rugosa*, two groups of madreporarian corals. Descriptions are given of ninety-four species, included in twenty-four genera. Drawings, composing thirteen plates, for the illustration of this report, have also been prepared.

'The first part of the fourth volume of *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*, consisting of a revision of the *Madreporaria Perforata* and the *Alcyonaria*, has been printed. It contains descriptions of seventy-four species, with some varieties, belonging to twenty-two genera, making nearly one hundred pages of text, illustrated by five plates of figures.

'These two reports, together, will form a monograph on Canadian Palæozoic Corals that, it is hoped, will prove of use in leading to a better understanding of the numerous species of fossil forms of the *Zoantharia* and the *Alcyonaria*, as regards their structure, their specific and generic relations to each other and their range in geological time.

Determin-
ation of
sponges.

'Two years ago the examination of a collection of calcareous, monaxonid and tetractinellid recent sponges from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, Greenland and the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Professor D'Arcy Thompson, of University College, Dundee, Scotland, was undertaken, with a view to publishing any results arising therefrom that might prove of interest from a zoological standpoint. Considerable headway has been made with this collection, the preliminary work, principally the preparation of microscopic slides, being done as time permitted, for the most part out of office hours. Since the middle of November my time has been almost entirely devoted to the determination of the *Calcarea*, which, from their generally small size and complex structure, offer somewhat increased difficulties to a satisfactory elucidation of their specific characters. Some of the forms in the collection are apparently undescribed, and it is hoped that a paper with explanatory figures will shortly be ready that is intended to supplement the one already published on the sponges from the Atlantic Coast of Canada.

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—Cont.

'Drawings were prepared, in the early part of the year, for six plates, viz., XXXIV. to XXXIX. inclusive, illustrating Part IV., Volume I. of *Mesozoic Fossils*.

Contributions
to museum.

'The following is a list of specimens collected by, or received from, officers of the staff, during the year 1899 :—

Professor Macoun :—

Pair of the Ipswich Sparrow, and of the Common, Arctic and Roseate Terns ; four sets of eggs of the Arctic Tern ; and a collection of marine invertebrata ; all from Sable Island, Nova Scotia.

Dr. R. W. Ells :—

Black River fossils from Point Seche and other places along the north side of Lake Coulange, Ottawa River ; also from a quarry on the line of the Cornwall and Ottawa Railway, about half a mile south of Embrun station.

Drs. R. W. Ells and H. M. Ami :—

Black River limestone fossils from the quarries at Glen Robertson, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, and from a quarry on the River à la Graise, in East Hawksbury.

Dr. R. W. Ells (per Howells Fréchette) :—

Set of thirty-three eggs of the Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), and one, containing the very unusual number of ten eggs of the Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quisculus vneus*), from Manotick, Ont.

A. P. Low :—

Skeletons of Cross Fox, and Marten.

Skin of Bearded Seal.

Skins of male and female Goshawk, Rough-legged Buzzard, Pigeon Hawk and Kittiwake.

Set of eggs of the Goshawk, Redpoll, White-crowned Sparrow and Black Guillemot.

Collection of eggs from Nachvak and Fort Chimo, Ungava.

Specimens of carved walrus ivory from Hudson Bay.

Two Eskimo bows and arrows and a fish spear.

Skeleton of Polar Bear, presented by Rev. W. G. Walton, of Fort George.

Fifteen skins of hawks, ducks, &c., presented by Miles Spencér, of Fort George, Hudson Bay.

W. McInnes :—

One skull of black bear ; two skulls of fisher (male,) and one of fisher, (female) ; also a collection of beaver gnawed wood, beaver teeth, &c., from the Rainy River district.

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Dr. H. M. Ami :—

Large collections of fossils from the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks of southern New Brunswick and northern Nova Scotia, from the Cambro-Silurian (Ordovician) rocks of the eastern part of the Ottawa basin, and from the Pleistocene deposits of the Ottawa valley.

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

A. E. Barlow :—

Set of eggs of the Spotted Sandpiper, of the Night Hawk and Brown Thrasher ; from Peterborough county, Ont.

R. W. Brock :—

Indian stone pestle, from Burton City, B.C.; and pair of West Kootenay 'bear-paw' snowshoes.

D. B. Dowling :—

Twenty fossils from the Niagara formation of Moose Lake, Saskatchewan.

J. C. Gwillim :—

One fossil from Willow Creek, Atlin, B.C. ; and an obsidian arrow-head from Atlin Lake.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological and ethnological collections from other sources during 1899, are as follows :—

By presentation :—

(A.—*Palæontology.*)

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. :—

Twenty specimens of eleven species of fossils from the Trenton limestone at Silliman's Fossil Mount ; and two ventral valves of *Obolella crassa*, Hall, from the Lower Cambrian rocks at Troy, N.Y.

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont. :—

180 fossils from the Cambro-Silurian drift at Winona, Ont., and from the Clinton and Niagara formations near Hamilton.

T. C. Weston, Ottawa :—

Fine specimens of *Cheirurus Apollo*, *Bathyurus Saffordi*, and four other rare fossils from the Lévis rocks at Point Lévis, P.Q. ; and fifty fossils from the Mountain Hill rocks at Quebec City.

T. J. Pollock, B.A., Aylmer :—

Two specimens of *Coscinium proavium* (Eichwald ?) Billings, from the Black River formation at Aylmer.

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

J. J. Carter, Manilla, Ont. :—

Fine specimen of *Calymene senaria*, Conrad, from a loose piece of limestone on lot 6, township of Brock, Ontario county, Ont.

Joseph Boyle, Dawson, Yukon District :—

Portion of tusk of Mammoth, from Quartz Creek, Klondike district.

(B.—Zoology.)

S. Short, Rockcliffe, Ottawa :—

Specimen of Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala Acadica*) from Rockcliffe.

Captain W. Thorburn, Pine Lake, Alberta :—

Full set of eight eggs of the American Magpie (*Pica pica Hudsonica*) from Three Hills Creek, Alberta.

Dr. A. Horsey, Ottawa :—

Male Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris*), in the flesh, from the vicinity of Ottawa.

G. F. Dippie, Toronto :—

Set of eggs, consisting of six eggs of the American Coot (*Fulica Americana*), and two of the Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*) taken June 14th, 1896, at Burnt Lake, Alberta.

Aubrey Rowan-Legge, Ottawa :—

Set of four eggs of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) with one Cowbird's egg, from Hull, P.Q.

W. H. Harrington, Ottawa :—

Fine specimen of the Glass-rope Sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*, Gray), from Vries Island, Bay of Tokio, Japan.

A. McL. Hanks, Tacoma, State of Washington :—

One specimen each of *Panopæa generosa*, Gould, and *Zirphæa crispata*, L., from Tacoma.

J. Schupe, Mahone Bay, N.S.:—

"Sword" of Swordfish (*Ziphius gladius*), from the Grand Bank, Newfoundland.

J. C. Lantz, Mahone Bay, N.S. :—

Another "sword" of Swordfish, from the Grand Bank.

Edwin Beaupré, Kingston, Ont. :—

Adult male of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) from Kingston. In the flesh.

— Courbeaux, Prince Albert, Sask.:—

Skin of Cowbird, of Lapland Longspur, Western Vesper Sparrow, Western Savanna Sparrow and Fox Sparrow.

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W. Spreadborough, Bracebridge, Ont. :—

Twelve specimens of five species of fishes, seventeen specimens of seven species of snakes, and twenty-four specimens of nine species of batrachia, from Ontario.

Contributions
to museum
—Cont.

(C.—*Ethnology.*)

J. J. Carter :—

One stone adze, a stone sinker, four stone disks, eleven pieces of pottery, an ancient iron axe head, and four copper implements, from North Orillia, Simcoe Co., Ont.

A. P. Low, Ottawa :—

Fine model of Kyak, from Ungava Bay ; and lower lip of bear, used by Indians as a charm, from Fort George, Hudson Bay.

By exchange :—

One egg of Puffin, and set of three eggs of Cormorant, from Labrador ; egg of Whistling Swan, from Mackenzie Bay ; two eggs of the Great Horned Owl, from Scarborough, Ont. ; and set of five eggs of the Great Crested Flycatcher, from near Toronto.

By purchase :—

Set of seven eggs of Holboell's Grebe, from Alberta ; set of five eggs of the Downy Woodpecker, one of two eggs of the Whip-poor-Will, from Port Hope ; set of four eggs of the Scarlet Tanager, and one of six eggs of the White-breasted Nuthatch, from Ontario ; and set of four eggs of the Red-breasted Nuthatch, from Alberta.

From C. Hill-Tout, Vancouver, B.C.—

Collection of about 250 Indian implements, &c., and two remarkably deformed Indian skulls, from British Columbia.

From A. Aaronson, Victoria, B.C.:—

Ethnological collection of over 500 objects from the coast region of British Columbia.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor Macoun reports as follows on the work done by himself and by his assistant, Mr. James M. Macoun :—

Work by Prof.
J. Macoun.

‘During the winter months, after the date of my last report, I was engaged principally in the routine work of my office, which included the determination of a great many specimens from collections in all parts of the Canada. My own collections on Cape Breton Island

Natural
history-Cont.

and Mr. Spreadborough's in the neighbourhood of the Yellow Head Pass in the Rocky Mountains, were arranged and named. Some time was also devoted to the revision and completion of the manuscript for Part VII. of my catalogue of Canadian Plants which will include the Lichens and a revision of what has already been published on the Mosses and Liverworts.

'Early in June, my assistant Mr. J. M. Macoun, was placed in charge of the Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris Exhibition, and much of his time since that date has been devoted to the collection of specimens and other work in connection with that exhibit.

'My assistant being otherwise engaged, no plants have been got out for mounting since last spring, nor have any duplicates been distributed from the herbarium. Between January and May, 826 sheets of plants were distributed, and 1,487 sheets were mounted and placed in the herbarium.

Catalogue of
Canadian
birds.

'Immediately upon my return from the field, in September, the manuscript for Part I. of a catalogue of Canadian Birds was sent to the printer. This catalogue will include all our Canadian species between the Pygopodes or Diving Birds and the Columbæ or Pigeons, about 300 species. The distribution and breeding habits of each species is given, my sources of information being all available publications dealing with Canadian ornithology and a great mass of unpublished material, the result of my own observations and those of other members of the Geological Survey staff, as well as of many other naturalists throughout Canada.

Plant collec-
tions from
Yukon and
Atlin.

'During the past season, besides my own collections in New Brunswick and on Sable Island, the more valuable received have been from Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, who collected at Dawson and vicinity, and Mr. J. C. Gwillim, who collected in the Atlin district of British Columbia.

'The material received from Mr. Tyrrell shows that the summer climate of Dawson is little inferior to that of the Ottawa valley 200 miles north of Ottawa. That the climate would change for the better as soon as the coating of moss and the dense forest is removed is shown by the early flowering of the Anemone (*Anemone Nuttalliana*) which occurred on the first of May, and other species coming in quick succession thereafter. These flowers grew along the dry slopes of the Yukon where the snow melted early.

'Mr. Gwillim's collections are interesting in showing that the general flora of the lower altitudes of northern British Columbia is much alike. An increase in the altitude brought in species that are limited in range and in some instances new to the flora. Four interesting species were gathered on July 22 on a mountain above Atlin Lake at

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an altitude of 5,700 feet above the sea. These were *Geranium erian-* Natural
thum, *Aconitum delphinifolium*, *Pedicularis capitata*, and an *Astragalus*, history-Cont.
 which I believe is new to science.

'Large collections, including many hundred specimens, have been Other collec-
 determined from Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Rocky tions determ-
 Mountains and British Columbia. The chief of these were received ined.
 from the Rev. Mr. Ducharme, Rigaud, Que., from William Scott, B.A.,
 Head Master of Toronto Normal School, from Mr. William McCalla of
 St. Catharines, Ont., from Mr. Sanson, Banff, Rocky Mountains, and
 from the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia.

'Under your instructions I made, during the past summer, a careful Field work.
 investigation of the fauna and flora of Sable Island, and a part of
 New Brunswick. In making an examination into the climatic condi-
 tions prevailing in the St. John valley, as affecting the vegetation of
 that region, I thought it advisable to see that part of Maine bordering
 on New Brunswick. At Fort Fairfield, near the International bound-
 ary, I met some members of the Maine Botanical Society, and with
 them travelled through that part of Aroostook county, known as the
 'Garden of Maine.' I next went to Woodstock on the St. John River
 where I remained for over a week. While there, I made a thorough
 examination of the flora of that region, listing 627 species of plants.
 These, without exception, indicated a climate suitable to all kinds of
 farming. This statement applies to the whole valley of the St. John
 River, from ten miles below Woodstock to Edmundston, one hundred
 miles above it.

'Later in the season I spent two weeks in the St. John valley and St. John
 examined the country in the vicinity of Aroostook Junction, Grand valley, N.B.
 Falls and numerous other points, and everywhere found rich soil,
 luxuriant vegetation and bad farming. It is quite true that the hills
 in many places are steep and therefore difficult to cultivate, but even
 in the best districts the methods followed by most of the farmers are
 not such as to give the best results.

'Much of the valley is especially adapted to fruit-growing, and I saw Fruit grow-
 several large orchards, but these like the agricultural lands, showed ing.
 great neglect and ignorance of scientific methods of caring for fruit-
 trees. In one very large orchard, the trees were planted so close
 together that their tops formed a complete cover for the whole
 surface of ground below them. Many trees in this orchard, and
 others I visited, had been killed by mice, hundreds having been girdled
 in this one orchard in the winter of 1898-99. This was not to be
 wondered at, as the heavy growth of grass of the preceding season had

Natural
history-Cont.

been left standing in the orchard and fence-corners, thus forming excellent breeding-places for the mice. This great destruction of fruit-trees could be prevented there, as it is elsewhere, by careful culture. Most of the fruit grown is either fall or summer apples. Growing on trees which stood so close together that their branches interlocked, none but the fruit on the upper branches had sufficient light and air to attain a merchantable size. Early in September I saw heaps of the smaller apples under the trees; these were being barrelled and sold at prices that would hardly repay the labour expended. The fact that the sides of the trees next roads or cultivated fields bore good fruit, was conclusive proof that the poor fruit which grew in these orchards was due neither to bad soil nor to unsuitable climatic conditions but to the wrong methods of cultivation which are followed.

Indifferent
farming.

'In many respects the farms in the region visited are like those in Cape Breton Island. There is little system and hence little success. Much of the country is well adapted to dairying and sheep-raising, but as yet few attempts have been made to take advantage of natural conditions which will ensure success, if to them is added the practical knowledge which is necessary. Though some progress has been made in dairying, much remains to be done. As to fruit-growing, I have no hesitation in saying that just as good results could be obtained in the St. John valley as in the Annapolis valley if the same knowledge existed among the farmers and the same care was taken of the trees.

Sable Island.

'Through the courtesy of Major F. Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, I was conveyed to and from Sable Island on a government ship, and I have to thank Mr. Jonathan Parsons, the marine agent at Halifax, Capt. Campbell, of the *Newfield*, and Supt. Boutellier and his family on the island, for many kindnesses and such assistance as they were able to render me in the prosecution of my work.

Its appearance.

'In the forenoon of July 20, I reached Sable Island and landed near the main station. I was agreeably surprised later to find that practically the whole island was covered with verdure, though the whole extent of the subsoil and most of the surface was pure sand and without any admixture of humus. Sand-hills as I have seen them along Lake Ontario and in the North-west, consisted of raw sand without vegetation, and this was what I expected to see on Sable Island; but this idea was dissipated at once, on landing.

'During the five weeks I remained on the island, I endeavoured to investigate everything connected with its natural history. In the

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following short report, I will give the general results of my observations :—

Natural history—Cont.

‘The island itself is a mass of pure sand and at one time occupied a very much larger space than it does at present. One fact stands out prominently that the island is constantly decreasing in size, and can never increase except by an elevation of the land. The popular opinion that as it wastes in one part it makes in another is fallacious. Another erroneous idea is that the wind wastes the hills and levels the land and causes destruction. The wind is a builder and the sea is the leveller. The wind certainly shifts the sand but it cuts out in one place only to build up in another. By it the sand is blown inward, but none to sea, except perhaps to a small extent during a very heavy gale. On the other hand, the currents that are set in motion by the winds, and others of a permanent character, are constantly cutting away the sand and carrying it out to sea, and if a high tide should throw some of this back, which it often does, the wind, by blowing this inward, at once begins to build up new hills. Whenever there is the slightest obstruction a mound is formed, sand-wort (*Arenari pepoides*) immediately takes possession, and so year by year the mound grows higher and soon sand-grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) gets a foot-hold and the building grows apace, till a hill may be found where a few years before the surface was on a level with the water. In some parts of the island, notably the north side, the wasting action of the sea is not very great. The chief waste is now taking place between a point about nine miles east of the West End Light and the extreme western point on the south side.

‘Opinions have been expressed that the sand is stratified, but these opinions are founded on imperfect observation. From one end of the island to the other the sand is the same, being chiefly quartz mixed with a little black sand containing garnets. The apparent stratification is merely the yearly layers laid on by the wind in winter. It has also been stated that there are considerable deposits of black or magnetic-iron sand in various parts of the island, but this is not the case. The black sand, in small quantity, is disseminated throughout the whole mass; but it is only under exceptional conditions that it becomes large enough in quantity to be noticed.

Sand deposits.

‘The physical features of the island are peculiar, and if thoroughly studied would add many interesting facts to those already known. All old accounts make the island very much larger than it is now and give much greater heights for its hills, of which the highest are now but little over 100 feet. When the Admiralty survey of the island was

Island decreasing in size.

Natural
history-*Cont.*

made in 1799 it was found to be thirty-one miles long and two broad, though according to the older French charts it had been forty miles in length and two and one quarter in breadth. Lieut. Burton, who surveyed the island in 1808, found it to be thirty miles long and two wide.

Lagoon.

'In the earliest accounts of the island, we read of a lagoon that extended at least twenty miles from east to west. The sea has so encroached upon the land as to cover part of this lagoon, the sand-bar which separates the present lagoon from the sea covers another part of it, and the part that remains is only eleven miles long, and is so filled with sand that last summer it was in places only six inches deep.

'Until 1836, there was a wide opening from the sea on the south side near where the West End Light now stands. In that year it closed, and two vessels were caught in the lagoon, which then became a lake. Prior to this we have accounts of the dangers of Sable Island, but nothing to indicate that it had no harbour. From a careful examination of all the surroundings, I am of the opinion that when Sable Island rose out of the sea after the Glacial submergence it was of great extent in an easterly and westerly direction. That it was either two high banks of sand with an opening at each end and deep water between, or had the form of an atoll with an opening to the south and deep water within, so that, up to 1836 there was a harbour for small vessels in the lagoon. This opinion is borne out by the lagoon itself, as it is deeper at present in some places than the sea around the island for nearly a mile out. The fresh-water ponds are in hollows and were parts of the old lagoon which were not filled up completely by the advancing sand. In a few years the lagoon will be entirely filled with sand and a few of the deeper spots will become fresh-water ponds.

Sand-hills
along the
coast.

'In the earliest times the outer line of the island was the highest part just as it is now, and there is no doubt that 200 years ago the hills forming the outer fringe were as high as the old navigators stated, but the action of the wind cutting in the hill on the sea-face and forcing the sand over the crest of the hill or up the gullies which are being constantly cut in the sea face. The new hills never attain the height of the old ones as part of the sand is taken away by the sea and finally lost. This movement is unceasing, and by its action the island is constantly getting narrower and the hills lower. Less than ten years ago sand-hills extended all along the south side, and large quantities of hay were cut on them. Five miles of these hills have been destroyed and the sand blown into the lagoon; but already, as mentioned above, new mounds are being formed and will grow until the sea reaches their seaward face and then they also will disappear.

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' All the sand-hills are covered with sand-grass (*Ammophila*) and the wonderful vigour of this grass is well shown everywhere, but more particularly where the sand has just been deposited, or is in a raw state. I found one underground stem or stolon over twelve feet long which had sixty-four series of roots and no less than forty-seven tufts of leaves. The growing point was so hard and sharp that it might almost penetrate wood. This one species of grass with the wild pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) constitutes the bulk of the wild hay cut for winter fodder and the winter pasturage of the wild horses. As the sand encroaches on the old land, this grass grows with it and covers it, except near the stations where the grass is worn off, and then the wind soon shows its power by making gullies of great depth.

Natural
history-Cont.
Sand grass
and wild pea.

' What I term the old land is that part of the island not yet encroached upon by the sand from either side. In this old land are to be found the fresh-water ponds and old ridges and flats covered by *Empetrum nigrum* (crowberry), and the few low-growing shrubs that constitute the woody plants of the island. Every part of this old land is cut up by paths made by the wild horses and cattle. Year by year these areas are getting less, and many plants formerly growing on the island have no doubt become extinct on account of the sand movement. When cutting commences, it continues until the level is reached where moisture is permanent, and invariably this level is found filled with roots of shrubs that once grew there, but which at present, a few yards away, has from forty to eighty feet of sand over it. The west winds seem to be the most powerful, and they are the ones that cut up the hills at a distance from the beach. These winds force the sands eastward, then follows the Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) which appears immediately and flourishes in the damp sand mixed with a little humus.

Old level of
the island.

' The fresh-water ponds are a curious feature of the island east of the lagoon, which is cut off from them by a wide barrier of sand. Near No. 3 station, at the foot of the lagoon, there is a series of ponds with boggy margins which have all the appearance of "quaking bogs." The slight connection between them, with their depth, shows that they were at one time connected with the lagoon. All these ponds and slight hollows have more or less humus around them and in them, mixed with sand. Their margins and all shallow pools with hard bottoms are much frequented by cattle and horses at present and have been in the past as the following observation will show.

Fresh-water
ponds.

' As the sea wears away the sand the bottoms of these ponds are exposed, and this bottom material when thrown up on the beach is called peat. It is not peat, but humus mixed with sand as above-mentioned.

Natural
history—Cont.

Less than two years ago quite a wide bed, having a thickness of a few inches, was exposed on the north-west side where no ponds now exist, and sand-hills fifty feet high occur. This was seen at low-tide. It was noted at the time that it was marked with tracks of cattle and calves which had pastured on it before it was covered by the sand of the advancing hills. Now the hills themselves had been forced further inward, and the hollow where the cattle pastured before the introduction of horses on the island was covered by the sea.

Widest part
of island.

'The island is at its widest between Stations Nos. 3 and 4, or from eleven to fifteen miles east of the main station, which is three miles east of West End Light. This is real 'old land,' and is also the region of "barrens," (covered with *Empetrum nigrum*) and cranberry beds, not bogs; for there are no bogs on the island. Along both the northern and southern beaches there stretches a line of sand-hills, running from 60 to 80 feet high, here and there broken into by the sand being cut out by the wind and sent inwards. Stretching from either side towards the interior is a series of low mounds covered very closely with *Empetrum nigrum* and *Juniperus communis* mixed more or less with other shrubby or herbaceous plants. Ninety per cent, however, of the vegetation is crowberry and juniper, both heavily covered with fruit.

Origin of
cranberry
beds.

'I made a careful examination of the whole interior, and found that about every half mile or more it was crossed by a crescent-shaped ridge of sand, "raw" on the western face, but covered on the eastern slope with the usual sand grass. The winter storms blow out the sand down to where dampness is permanent and there cease to affect the wet sand. This is the cause of the flat beach by the lagoon and the cranberry beds. Always to the west of the base there was a space without any vegetation, and next cranberry vines extending over this in thin beds. In this manner all the cranberry beds originate. They are all on the damp sand, occupying or bordering such places.

Climate.

'The climate of the island is very equable. During the five weeks I remained there the range of the thermometer was only twenty degrees, the lowest reading being fifty-six degrees and the highest seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. The day temperature is moderated by the sea breeze, while that of the night is moderated by the same means. In ten years the lowest winter reading has been six above zero. The winter storms are always accompanied with the severest cold and this factor causes the winter months to be most disastrous. Taken as a whole, the climate is very pleasant.

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'I am inclined to believe that trees have never grown upon the island. On one occasion I saw roots protruding from under a sand-hill over thirty feet high, and on digging them out found that they represented part of the remains of a specimen of *Juniperus Sabina procumbens* (creeping juniper). It was rooted in a layer of black soil and when taken out showed that it had lain flat on the ground. Two of the roots, including the bark, measured $3\frac{5}{8}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter respectively, while the crown, where the branches began to spread was over seventeen inches in circumference or nearly six inches in diameter. This growth and others observed under sand-hills indicate long periods of vegetation without encroachment of sand, so that when these shrubs lived, the lagoon was a quiet lake and the north side of the island was miles removed, as no sand reached these localities for many years.

Natural
history—Cont.
Probably no
trees.

'Though there are no trees on the island and shrubs never attain more than a foot in height, these, if sheltered from the sea air and winter gales attain a considerable size. About fourteen years ago, Mr. Boutellier planted a willow and an elm, both of which are now about five feet high. Every summer they make a fine growth, but during the winter are killed back to the point at which they are protected by an adjoining fence. Even in summer, as I learned from my own observations, the leaves above the shelter of the fence are small and badly formed, and after a strong gale or heavy fog the tender ones become blackened or shrivelled at the edges, while those that were protected were very large and well formed.

'Fuschias and geraniums grown in the open air changed their habit, spreading out instead of growing erect, while their flowers were produced below instead of above the leaves. From these facts I concluded that no deciduous-leaved tree would succeed on the island. Spruce or other conifers would perhaps do better and the experiment is worth trying.

'Mr. Boutellier, who is a good farmer, and a very intelligent man, has succeeded in growing crops and keeping the sand from being blown away. He has learned that the purest sand, with a coat of manure, will grow all kinds of vegetables and the best of hay. When he wants to add a little more to his cultivated ground, he levels the sand, gives it a coat of manure and plants or sows his seeds. If for hay, the question of the retention of the sands is settled at once, as it cannot blow away unless the sod is broken up, and a few inches of sand blown on it only makes it the more secure.

'Attempts have been made to farm in some places, but these always resulted in failure, and always will, as the sand is incapable in itself of supplying all that is wanted to mature the plant, and there is not

Natural
history-Cont.

enough manure made at the stations to do more than fertilize the gardens and some small fields where hay is grown. I saw oats in July with leaves well on to an inch wide, but the oats and brome grass were struck with rust owing to the warm fogs that occurred at that time, and so had to be cut at once.

Plants
collected.

'Of flowering plants, 191 species were obtained on Sable Island, and nearly one hundred species of cryptogams. Up to the present I have not had time to determine all the species, but enough is known to show the origin of the flora. All the shrubs are natives of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. *Empetrum nigrum*, which may be said to be the characteristic plant of the old land of the island, seems to have come when the cold was much greater than at the present time. The herbaceous perennials, except the few introduced, are also of northern origin, but the chief annual, *Sabbatia chloroides*, is of southern extraction. One grass, the sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) of England, is quite common on the old land, and has no appearance of being introduced, yet it has never been recognized as indigenous in America. It is certainly indigenous on the island or a resident of such long standing that it has made itself at home in all suitable places. With the exception of this grass all other introductions are of such recent occurrence that they cannot be mistaken.

Few introduc-
ed plants.

'I expected to find many introduced plants on the island, but was surprised to find only thirty all told, and only three of these widely spread. These were white clover, fall dandelion and the sweet vernal grass, which latter may be an introduction. Small patches of clover, timothy, butter-cups, red-top, and wild barley, with a few other species, all introduced with other seeds, were seen in meadows. About the buildings were shepherd's purse, lamb's quarter, chick-weed, door-weed, wild buckwheat and a few other species, but none of these could be called plentiful.

Flora of
sand-hills.

'The outer sand-hills are altogether covered with *Ammophilla arenaria*, which binds the sands together, and as the whole island is sand, this species is found mixed with other things on the interior mounds and minor elevations. A species of rush (*Juncus Baltic*) is also a permanent species and on the older ridges *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Empetrum nigrum*, juniper (*Juniperus communis*), ground hemlock (*Juniperus procumbens*) and a few grasses make up the bulk of the flora. Dwarf roses are abundant, but like all the other shrubs, die almost to the ground every winter.

Birds.

'Only about a dozen species of birds breed on Sable Island, and only one of these is a land bird, and this seems peculiar to the island. I refer to the Ipswich sparrow, which, although taken on Cape Cod is

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not known to breed anywhere else than on Sable Island. Another land bird—the Canada Nuthatch—possibly bred on the island this year. They were seen in pairs at all the stations, but neither young nor eggs were found. Natural history—Cont.

‘There are no native mammals on the island, but there are a few foxes which were introduced some years ago for the sake of their fur, but which should be extirpated at once, as they have already stopped the ducks from breeding, lessened the number of terns, and have almost prevented the raising of poultry by the residents at the eastern stations. No native mammals.

‘The fresh-water ponds contain a few small fishes, but there are no snakes, frogs or toads. Fishes, &c.

‘Both around the shores and in the lagoon where they are not likely to be disturbed, thousands of seals can at any time be seen basking in the sun.

‘A few insects were collected, including beetles, butterflies, moths and dragon-flies. As soon as time will permit, all the collections will be worked up.’

MAPS.

Mr. C. O. Senécal, who, on July 1, succeeded Mr. James White as geographer and chief draughtsman, reports as follows on the mapping work :—

‘During the past year, Mr. L. N. Richard has completed the compilation of the Nottaway River map; he also compiled the map of Ottawa City and vicinity, made corrections on the Dominion map and Manitoulin Island sheet from recent surveys, reduced a series of astronomical observations for the map of Hudson Strait, and attended to other work passing through the office.

‘From January to August 6, Mr. W. J. Wilson has been employed on the map of the Dominion, and has traced a number of railway plans and profiles at the Department of Railways and Canals, and generally assisted Mr. J. White in the compilation of the altitudes of the country. He afterwards continued the compilation of Manitou sheet (sheet No. 4, Western Ontario), which is at present well advanced towards completion. On September 5, Mr. Wilson left for the field to assist Mr. R. Chalmers in the area covered by Andover sheet (sheet No. 2 S. W. New Brunswick) and returned to the office on November 10.

‘Mr. J. F. E. Johnston has been engaged in the compilation of Grenville sheet (sheet No. 121, Ont. & Que.) which he almost completed before leaving on May 19, to assist Mr. R. G. McConnell in the

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Maps—Cont. Klondike gold-field. Since his return, October 16, he has been engaged in plotting his field-work.

‘Mr. O. E. Prud’homme has had, as in former years, charge of the stock of maps held for sale and distribution; he was employed on the compilation of the eastern sheet of the map of the Dominion, and in tracing various maps for the engraver. He has also made the pantograph reductions for the compilation of map of Hudson Strait, and a number of tracings and reductions for sheets Nos. 119, 120 and 122, Ont. and Que.

‘Mr. A. Michaud was employed on the compilation of map-sheets of Nova Scotia and on general draughting work from June 14 to September 1. Mr. H. Taché has been employed since September 15. He has made several pantograph reductions for various maps in course of preparation, besides tracing a large number of township and other plans for office use. He also catalogued plans and maps from time to time. Mr. H. Lefebvre has been employed since December 18, and has drawn for zinc-etching reproduction, seven diagrams and three small maps of gas and oil areas in the counties of Essex, Lambton and Welland, Ontario.

‘From January to July, my own time was spent in the compilation of the Mineral map of New Brunswick, drawing same for photolithography, in the compilation of part of map of the Rocky Mountains and in various compilations for the map of the Dominion. A tracing from photographic reduction of map of Basin of Nottaway River, was also made for the engraver.

‘On July 1, I was appointed Geographer and Chief Draughtsman, and my time has since been spent in supervising the work generally, laying down projections for new maps, correcting and revising engraver’s proofs of maps, preparing memoranda for the director, supplying information to the librarian and others, &c.

‘What has been said by my predecessor, last year, with regard to the delay in the preparation of maps, may be repeated and emphasized here: “There is a congestion of mapping work in the office and one or two additional map-compilers are required to catch up with the work.” New editions, revised to date, of several maps will probably soon be required, and considering the quantity of work already accumulated, slow progress will be unavoidable unless the staff of draughtsmen is increased.

‘The western sheet of the Dominion map is almost completely engraved, a proof of the black having been received and corrected. Alterations from new surveys of Atlin Lake, Stikine River, Klondike

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gold-field, &c., have been compiled and reduced and are nearly ready Maps—*Cont.* for the engraver.

'During the year, fourteen new maps, including the revised edition of the Sydney coal-field sheets have been published; twenty other maps and plans are in the engraver's hands. Of this number are sheets Nos. 42 to 48, 56 to 58, Nova Scotia, the publication of which is still deferred pending the determination of certain questions relating to geological classification. Forty-five other maps are completed or in various stages of compilation.

'An enumeration of the maps published during the year or in course of preparation is appended herewith:—

<i>Maps published.</i>		<i>Area in square miles.</i>
604	British Columbia—Shuswap Sheet—Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	6,400
669	— " — " —Economic Minerals and Glacial Striae—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
664	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Keewatin—Lake Winnipeg Sheet—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch	45,680
665	Quebec—North-west Sheet "Eastern Townships map"—Three Rivers Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	7,200
667	Quebec—Gold Areas and Glacial Striae of South-east Quebec—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch	12,160
668	Quebec—Map showing Graphite area near Buckingham—Scale 40 chains to 1 inch.	
634	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 49—Musquodoboit Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	216
652	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 133—Cape Dauphin Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	216
653	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 134—Sydney Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch..	216
648	" — Mooseland Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
650	" — Fifteen-mile Stream Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	
656	Nova Scotia—Upper Seal Harbour Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	
675	New Brunswick—Map of Principal Mineral Occurrences—Scale 10 miles to 1 inch	38,000
	Dominion of Canada—Scale 250 miles to 1 inch. (Index map for Paris Exhibition, 1900).	

Maps, engraving or in press.

Dominion of Canada, 2 sheets, each 28" x 34", including the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans and from International Boundary to Hudson Strait and Great Bear Lake—Scale 50 miles to 1 inch		3,500,000
677	Relief Map of Canada and the United States—Scale 250 miles to 1 inch.	
663	British Columbia—West Kootenay Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch . . .	6,400
676	British Columbia and Alberta—Yellowhead Pass Route from Edmonton to Tête-Jaune Cache—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.	
605	Ontario—Sheet No. 126—Manitoulin Island Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
630	Ontario—Sheet No. 129—Mississagi Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch . .	3,456
626	" — Map showing the occurrences of iron ore, and other minerals in portions of the Counties of Frontenac, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	1,700
681	Ontario—Sketch Map of Oil areas in Lambton County—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
682	Ontario—Sketch Map of gas-field in Essex County—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	

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Maps—Cont.

		Area in square miles.
683	Ontario—Sketch Map of gas-field in Welland County—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
593	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 42—Trafalgar Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	216
598	" " " 43—Stellarton " " "	216
600	" " " 44—New Glasgow Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 in.	216
608	" " " 45—Tony River " " "	216
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610	" " " 47—Westville " " "	216
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	Ontario and Quebec—Sheet No. 121—Grenville Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	4,051
	Quebec—Basin of Nottaway River—Scale 10 miles to 1 inch	56,800
	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 53—Lawrencetown Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	216
666	Nova Scotia—Laurencetown Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —Mount Uniacke Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —Renfrew Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —Waverly Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	

Maps in progress.

663	British Columbia—West Kootenay Sheet (partly engraved)—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
	British Columbia—Map of Rocky Mountains—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	
	Keewatin and Saskatchewan—Grass River Sheet—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch	
	Western Ontario—Sheet No. 4—Manitou Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario—Ottawa City and vicinity—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	
"	" —Lake Nipigon map—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
"	" —Nipigon River map—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	
"	" —Sheet No. 111—Brockville Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
"	" —Sheet No. 118—Haliburton Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
"	" —Sheet No. 119—Perth Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
"	" —Sheet No. 120—Ottawa Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	4,224
"	" —Sheet No. 122—Pembroke Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Ungava and Franklin—Map of Hudson Strait—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch	16,800
	Ungava—Map of East Coast of Hudson Bay—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch	16,800
	New Brunswick—Sheet No. 1 N.W.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	New Brunswick—Sheet, No. 2 S.W.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Nova Scotia—Sheets Nos. 59 to 65, 76, 82, 100 and 101—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	2,376
"	" " —Sheets Nos. 54, 55, 66 to 69, 73—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	1,512
"	" " —Catcha Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —Montague " —Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —South Uniacke Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
"	" " —Tangier " —Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	

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LIBRARY.

The librarian, Dr. Thorburn, reports that during the year ended December 31, 1899, 8,137 copies of the Geological Survey publications were distributed, consisting of Annual Reports, special reports and maps; of these 6,735 were distributed in Canada, the remainder, 1,402 were sent to scientific, educational and literary institutions elsewhere. Library and publications.

There were received as exchanges 2,774 publications. These consist of reports, transactions, periodicals, pamphlets and maps.

The number of publications purchased during the year was 109. Periodicals subscribed for, 34.

The number of volumes bound has been 29.

The number of letters relating to library matters sent out was 1,012, besides acknowledgments for publications distributed, 678.

The number of letters relating to the library received was 1,466, and of acknowledgments, 767.

The number of publications sold during the year was 3,915, for which \$559.06 was received.

There are now in the library about 13,000 volumes, in addition to a large number of pamphlets.

NOTE.—The books in the library can be consulted during office hours by any one wishing to obtain information on scientific subjects.

VISITORS TO MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the museum continues to show an annual increase, having been during the year 1899, 35,895. Visitors to museum.

STAFF, APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The strength of the staff at present employed is forty-eight.

During the year the following changes have taken place:—

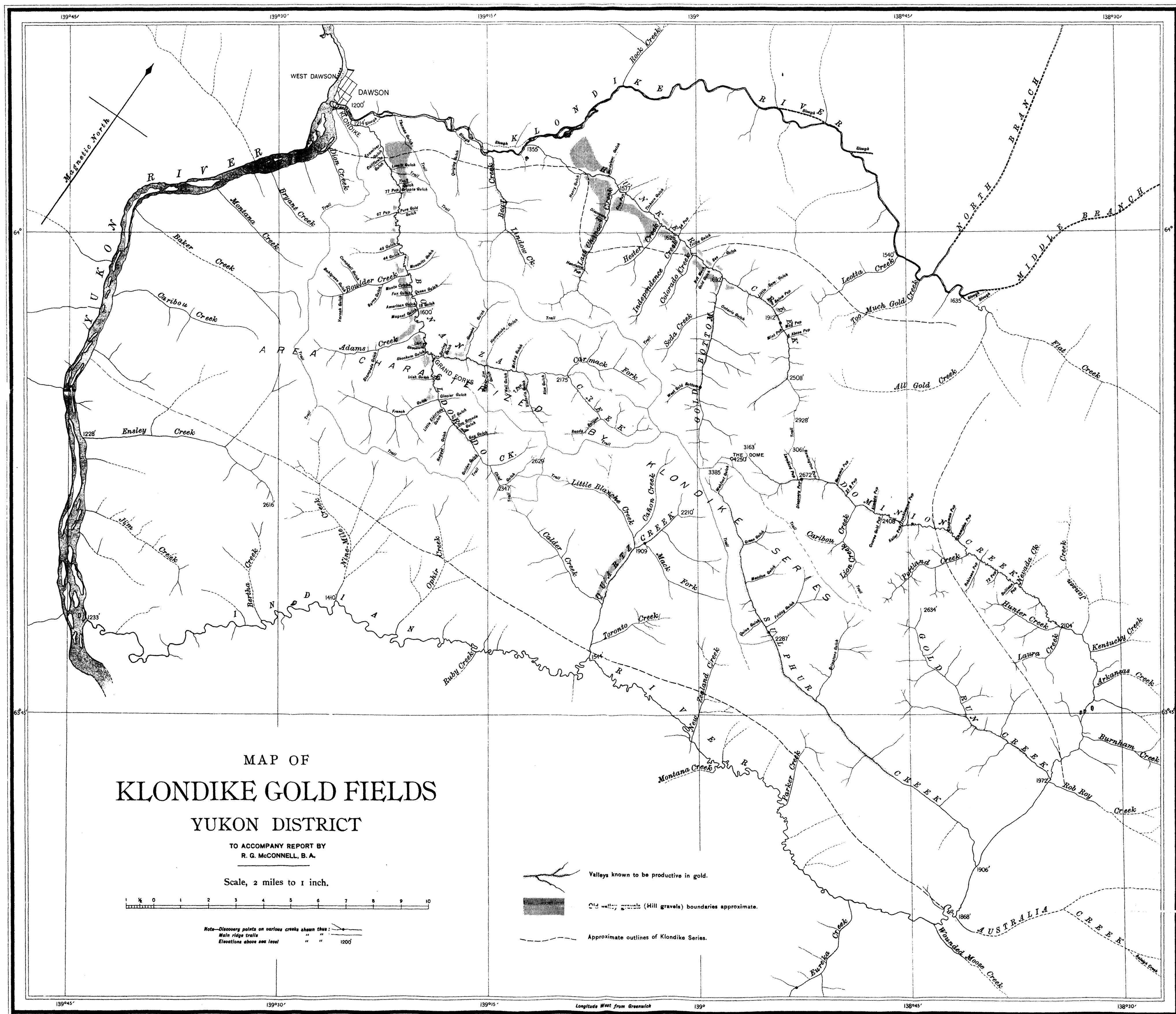
Changes in staff.

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, resigned.

Mr. J. C. Gwillim, appointed assistant geologist.

Mr. James White, transferred to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. C. O. Senécal, appointed geographer *vice* Mr. J. White.



DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, February 6, 1900.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

While, as will become apparent in the course of this retrospect, the picture is not unmarred in places, still on the whole the prosperity enjoyed by the Indian population so decidedly preponderates as to make the dominant impression one of marked satisfaction.

Friendly relations between the Indians and the Government have been so long uninterrupted that mention of their existence has come to be regarded as somewhat superfluous, and probably the subject would have again been passed over without reference, but for one unfortunate episode, viz., the shooting of an Indian at St. Regis, when resisting arrest by the police. This occurrence naturally received a good deal of publicity and attention in a country where so jealous a watch is kept upon anything suggestive of a slumbering racial antagonism, and unless properly understood might have undue significance attached to it.

It may be remembered that when discussing the subject of self government last year mention was made of the obstinate determination evinced by the St. Regis Band to revert to the old system of hereditary chiefs instead of proceeding to take advantage of the progressive system of government for which the Indian Act makes provision.

To make the matter intelligible it has to be remembered that the St. Regis Reserve is only separated from that of another portion of the tribe belonging to the United States by the theoretical boundary line between the two countries, which, of course, forms no barrier to constant intercourse.

The majority of the Canadian Indians had little if any sympathy with the obstructive views of the minority, and certainly none with violent resistance of the law, but the latter with the assistance of the American Indians who fomented, if they did not

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instigate the trouble, managed to over-awe the majority, and actually resorted to violence in order to prevent them from exercising their franchise in the election of chiefs.

In the interests of law and order it was of course impossible to tolerate such conduct, and, while the killing of an Indian was very deeply regretted, yet as all possible patience had been exercised and was beginning to be mistaken for weakness, the department was in no way responsible for the outcome of a position which was so determinedly forced upon it.

While such an incident has no actual significance as an index to the sentiments of the Indians as a people towards the Government, it is gratifying to be able to adduce proof that their loyalty to the Crown is by no means a mere passive acquiescence in the inevitable, but a deep-seated affection, ready to burst into very practical expression.

The sympathy recently expressed by the Six Nation Indians on account of the unhappy conditions prevailing in South Africa, and their offer to furnish 'a contingent of chiefs and warriors' is deserving of prominent mention, and it is interesting to notice the significant terms in which they couched their offer, which, as they expressed it, was made 'in accordance with the custom, usages and treaties of their forefathers, who have in the past always fought in the defence of the Crown and British flag.'

Like offers were made by other Indians, notably the Saugeens, and there is no doubt that the sentiment to which expression has thus been given by some bands is by no means confined to them.

NEW TREATY.

The only unusual event of extended interest, during the year, has been the successful negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the provisional district of Athabaska and parts of the country thereto adjacent.

As the first in order of the various reports herewith submitted is that of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty, it is unnecessary to reproduce details which will be found therein.

With regard, however, to the considerations which prompted the measure, a few words of explanation may not be amiss.

Although there was no immediate prospect of any such invasion by settlement as threatened the fertile belt in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and dictated the formation of treaties with the original owners of the soil, none the less occasional squatters had found their way at any rate into the Peace River district.

While under ordinary circumstances the prospect of any considerable influx might have remained indefinitely remote, the discovery of gold in the Klondike region quickly changed the aspect of the situation. Parties of white men in quest of a road to the gold fields began to traverse the country, and there was not only the possibility ahead of such travel being greatly increased, but that the district itself would soon become the field of prospectors who might at any time make some discovery which would be followed by a rush of miners to the spot. In any case the knowledge of the country obtained and diffused, if only by people passing through it, could hardly fail to attract attention to it as a field for settlement.

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For the successful pursuance of that humane and generous policy which has always characterized the Dominion in its dealings with the aboriginal inhabitants, it is of vital importance to gain their confidence at the outset, for the Indian character is such that, if suspicion or distrust be once aroused, the task of eradication is extremely difficult.

For these reasons it was considered that the time was ripe for entering into treaty relations with the Indians of the district, and so setting at rest the feeling of uneasiness which was beginning to take hold of them, and laying the foundation for permanent friendly and profitable relations between the races.

Before proceeding to matters of a more general character, it may be well to say a word or two with a view to guarding against possible misunderstanding of this and accompanying reports of the officers and agents of the department.

As you are aware, on June 22 last, in the House of Commons, the honourable member for Toronto West drew your attention to certain statements made in the archæological report of the province of Ontario for 1898, which reflected seriously upon the condition of an important section of the Indian community, viz., the Six Nations Band.

From the honourable member's remarks it will be sufficient for the present purpose to quote the following as reported in Hansard: 'I would like to ask the hon. Minister of the Interior if his attention has been drawn to the interesting archæological report of the province of Ontario for 1898. That report contains, on page 90, a very interesting reference by Dr. Secord to the large Indian reserve near Brantford, and his report is continued by Mr. Boyle. The state of affairs revealed by Dr. Secord and Mr. Boyle is not creditable to this country. Dr. Secord writes, under date of December 1, 1898, a report to, I presume, the Ontario Government, in which he draws attention to the fact that on this large reserve of 4,000 Indians, situated within 12 miles of Brantford, the death-rate is 30 per 1,000, or three times that of the rest of the province of Ontario, where it is about 10 per 1,000. Notwithstanding that excessive death-rate, he says that this band of Indians has increased from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 to-day. On that reserve all the old heathen rites are still continued, and the state of disease and filth and the unsanitary condition of the reserve is something simply horrible to contemplate. It is not an uncommon thing, Dr. Secord says, for young adults to pick worms from their noses and throats, and disease permeates the whole tribe. Apparently no attempt whatever is made to improve this state of affairs. The Indians drink the water from the surface, and from small wells two or three feet deep; and typhoid fever is prevalent there all the time.'

You will readily see that if these allegations were to be unanswered, as furnishing a fair description of the general condition prevailing among the Six Nations Indians, the department and its officials might be open to the charge of a suppression of the facts in their reports.

The report made by the inspector who, by your direction, was sent to examine into the alleged condition of matters will be found among those submitted herewith and reference to it will exonerate the department from such possible charge, and as corroborative testimony from a reliable and independent source, the following extract may be quoted from a letter addressed to the department on November 10, by the President of an association or board composed of missionaries of the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, who live and work among the Six Nations Indians.

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The extract reads: 'We would not close without expressing our opinion that the remarks of Mr. Osler, made in the House of Commons, as quoted in Hansard, form an exaggerated statement of facts, for though no doubt many instances may be brought forward to substantiate his statements, it is not fair by such sweeping assertions to characterize the whole population of the Six Nations Indians.'

It will be observed that the writer makes the very point to which as just stated it is desired to direct attention here, viz., that what may be accepted as truth subject to proper limitation, must not be so accepted for general application.

The desire and effort are to describe the average condition which most fairly represents the truth as to the whole, but in view of the wide difference in condition, progress and surroundings existing between various bands and individuals in each, it is by no means easy to generalize intelligently with regard to them.

HEALTH.

The way thus cleared, the following may be stated relative to the health of the Indians during the year:—

It has been noticed that where their health has been good it has been particularly so, and fortunately this has been the case with regard to the majority, but on the other hand there has been more than the usual prevalence of sickness of a severe and even fatal character among a by no means inconsiderable minority.

Speaking of such ailments as are always more or less present in Indian, as well as other communities, it was pointed out last year that pulmonary phthisis and scrofula might be regarded as the scourge of the Indian people, and it is hardly necessary to remark here that no appreciable difference in this respect has taken place in the course of a single year.

One of the conditions referred to as peculiarly favourable for the culture and propagation of the germs of consumption among people in the course of transition from their natural to a civilized environment, was the practice of crowding into over-heated and badly ventilated houses, aggravated by that of holding dances in them.

During the year a marked illustration of this was observed with regard to one of the largest bands of Indians among the last to come into treaty relations with the Government in the North-west Territories. A somewhat abnormal rate of mortality in the spring attracted attention, and upon searching inquiry into the cause, the department reached the conclusion that it was to be found in the fact that these Indians had suffered from one of the relapses into objectionable habits to which at their stage they are subject, and had been indulging in dancing during the preceding winter to an unusual extent and so contracted various pulmonary troubles.

There is nothing to which the health of Indians is so sensitive as to atmospheric conditions, which is evidenced by the striking improvement among those who leave their houses and go into tents during the summer season, although the benefit derived from that source is to an extent counter-balanced by the practice of making the change too soon, at the first approach of spring.

And yet there is no sanitary precaution the necessity for which it is more difficult to get the Indians to recognize than that of proper ventilation. Still, however, as the

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conditions referred to are steadily, if slowly, being improved, the prospects are in favour of consumption becoming less prevalent, rather than increasing as it is said to be doing to an alarming extent among the inhabitants of European origin upon this continent.

In parts of Ontario, grippe, whooping cough, malarial and typhoid fevers were somewhat prevalent, and a good deal of mortality, especially among the young, resulted from measles in the Cape Croker district.

In the western part of the province along the North Shore of the Lakes the health of the Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Fort William Bands has been far from what could have been desired, and they have lost a good many of their members.

In the province of Quebec, the Indians at Sept Isles were reported to be suffering so severely from grippe, supervening upon measles and scarlet fever, that the department felt it to be its duty to send them professional assistance.

At Temiscamingue too, the standard of health was by no means up to the average.

In Nova Scotia various severe ailments, the worst of which was grippe, seriously increased the death-rate. The principal sufferers were among the residents at Cumberland, Shubenacadie, and Miltown.

Although the Indians of Prince Edward Island and the North Eastern Division of New Brunswick suffered more or less severely, fortunately the mortality was not excessive.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories there was less tendency to extremes than in any of the other provinces, for while the average health enjoyed was not better than usual, on the other hand there was nothing in the way of epidemic of a serious character, although in Manitoba there were some outbreaks of measles and scarlet fever among the Indians in proximity to settlement, and in the North-west Territories of measles and grippe on the reserves, chiefly within the limits of Treaty 6.

In British Columbia the disaster of the year occurred among the Indians of Fraser River, Cowichan and West Coast Agencies. An epidemic of measles and typhoid broke out among those assembled at the Fraser River canneries, and despite the united efforts of the department, provincial authorities and missionaries, for the relief of the sufferers and prevention of the spread of the disease, infection was carried to the reserves in the agencies mentioned, with lamentably fatal consequences.

While the epidemic of measles in this malignant form was confined to the agencies enumerated, the disease prevailed in a comparatively mild type and to a less extent among some reserves in the Kamloops-Okanagan, Kootenay, Williams Lake and North-west Coast Agencies.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Reference to the appended table of vital statistics will show the respective increases and decreases of population in the various provinces to have been as follows:—

Province.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	135	
Quebec.....	13	
New Brunswick.....	40	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	
Manitoba.....	99	
North-west Territories.....	2,393	
Nova Scotia.....		74
British Columbia.....		277
Outside Treaty Limits.....		3,442
	<hr/> 2,681	<hr/> 3,793

a net decrease of 1,112.

To make this statement intelligible some items require explanation.

The apparent decrease of 3,442 as compared with the preceding year in the population outside of treaty limits is accounted for as follows:—

Transferred to North-west Territories in consequence of change in classification necessitated by the formation of the new treaty.....	2,567
Dropped as a result of more accurate statistics secured in course of negotiating the treaty.....	875
	<hr/> 3,442

Since, however, notwithstanding this transfer of 2,567 to the North-west Territories, the population is only shown to have increased by 2,393,—it follows that there has been an actual decrease of 174.

This decrease results from desertions to Montana of refugee Indians who were brought back from there some few years ago, and who evidently cannot resign themselves to the comparatively monotonous life on the reserves, after years of a vagrant life.

There is moreover always a certain amount of fluctuation between the Dominion and the United States, where the Indians have mutual friends and relatives.

The number of births for the year, within treaty limits so far as it has been possible to obtain a record, was 2,437, and of deaths 2,513, a decrease of 76.

Remembering, however, that in British Columbia, in consequence of the fatal outbreak of measles at the canneries the death has exceeded the birth rate by 193, it will be seen that the contention of last year's report that the tendency of the race, under normal conditions, is not in the direction of becoming extinct, is fully sustained.

The department does all it can in the way of providing professional assistance and medicines to such Indians as cannot afford to obtain these for themselves. Its efforts in this direction are to some extent thwarted by the influence of the medicine men, who still work upon the superstitions of, at any rate, the older generation of Indians in the younger provinces. This, however, is dying out as fast as can be expected.

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There still remains much to be done among those who have learned to value professional advice in the way of getting them to take medicines prescribed with regularity and precautions, the neglect of which often makes diseases, otherwise not particularly dangerous, extremely so for them.

Mortality among infants continues to be excessive, and is doubtless attributable mainly to two causes, viz: the early age at which mere girls assume the responsibility of matrimony, and the utterly unsuitable food they give their infants.

While Indians are beginning to value cattle, they are very slow in learning to avail themselves of milk and butter as articles of diet, but when they do so, none will reap more benefit than the young children.

It is interesting to notice that the Haida nation, in British Columbia, which has been steadily decreasing in numbers for forty years back, has made a new departure and added 12 to its number.

In the same province a grave misfortune has overtaken the Koskimo Band, resident on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in the loss of eight of their number, who shipped more than a year ago on the sealing schooner *Pioneer*, and may be given up as lost, as nothing since then has been heard of them or the vessel.

This recalls the disaster in 1895, when twenty-six of the Indians of the same province perished through the capsizing of a sealing schooner near Cape St. Elias. The fact that although out of the eight missing men, six have left widows behind them, none of them had any children so far mitigates the consequences of the calamity.

Death during the year has been unusually busy among the most prominent and useful members of the Indian people.

In January last, at the ripe age of eighty-eight, the venerable Chief Nubene-gooching, of Garden River, otherwise known as Sayer, the grandson of Undajosi, was taken away.

Chief Nanigishkung, or Joseph Benson, of the Rama Band, has also gone to his rest at a ripe age.

From among the Hurons of Lorette, Grand Chief Philippe Vincent was cut off at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine.

In the Hobbema Agency in the North-west Territories Chief Samson died on Christmas Day.

Thus the links between the old and new generations are disappearing, and while progressive methods for the internal government of Indian communities must prevail it may be said that had more of the hereditary or life chiefs been of the character of the men whose deaths have been just recorded, the necessity for change would have been much less urgent.

AGRICULTURE.

In the older provinces the Indians evince a disposition to avail themselves of the many existing openings for employment which combine more sure and speedy returns with a less monotonous life than farming, in which respect they share the growing tendency in all agricultural communities to make for centres of activity.

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Doubtless direction to agricultural operations undertaken in any given season is imparted by the nature of the demand in the market of the preceding year.

In Ontario a considerably extended acreage was put under wheat, but unfortunately without a proportionately increased return, for in many places the snow fall was so light or late in coming that the severe frosts affected the fall wheat more or less disastrously.

The aggregate area cultivated was a good deal less than during the preceding season, the principal shrinkage having been with regard to the cultivation of oats, pease and potatoes.

The Indians of Quebec, despite their preference for other occupations, are being driven by the force of circumstances to pay rather more attention to agriculture.

The causes which have operated to bring about this result are the disappearance of game in the outlying districts, the less profitable market for their wares in the United States, and the diminished demand for such articles as moccasins, mitts, snow-shoes, etc., upon the manufacture and sale of which many of them used to depend for their maintenance.

On the whole there has been an appreciable addition to the area cultivated, a good deal more having been done in the way of growing of oats and potatoes, the result being that produce of one sort and another exceeded that of the preceding year by some 48,000 bushels.

In Manitoba there is comparatively little farming done, as the bulk of the Indians are so situated that the most they can do in this direction is to grow potatoes and some garden stuffs to eke out the fish and game upon which they depend for their food supply.

As game becomes scarcer, these Indians in the lake districts gradually extend their little patches of roots and vegetables. Such Indians as reside in a farming district, appreciably curtailed their agricultural operations.

In the North-west Territories there has been a slight decrease in the area cultivated, but so small as to be without significance and the result of ordinary fluctuation.

On some of the reserves in the southern district the crops turned out excellently, both with respect to quality and quantity, but with these exceptions they suffered severely from the results of long continued drought in the spring, followed by summer frosts.

The methods of farming pursued by the Indians are not yet as a rule such as to offer the best resistance to such adverse conditions.

When settlers, coming from districts where arable lands had to be reclaimed from the forests, first entered the prairie country and found virgin sod in unrestricted quantities ready for the plough, the natural tendency was to keep on breaking up fresh lands and as a consequence the first methods of agriculture were of the rough and ready order.

By degrees the settlers began to find out that in order to secure sufficiently speedy growth to escape early frosts, and in seasons of drought to enable the land to retain its moisture, it was necessary to curtail the extent of their operations and revert to more careful methods of agriculture.

It was, however, a very different matter to get Indians to abandon their first acquired impressions as to what constituted agriculture and adopt what to them were

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entirely new as well as harder methods. By degrees some progress has been made, and comparatively careful cultivation had so marked an effect in the direction of mitigating the effects of the drought referred to as to have furnished an object lesson from which the Indians can hardly fail to profit.

In British Columbia, as in Manitoba, and for much the same reason, viz.: that there is comparatively little suitable land on the reserves, the Indians do not depend to any great extent upon agriculture, and very few so far have attempted to do more than supply their own immediate requirements.

Where, however, the conditions are favourable or the natural drawbacks have been overcome by irrigation, the Indians are gradually extending their operations, and have as compared with the year before, increased the area under cultivation by some 900 acres, and gone more extensively into growing wheat and oats.

In the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, little attention has been given to tillage of the soil by the Indians, although some of them have raised enough of produce to furnish their personal wants, but in the last mentioned province the interest in agriculture is decidedly increasing.

LIVE STOCK.

In Ontario the farming Indians may be said, as a rule, to be fairly well supplied with ordinary grade cattle, of which they take as much care as do farmers of any other class.

In Quebec the Indians are not so well supplied, but show an inclination to increase their stock.

The Indians along the coast of British Columbia possess few, if any, cattle, with the exception of those in the Cowichan Agency on the east coast of Vancouver Island, who have a fair number.

Inland, however, the Indians, or at any rate some of them, are beginning to give a good deal of attention to stock-raising, which they prefer to husbandry, and for which, as a rule, their reserves are better adapted.

In Manitoba the outlying bands so far have not paid much attention to live stock, but, where their surroundings are such as to permit of cattle being kept, they are awakening to greater interest in them, and not only endeavouring to procure more, but also to improve the breed.

It is in the North-west Territories that the cattle industry among the Indians has assumed important proportions.

Years ago what was called the 'loan system' was adopted. Animals were lent to Indians for the purpose of enabling them to raise stock, and when returned were in turn given out to others. The progeny of the animals lent belonged to the Indian, subject to the department's control as to the disposal thereof.

The great difficulty which had to be overcome was to get the Indians to see far enough ahead to realize that present care and labour expended on their animals would eventually bring their reward, but by occasionally allowing them to sell an animal for their encouragement they were led on from step to step, until now the value of cattle is getting to be so thoroughly appreciated that more applications for the loan of animals

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wherewith to make a start are received than can be met, and there are few bands now which are not fairly well supplied.

As a consequence even should the harvest prove a failure, the Indians have the sale of surplus stock to fall back upon, and indeed in some agencies this has become under any circumstances the main source of their maintenance.

So far the hay required for their animals has been made from the grass which grows wild on their reserves, but stock has increased to such an extent that already in some districts the limit which can be thus supported has been reached, and the necessity of cultivating grass has arisen.

Not only has the stock increased in quantity but the quality has been greatly improved by the importation of well bred bulls, and it is worthy of mention that in pursuance of the long established policy of not assisting Indians in any direction beyond the point of placing them in a position to help themselves, a fund has been formed at every agency by the retention of a percentage of the money derived from the sale of animals for the purpose of purchasing such bulls.

As an encouraging sign of increasing interest in agricultural pursuits, it was mentioned last year that successful fairs or exhibitions had been held by the Cape Croker, Walpole Island and Six Nation Indians in Ontario, and by the Blackfeet in the North-west Territories. During the year the Indians of the File Hill Agency made their first attempt in a like direction, and from reports in the public papers as well as from the department's officials, it is evident that the effort was a most creditable one and attended with very gratifying and encouraging results.

The holding of an agricultural exhibition by the Indians of one agency may not in itself appear to be of much moment, but it is none the less an indication of the fact that an intelligent interest in their occupation is growing among them, although the evidences in the course of any single year may be so intangible as to make it difficult to lay one's hand upon them and state exactly wherein they consist.

It is very gratifying to be able to point out that the Indians of the various agencies throughout the North-west Territories now provide almost entirely their own wagons, harness, agricultural implements and machinery, which they purchase from the proceeds of their sales of cattle and other earnings, and it is almost superfluous to remark that articles so obtained are more highly prized and better cared for than when acquired without effort or self-denial.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Indians much more than any other section of the community depend for their subsistence upon natural resources, such as fish, game, and wild fruits, although of course in the older provinces the conditions are such that they can only do so to a comparatively limited extent.

In the North-west Territories since the disappearance of the buffalo there is no big game to be found in the open country, and there exist few such opportunities for getting fish as are afforded to the Indians of Manitoba and British Columbia by their lakes and rivers.

Fur-bearing animals have also been fast disappearing as settlement has advanced and the beaver, for example, is seldom to be met with excepting in far outlying districts.

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None the less, although not in quantities to be generally relied upon to any great extent, fish, wild fowl and other small game form a welcome addition to the Indians' larder.

In the lake districts of Manitoba and parts of British Columbia the fish and game form the main staple of the Indians' food supply, and they depend moreover upon the sale of fur and fish, or employment in connection with fishing industries to procure the other necessities of life.

INDUSTRIES.

In both of these provinces the revenue obtained from these sources shows marked improvement as compared with the previous year, although in British Columbia the prosperity has not been so equally distributed.

The run of salmon at Naas and Skeena Rivers was the best for several years back, and the earnings of the Indians of the North-west Coast Agency, at the canneries, increased by some \$30,000.

At the Fraser River canneries the run was somewhat of a failure, which taken in conjunction with the serious epidemic of measles, made the attendance of the Indians rather a disastrous one. It is very questionable whether all considered these Indians do not rather lose than gain by going to these canneries, even under favourable conditions, for they incur so much debt while waiting for the arrival of the fish that when the season is over they have little if anything to take back to their homes, which have necessarily been neglected during their absence. However, as they are determined to go, they will have to learn wisdom in the some times hard school of experience.

The sealing industry also shows some improvement.

In all the provinces a fair proportion of the Indians avail themselves of such openings as are accessible to them, for making money by the pursuits of various industries, or by hiring out their services. The nature of such employment is of course governed by their surroundings. In the North-west Territories there are fewer openings for Indians in contact with settlement than in the other provinces, for there is little in the way of lumbering or mining or manufacturing to afford them employment.

As a consequence, farming is and so far as can be foreseen, is likely to continue to be their mainstay, and fortunately this resource is capable of indefinite development whether in the direction of increased agricultural operations, improvement of their method, or in that of the kindred industries of dairying and stock-raising.

The Indians, however, manage to earn a considerable amount of money by taking contracts to supply hay, whether to the North-west Mounted Police or ranchers or people in the neighbouring towns and villages, by selling fire-wood to the settlers, by hiring out as farm labourers, by freighting, by burning and selling lime, and in various other ways.

In other provinces their occupations are various and embrace work in lumber camps, on drives, the lading of vessels and railway cars, acting as guides for tourists and mineral prospectors, freighting, washing for gold, working as farm hands or as cowboys, fishing for cannery or other companies, piloting vessels, and in fact anything within their capacity.

Some industries although not necessarily confined to are in a sense peculiar to them, and their manufactures include boats, canoes, oars, paddles, mast hoops, snow-shoes, mitts, moccasins, snow-shovels, axe and pick handles, lacrosse-sticks, pails and tubs and various other articles.

The manufacture of baskets and fancy wares is an important branch of industry, and together with that of moccasins, mitts, snow-shoes and lacrosse-sticks is carried on most extensively by the Indians of Quebec.

A sufficiently remunerative market for baskets and fancy wares is found at various summer resorts in the White Mountains and on the Atlantic coast, although the trade is not so profitable since the withdrawal by the United States of the privilege of passing goods through the customs free of duty.

The impetus given the preceding year to the manufacture of moccasins and snow-shoes among the Indians at Jeune Lorette by the rush to the Klondike district, has been checked, and were it not that they have adopted a somewhat kindred industry, viz: the manufacture of canvas shoes, they would have found themselves in a somewhat hard position.

The total income derived from farm produce, land rentals, wages earned, fishing, hunting and other industries, exceeded that of the preceding year by something like \$280,000, from which it will be seen that the Indians have had their share of the general prosperity enjoyed by the country at large.

HOUSES.

There is perhaps no single feature from which more can be gathered relative to the progress made by Indians in their advance towards civilization than from the character of their dwellings.

In this as in almost all directions something has to be undone before anything can be accomplished, for so long as the superstition which keeps an Indian from inhabiting a house in which a death has occurred, prevails, he is not likely to go to much expense or trouble to erect what he feels he may have at any time to pull down or abandon.

The relation between the limits of his accommodation and the amount of fuel required to keep it warm, is a very serious consideration where severe winters prevail, and wood or other fuel is difficult to obtain. The practice moreover of living in tents during a considerable portion of the year tends to produce a certain amount of carelessness as to the kind of house he lives in.

This practice has its advantages as well as its drawbacks, for although the tendency to group their tents encourages idleness and gossiping, more especially among the women, as also the neglect of many things, such as the care of their gardens, milking of their cows, attention to calves, &c., &c., upon which the success of the farmer so much depends, the beneficial effect upon their health, which has already been referred to, is so great as to produce very strong hesitancy with regard to interfering with the custom.

Apart from such considerations, the character of the Indian dwellings depends largely upon the comparative accessibility to timber suitable for building purposes, and to saw-mills

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In some parts of the North-west Territories, as for instance in the Regina district and in the grazing country to the west, much difficulty is experienced by the Indians in getting timber suitable for the construction of buildings, and in many parts of that as well as of other provinces, numbers of them are so far away from mills that their only possible way of getting lumber is by hand-sawing it.

Probably the most primitive type of abode is to be found in the Lake Districts of Manitoba, where roofs of thatch or even sod and earthen floors are rather the rule than the exception.

However, the inside of mean looking dwellings not infrequently forms an agreeable and surprising contrast to their outward appearance, being comfortably and even tastefully fitted up.

Want of proper ventilation is, as a rule, the greatest defect, although to an extent remedied by chimneys and open fireplaces.

In British Columbia the rancheries or big structures tenanted by groups of families, have been pretty generally displaced by private houses, excepting in the Kwakewlth Agency, and while the change has many advantages, it certainly does not include better ventilation among the number.

Even where conditions are most adverse, the Indians are evincing an increasing readiness to deny themselves in other directions in order to purchase lumber and shingles, and there are few if any reserves where in the course of a year one or two new houses are not erected, and they are almost without exception, an improvement on those which they replace.

MORALITY.

The Indians as a class are law-abiding in a marked degree, and serious crime is rare among them.

In the course of the year some few of their number were charged with having taken human life.

One case was the deliberate and apparently unprovoked murder of an inoffensive settler at Kamloops, and was the culminating act in the criminal career of an Indian whose naturally ill-balanced mind and vicious tendencies had been further unsettled and aggravated by habitual indulgence in strong drink.

The other cases were of a widely different character, and occurred among Indians far removed from civilizing influences, and the taking of life was prompted by motives of self-preservation and sanctioned by established tribal usage.

The Indians put to death were what the Wood Crees call 'Wehndigos,' that is possessed of an insane desire to kill and eat the flesh of their victims, and such cases are by no means uncommon among them.

The lust to kill would not apparently differ materially from the homicidal mania which occasionally seizes upon members of any community, and the explanation of the peculiar and revolting cannibal accompaniment, will no doubt be found in the direction given by insanity to the impulses of people in whose lives the main occupation and all absorbing interest is killing in order to eat, and with whom the ideas of killing and eating are consequently inseparably connected.

It is not difficult to understand how people absolutely ignorant as to the nature and treatment of insanity, whose nomadic habits preclude making any provision for alienation or restraint, and who lack that regard for the sanctity of human life which Christianity has impressed on civilization, should believe this mania to be the direct result of possession by an evil spirit and resort to summary methods for disposing of its victims.

In such cases the law has properly recognized all the extenuating circumstances and regarded the crime as manslaughter rather than murder.

While endeavouring to enlighten the superstition and reform the practice it has confined punishment to the extent considered necessary to emphasize its teachings.

In the older provinces the majority of the Indians have reached that stage when they can resist such ordinary temptations to imbibe strong drink as are incidental to their position, surrounded by communities in which intoxicants are commonly used and sold.

The fact that there are some individuals to be found in most of the bands who will succumb to, and some who will go a long way out of their road to seek temptation, is not peculiar to them.

The drinking class, however, is largely in the minority, and it seems evident from the reports received from all directions that a marked improvement is taking place among them and the temperance sentiment steadily growing.

While on the whole the prohibitive provisions of the Act result in good, yet they serve in a measure to create temptation.

The price paid by Indians for liquor is in proportion to the risk incurred in supplying it, and this opens up a field for a lucrative, if dangerous traffic, which has created a class of procurers who trade upon their knowledge of the fact that not only will liquor, if indulged in at all, provoke a far stronger craving in an Indian than in an ordinary white man, but will so act upon the improvidence, which is so strong a characteristic of his constitution, as to render him reckless as to the cost at which he gratifies the passion when excited.

Thus while the high price may serve to deter an Indian, when free from the craving, from going in quest of liquor, it offers a strong inducement to the procurer to tempt him to indulge, and there is no doubt that this kind of temptation is the cause of much of such drinking as is done by Indians, more especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Every effort is made to discover and punish the miscreants who supply the Indians with intoxicants, but, as the Indians who receive the liquor are as a rule the only witnesses of such transactions, and to give information would cut them off from all hope of procuring further supplies, it is next to impossible to extract any from them. Under such circumstances the only other course left is to punish the Indian, but here another difficulty presents itself; because the chances are that his circumstances are such that whether he be fined or imprisoned the result is to render his family destitute; and the duty of affording relief falls upon the Bands, if possessed of funds to devote to such purpose, and, if not, upon the Government.

Since, however, virtue is better than innocence, and self-control cannot be acquired without resistance of temptation, it is to be hoped that matters as they stand may eventually work out for the Indians' highest good.

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While a considerable number of Indians still refuse even nominal adherence to Christianity, their superstitions and cognate rites, such as the celebration of Potlaches or Sun Dances, have been denuded of their most objectionable features, and are fast falling into disuse, as are also the kindred practices of their medicine men.

EDUCATION.

The amount of interest taken by Indian parents in the education of their children, and the extent and regularity of the attendance of the latter are largely affected by the peculiarities of their condition. In the first stage, before instruction or education can be commenced, a great deal has to be done in the way of eradication of superstition and prejudice, and in overcoming fear not unnaturally entertained by the parents that education will not only destroy sympathy between them and their offspring in this life, but through the inculcation of religion separate them in a future state of existence. When these difficulties have been overcome, many others present themselves, such as the migratory habits of the parents, and their strong disinclination to apply or have teachers apply, especially to their boys, such discipline as is required to ensure attendance and progress. Supposing, however, attendance to have been secured, then various obstacles present themselves—the first and main one being that of difference in tongue. This difference is greatly enhanced when it becomes necessary to impart ideas which, being entirely outside of the experience and environment of the pupils and their parents, have no equivalent expression in their native language. When all this is remembered it will be seen that so far from an inferior class of teachers being, as is commonly supposed, quite good enough for Indian schools, a decidedly superior class is required, not only for the direct instruction of the pupils, but to exert an influence upon and arouse interest in the parents.

Many of the reserves in the newer provinces are still so far remote from centres of civilization that the conditions are not sufficiently inviting to allure a superior class of teacher from more congenial surroundings.

However, as civilization advances the disadvantages become less, and a corresponding improvement in the character of the service procurable takes place. When long contact with civilization has removed these difficulties, as in the older provinces, the fact still remains that so long as Indians continue to dwell in separate communities and do not amalgamate with the surrounding race, the prospects before their children and the positions which they are likely to occupy are not such as to magnify the value of education in their eyes.

Up to a certain point, in order to derive benefit for themselves from such contact as they must necessarily have with white men, and to save themselves from being overreached, they show an increasing appreciation of the value of education, but beyond that point few have any ambition for it on behalf of their offspring.

While but little remains to be removed of that prejudice and superstition which provoke actual resistance to instruction, the strong disinclination on the part of the parents to the separation involved in letting them go to industrial schools, at a distance from the reserves, and remain sufficiently long to derive any real benefit, remains more or less widespread.

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Since comparatively little progress can be made at the day schools when the migratory habits of the parents interfere with regularity of the children's attendance and the home influences counteract those of the schools, the difficulty is met, so far as circumstances and means admit of, by the establishment of boarding schools on the reserves, where the parents can see the children from time to time, and thus greatly mitigate the sense of separation. This tends to enhance the difficulty of securing pupils for the industrial schools, and the natural tendency of the policy to substitute boarding for day schools, and of the preference of the parents for boarding rather than industrial schools, is to swell the enrolment for boarding at the expense of both day and industrial schools.

The following table will show at a glance the number of each class of school in operation in each province during the year :—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario	75	1	5
Quebec	17		
Nova Scotia.	11		
New Brunswick	6		
Prince Edward Island	1		
British Columbia	27	4	7
Manitoba	46	4	4
North-west Territories	31	22	6
Outside treaty limits	11	3	

This as compared with the preceding year shows an addition of four day schools in Ontario, three in Nova Scotia, and two outside treaty limits, and of two boarding schools in the North-west Territories, as against three day schools closed in the North-west Territories. In addition to these there is a boarding school established at Norway House by the enterprise of the Methodist Church, but so far it has not been assisted by the department.

The enrolment during the year was as follows :—

At Day schools	6,491 pupils.
At Boarding schools	1,157 “
At Industrial schools	1,958 “

showing a decrease since the preceding year of 245 pupils at the day schools and 36 at the industrial.

The average attendance on the other hand shows a decided improvement, having increased from 5,533 to 6,167.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with regard to education as well as other matters progress is being gradually made.

LANDS.

In the course of the year 65,631.66 acres of surrendered surveyed lands were sold, and realized an aggregate amount of \$41,971.40, and so maintained the average price obtained for similar lands the year before.

These sales included some of the lands comprising two surrenders made during the preceding year, viz., that of the Sharphead's Reserve, situated on the trail from Calgary

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to Edmonton, in the North-west Territories, and a portion of the Temiscamingue Reserve, which was subdivided and placed on the market at the upset price affixed by the surveyor.

None of the lands of the Checastapasin Reserve, near Prince Albert, also surrendered last year, have yet been sold, pending decision as to how they can be disposed of to the best advantage.

Of letters patent, 356 were issued and recorded under authority of, and in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act, and the usual returns sent to the Provincial Secretary and Registrars of Counties and Districts in the Dominion.

Location tickets, granting title to Indians for lots on their reserves, were, under the provisions of the Act, issued during the year to the number of 75. Of these location tickets there are now 922 of record in the department.

Of leases of lots to white men the department has on behalf of Indian locatees negotiated 79 in the course of the year, and as some 93 have expired or been cancelled since last year, the number current is 887.

One new timber license, covering some 842 acres on the southerly side of Batchewana Island, was issued, making the number of such licenses now current 24.

The re-valuation of lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, with regard to which progress was reported last year, has been completed, and the value set upon a number of lots, reduced in accordance therewith.

Exclusive privileges to explore for petroleum oil and gas on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island were granted, on what were considered advantageous terms, to two firms, but so far without results; and one or two permits were issued to prospect for minerals on Indian reserves, and one claim of two acres in extent in the Maniwaki Reserve was disposed of as a mica mine.

SURVEYS.

In describing survey work it is not easy to keep within the exact limits of the fiscal year, which do not correspond with those of the surveyor's 'season.'

Last year the results of the season's work in the North-west Territories and British Columbia were given, and, in so far as work which encroached upon the limits of the fiscal year now under review, need not be repeated.

The following additional work has been done in the course of the year:—

The survey into sections of the broken townships of Havilland and Ley, and into lots of the west halves of the townships of Tupper and Archibald, situated in the Batchewana Reserve, the commencement of which was noticed last year, has been completed. The Indian reserve at Christian Island, Georgian Bay, south of Moose Deer Point, the Sioux Reserve, at Round Plain, in the vicinity of Prince Albert, in the North-west Territories, a tract of the east half, and the north part of the west half of the Temiscamingue Reserve, also a portion of the surrendered part of the Ojibchouan Reserve at Lake St. John were subdivided into farm lots, the first two mentioned for the purpose of severally locating the Indians thereon, the others in order that they might be sold for the benefit of those interested therein.

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The boundaries of the Restigouche Reserve, in the township of Mann, and of Poorman's Reserve, in the Touchwood Hills, were retraced, and the re-survey of boundaries, lots, and section lines of the St. Peter's Reserve completed.

The Indians of Stony and Pelican Lakes, having at length been driven through failure of the hunt to settle down to agricultural pursuits, a reserve has been surveyed for them on Big River in the Carlton Agency.

The work of surveying the islands in the Georgian Bay south of Moose Deer Point has been continued,—a survey made of a road leading through the Saugeen Reserve, near its southern boundary, to a public bridge over the Saugeen River, in order that the same might be declared a public highway, also of a road allowance in the unsurrendered portion of the Temiscamingue Reserve, in exchange for the road allowance abandoned along the shore of the Quinze.

A special examination was made of the damage done by the overflow of a creek in the Quarante Arpents Reserve, with a view to ascertain the extent thereof and to prevent its recurrence ; also examination and survey of Grass Creek Island, River St. Lawrence, in order to decide whether it constituted Indian land, and was subject to control of this department.

FINANCIAL.

On June 30 last, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund was \$3,785,616.35, as compared with \$3,725,746.75 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Collections reached the sum of \$127,459.08, and disbursements amounted in the aggregate to \$238,111.26. The amount expended from the consolidated fund was \$986,254.56.

The Indian Saving Account, which, as explained in last year's report, had been instituted for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, shows a satisfactory augmentation of the balance to its credit, which on June 30 last was \$14,856.48, the deposits during the year having amounted to \$4,554.56, as against withdrawals to the extent of \$2,267.24.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY No. 8.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 22nd September, 1899.

The Honourable

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit herewith the treaty which, under the Commission issued to us on the 5th day of April last, we have made with the Indians of the provisional district of Athabasca and parts of the country adjacent thereto, as described in the treaty and shown on the map attached.

The date fixed for meeting the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake was the 8th of June 1899. Owing, however, to unfavourable weather and lack of boatmen, we did not reach the point until the 19th. But one of the Commissioners—Mr. Ross—who went overland from Edmonton to the Lake, was fortunately present when the Indians first gathered. He was thus able to counteract the consequences of the delay and to expedite the work of the Commission by preliminary explanations of its objects.

We met the Indians on the 20th, and on the 21st the treaty was signed.

As the discussions at the different points followed on much the same lines, we shall confine ourselves to a general statement of their import. There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory. Only among the Wood Crees were any formal speeches made, and these were brief. The Beaver Indians are taciturn. The Chipewyans confined themselves to asking questions and making brief arguments. They appeared to be more adept at cross-examination than at speech-making, and the Chief at Fort Chipewyan displayed considerable keenness of intellect and much practical sense in pressing the claims of his band. They all wanted as liberal, if not more liberal terms, than were granted to the Indians of the plains. Some expected to be fed by the Government after the making of treaty, and all asked for assistance in seasons of distress and urged that the old and indigent who were no longer able to hunt and trap and were consequently often in distress should be cared for by the Government. They requested that medicines be furnished. At Vermillion, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing, an earnest appeal was made for the services of a medical man. There was expressed at every point the fear that the making of the treaty would be followed by the curtailment of the hunting and fishing privileges, and many were impressed with the notion that the treaty would lead to taxation and enforced military service. They seemed desirous of securing educational advantages for their children, but stipulated that in the matter of schools there should be no interference with their religious beliefs.

We pointed out that the Government could not undertake to maintain Indians in idleness; that the same means of earning a livelihood would continue after the treaty as existed before it, and that the Indians would be expected to make use of them. We told them that the Government was always ready to give relief in cases of actual destitution, and that in seasons of distress they would without any special stipulation in the treaty receive such assistance as it was usual to give in order to prevent starvation among Indians in any part of Canada; and we stated that the attention of the Government would be called to the need of some special provision being made for assisting the old and indigent who were unable to work and dependent on charity for the means of

sustaining life. We promised that supplies of medicines would be put in the charge of persons selected by the Government at different points, and would be distributed free to those of the Indians who might require them. We explained that it would be practically impossible for the Government to arrange for regular medical attendance upon Indians so widely scattered over such an extensive territory. We assured them, however, that the Government would always be ready to avail itself of any opportunity of affording medical service just as it provided that the physician attached to the Commission should give free attendance to all Indians whom he might find in need of treatment as he passed through the country.

Our chief difficulty was the apprehension that the hunting and fishing privileges were to be curtailed. The provision in the treaty under which ammunition and twine is to be furnished went far in the direction of quieting the fears of the Indians, for they admitted that it would be unreasonable to furnish the means of hunting and fishing if laws were to be enacted which would make hunting and fishing so restricted as to render it impossible to make a livelihood by such pursuits. But over and above the provision we had to solemnly assure them that only such laws as to hunting and fishing as were in the interest of the Indians and were found necessary in order to protect the fish and fur-bearing animals would be made, and that they would be as free to hunt and fish after the treaty as they would be if they never entered into it.

We assured them that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life, that it did not open the way to the imposition of any tax, and that there was no fear of enforced military service. We showed them that, whether treaty was made or not, they were subject to the law, bound to obey it, and liable to punishment for any infringements of it. We pointed out that the law was designed for the protection of all, and must be respected by all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of colour or origin; and that, in requiring them to live at peace with white men who came into the country, and not to molest them in person or in property, it only required them to do what white men were required to do as to the Indians.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need of any special stipulation, as it was the policy of the Government to provide in every part of the country, as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of Indian children, and that the law, which was as strong as a treaty, provided for non-interference with the religion of the Indians in schools maintained or assisted by the Government.

We should add that the chief of the Chipewyans of Fort Chipewyan asked that the Government should undertake to have a railway built into the country, as the cost of goods which the Indians require would be thereby cheapened and the prosperity of the country enhanced. He was told that the Commissioners had no authority to make any statement in the matter further than to say that his desire would be made known to the Government.

When we conferred, after the first meeting with the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake, we came to the conclusion that it would be best to make one treaty covering the whole of the territory ceded, and to take adhesions thereto from the Indians to be met at the other points rather than to make several separate treaties. The treaty was therefore so drawn as to provide three ways in which assistance is to be given to the Indians, in order to accord with the conditions of the country and to meet the requirements of the Indians in the different parts of the territory.

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In addition to the annuity, which we found it necessary to fix at the figures of Treaty Six, which covers adjacent territory, the treaty stipulates that assistance in the form of seed and implements and cattle will be given to those of the Indians who may take to farming, in the way of cattle and mowers to those who may devote themselves to cattle-raising, and that ammunition and twine will be given to those who continue to fish and hunt. The assistance in farming and ranching is only to be given when the Indians actually take to these pursuits, and it is not likely that for many years there will be a call for any considerable expenditure under these heads. The only Indians of the territory ceded who are likely to take to cattle-raising are those about Lesser Slave Lake and along the Peace River, where there is quite an extent of ranching country; and although there are stretches of cultivable land in those parts of the country, it is not probable that the Indians will, while present conditions obtain, engage in farming further than the raising of roots in a small way, as is now done to some extent. In the main the demand will be for ammunition and twine, as the great majority of the Indians will continue to hunt and fish for a livelihood. It does not appear likely that the conditions of the country on either side of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers or about Athabasca Lake will be so changed as to affect hunting or trapping, and it is safe to say that so long as the fur-bearing animals remain, the great bulk of the Indians will continue to hunt and to trap.

The Indians are given the option of taking reserves or land in severalty. As the extent of the country treated for made it impossible to define reserves or holdings, and as the Indians were not prepared to make selections, we confined ourselves to an undertaking to have reserves and holdings set apart in the future, and the Indians were satisfied with the promise that this would be done when required. There is no immediate necessity for the general laying out of reserves or the allotting of land. It will be quite time enough to do this as advancing settlement makes necessary the surveying of the land. Indeed, the Indians were generally averse to being placed on reserves. It would have been impossible to have made a treaty if we had not assured them that there was no intention of confining them to reserves. We had to very clearly explain to them that the provision for reserves and allotments of land were made for their protection, and to secure to them in perpetuity a fair portion of the land ceded, in the event of settlement advancing.

After making the treaty at Lesser Slave Lake it was decided that, in order to offset the delay already referred to, it would be necessary for the Commission to divide. Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna accordingly set out for Fort St. John on the 22nd of June. The date appointed for meeting the Indians there was the 21st. When the decision to divide was come to, a special messenger was despatched to the Fort with a message to the Indians explaining the delay, advising them that Commissioners were travelling to meet them, and requesting them to wait at the Fort. Unfortunately the Indians had dispersed and gone to their hunting grounds before the messenger arrived and weeks before the date originally fixed for the meeting, and when the Commissioners got within some miles of St. John the messenger met them with a letter from the Hudson's Bay Company's officer there advising them that the Indians, after consuming all their provisions, set off on the 1st June in four different bands and in as many different directions for the regular hunt; that there was not a man at St. John who knew the country and could carry word of the Commissioners' coming, and even if there were it would take three weeks or a month to get the Indians in. Of course there was nothing to do but

return. It may be stated, however, that what happened was not altogether unforeseen. We had grave doubts of being able to get to St. John in time to meet the Indians, but as they were reported to be rather disturbed and ill-disposed on account of the actions of miners passing through their country, it was thought that it would be well to show them that the Commissioners were prepared to go into their country, and that they had put forth every possible effort to keep the engagement made by the Government.

The Commissioners on their return from St. John met the Beaver Indians of Dunvegan on the 21st day of June and secured their adhesion to the treaty. They then proceeded to Fort Chipewyan and to Smith's Landing on the Slave River and secured the adhesion of the Cree and Chipewyan Indians at these points on the 13th and 17th days of July respectively.

In the meantime Mr. Laird met the Cree and Beaver Indians at Peace River Landing and Vermillion, and secured their adhesion on the 1st and 8th days of July respectively. He then proceeded to Fond du Lac on Lake Athabasca, and obtained the adhesion of the Chipewyan Indians there on the 25th and 27th days of July.

After treating with the Indians at Smith, Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna found it necessary to separate in order to make sure of meeting the Indians at Wabiscow on the date fixed. Mr. McKenna accordingly went to Fort McMurray, where he secured the adhesion of the Chipewyan and Cree Indians on the 4th day of August, and Mr. Ross proceeded to Wabiscow, where he obtained the adhesion of the Cree Indians on the 14th day of August.

The Indians with whom we treated differ in many respects from the Indians of the organized territories. They indulge in neither paint nor feathers, and they never clothe themselves in blankets. Their dress is of the ordinary style and many of them were well clothed. In the summer they live in teepees, but many of them have log houses in which they live in the winter. The Cree language is the chief language of trade, and some of the Beavers and Chipewyans speak it in addition to their own tongues. All the Indians we met were with rare exceptions professing Christians, and showed evidences of the work which missionaries have carried on among them for many years. A few of them have had their children avail themselves of the advantages afforded by boarding schools established at different missions. None of the tribes appear to have any very definite organization. They are held together mainly by the language bond. The chiefs and headmen are simply the most efficient hunters and trappers. They are not law-makers and leaders in the sense that the chiefs and headmen of the plains and of old Canada were. The tribes have no very distinctive characteristics, and as far as we could learn traditions of any import. The Wood Crees are an off-shoot of the Crees of the South. The Beaver Indians bear some resemblance to the Indians west of the mountains. The Chipewyans are physically the superior tribe. The Beavers have apparently suffered most from scrofula and phthisis, and there are marks of these diseases more or less among all the tribes.

Although in manners and dress the Indians of the North are much further advanced in civilization than other Indians were when treaties were made with them, they stand as much in need of the protection afforded by the law to aborigines as do any other Indians of the country, and are as fit subjects for the paternal care of the Government.

It may be pointed out that hunting in the North differs from hunting as it was on the plains in that the Indians hunt in a wooded country and instead of moving in bands go individually or in family groups.

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Our journey from point to point was so hurried that we are not in a position to give any description of the country ceded which would be of value. But we may say that about Lesser Slave Lake there are stretches of country which appear well suited for ranching and mixed farming; that on both sides of the Peace River there are extensive prairies and some well wooded country; that at Vermillion on the Peace two settlers have successfully carried on mixed farming on a pretty extensive scale for several years, and that the appearance of the cultivated fields of the Mission there in July showed that cereals and roots were as well advanced as in any portion of the organized territories. The country along the Athabasca River is well wooded and there are miles of tar-saturated banks. But as far as our restricted view of the Lake Athabasca and Slave River country enabled us to judge, its wealth, apart from possible mineral development, consists exclusively in its fisheries and furs.

In going from Peace River Crossing to St. John, the trail which is being constructed under the supervision of the Territorial Government from moneys provided by Parliament was passed over. It was found to be well located. The grading and bridge work is of a permanent character, and the road is sure to be an important factor in the development of the country.

We desire to express our high appreciation of the valuable and most willing service rendered by Inspector Snyder and the corps of police under him, and at the same time to testify to the efficient manner in which the members of our staff performed their several duties. The presence of a medical man was much appreciated by the Indians, and Dr. West, the physician to the Commission, was most assiduous in attending to the great number of Indians who sought his services. We would add that the Very Reverend Father Lacombe, who was attached to the Commission, zealously assisted us in treating with the Crees.

The actual number of Indians paid was :—

7 Chiefs at \$32.00	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22.00	506 00
2,187 Indians at \$12.00	26,244 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,974 00'

A detailed statement of the Indians treated with and of the money paid is appended.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity Moneys in Treaty No. 8, during 1899.

	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LESSER SLAVE LAKE.					
<i>Keenoostayo's Band (Creces)—</i>					
Chief at \$32.	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.		4		88 00	
Other Indians at \$12			241	2,892 00	
					3,012 00
<i>Captain's Band (Creces)—</i>					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			22	264 00	
					286 00
PEACE RIVER LANDING.					
<i>Duncan Tastawit's Band (Creces and Beavers)—</i>					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			46	552 00	
					574 00
VERMILLION.					
<i>Ambroise Tete-Noire's Band (Beavers)—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			148	1,776 00	
					1,830 00
<i>Tall Cree Band (Creces)—</i>					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			64	768 00	
					790 00
DUNVEGAN.					
<i>Beaver Band—</i>					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			33	396 00	
					418 00
RED RIVER POST, PEACE RIVER.					
<i>Creces paid as part of Band—Cree Band at Vermillion—</i>					
Indians			66	792 00	
					792 00
FORT CHIPEWYAN.					
<i>Chipeewyan Band—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			407	4,884 00	
					4,960 00
<i>Cree Band—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			183	2,196 00	
					2,272 00
SMITH'S LANDING.					
<i>Chipeewyan Band—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			280	3,360 00	
					3,436 00

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STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
FOND DU LAC.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Chipevyan Band</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			376	4,512 00	4,588 00
FORT McMURRAY.					
<i>Cree and Chipevyan Bands</i> —					
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			130	1,560 00	1,604 00
WABISCOW.					
<i>Cree Band</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		4		88 00	
Other Indians			191	2,292 00	2,412 00
Total	7	23	2,187		26,974 00

SUMMARY.

7 Chiefs at \$32	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22	506 00
2,187 Other Indians at \$12	26,224 00
2,217	Total
	\$26,974 00

Certified correct,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 22, 1899.

TREATY No. 8.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by her Commissioners the Honourable David Laird, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Indian Commissioner for the said Province and the North-west Territories, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, of Regina, in the North west Territories, of the one part; and the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan, and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and Headmen, hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have, pursuant to notice given by the Honourable Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the year 1898, been convened to meet a Commission representing Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year 1899, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

AND WHEREAS the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commission that it is her desire to open for settlement, immigration trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty, and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty's other subjects, and that her Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several Chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed hereto.

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan, and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians DO HEREBY CEDE, RELEASE, SURRENDER AND YIELD UP to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River in Alberta, thence due west to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, thence north-westerly along said range to the point where it intersects the 60th parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to the point where it intersects Hay River, thence north-easterly down said river to the south shore of Great Slave Lake, thence along the said shore north-easterly, (and including such rights to the islands in said lake as the Indians mentioned in the treaty may possess), and thence easterly and north-easterly along the south shores of Christie's Bay and McLeod's Bay to old Fort Reliance near the mouth of Lockhart's River, thence south-easterly in a straight line to and including Black Lake, thence south-westerly up the stream from Cree Lake, thence including said lake south-westerly along the height of land between the Athabasca and Churchill Rivers to where it intersects the northern boundary of Treaty Six, and along the said boundary easterly, northerly and south-westerly, to the place of commencement.

AND ALSO the said Indian rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-west Territories, British Columbia, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever

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And Her Majesty the Queen HEREBY AGREES with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for such bands as desire reserves, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five for such number of families as may elect to reside on reserves, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for such families or individual Indians as may prefer to live apart from band reserves, Her Majesty undertakes to provide land in severalty to the extent of 160 acres to each Indian, the land to be conveyed with a proviso as to non-alienation without the consent of the Governor General in Council of Canada, the selection of such reserves, and lands in severalty, to be made in the manner following, namely, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart such reserves and lands, after consulting with the Indians concerned as to the locality which may be found suitable and open for selection.

Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as she may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and her said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, she hereby, through her Commissioners, agrees to make each Chief a present of thirty-two dollars in cash, to each Headman twenty-two dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age, of the families represented at the time and place of payment, twelve dollars.

Her Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, she will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief twenty-five dollars, each Headman, not to exceed four to a large Band and two to a small Band, fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian, of whatever age, five dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a silver medal and a suitable flag, and next year, and every third year thereafter, each Chief and Headman shall receive a suitable suit of clothing.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salaries of such teachers to instruct the children of said Indians as to Her Majesty's Government of Canada may seem advisable.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to supply each Chief of a Band that selects a reserve, for the use of that Band, ten axes, five hand saws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Band that elects to take a reserve and cultivate the soil, shall, as soon as convenient after such reserve is set aside and settled upon, and the Band has signified its choice and is prepared to break up the soil, receive two hoes, one spade, one scythe and two hay forks for every family so settled, and for every three families one plough and one harrow, and to the Chief, for the use of his Band, two horses or a yoke of oxen, and for each Band potatoes, barley, oats and wheat (if such seed be suited to the locality of the reserve), to plant the land actually broken up, and provisions for one month in the spring for several years while planting such seeds; and to every family one cow, and every Chief one bull, and one mowing-machine and one reaper for the use of his Band when it is ready for them; for such families as

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prefer to raise stock instead of cultivating the soil, every family of five persons, two cows, and every Chief two bulls and two mowing machines when ready for their use, and a like proportion for smaller or larger families. The aforesaid articles, machines and cattle to be given once for all for the encouragement of agriculture and stock raising; and for such Bands as prefer to continue hunting and fishing, as much ammunition and twine for making nets annually as will amount in value to one dollar per head of the families so engaged in hunting and fishing.

And the undersigned Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indian Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do HEREBY SOLEMNLY PROMISE and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

THEY PROMISE AND ENGAGE that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other, and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Cree Chief and Headmen of Lesser Slave Lake and the adjacent territory, HAVE HEREUNTO SET THEIR HANDS at Lesser Slave Lake on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Albert Tate and Samuel Cunningham, Interpreters.

Father A. LACOMBE,
GEO. HOLMES,
† E. GROUARD, O.M.I.,
W. G. WHITE,
JAMES WALKER,
J. ARTHUR COTÉ,
A. E. SNYDER, Insp., N.W.M.P.,
H. B. ROUND,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
J. F. PRUD'HOMME,
J. W. MARTIN,
C. MAIR,
H. A. CONROY,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
J. H. PICARD,
RICHARD SECORD,
M. McCAULEY.

DAVID LAIRD, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. A. J. MCKENNA, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. H. ROSS, *Treaty Commissioner*,
his
KEE NOO SHAY OO X *Chief*,
mark
his
MOOSTOOS X *Headman*,
mark
his
FELIX GIROUX X *Headman*,
mark
his
WEE CHEE WAY SIS X *Headman*,
mark
his
CHARLES NEE SUE TA SIS X *Headman*,
mark
his
CAPTAIN X *Headman*, from Sturgeon Lake.
mark

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In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Headman of the Indians of Peace River Landing and the adjacent territory, in behalf of himself and the Indians whom he represents, have hereunto set their hands at the said Peace River Landing on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Boucher, interpreters.	{	DAVID LAIRD, <i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Commissioners,</i>
		his
		DUNCAN X TASTAOOSTS, <i>Headman of Crees.</i>
		mark

A. LACOMBE,
 † E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
 GEO. HOLMES,
 HENRY MCCORRISTER,
 K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt., N.W.M.P.
 PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
 H. A. CONROY,
 T. A. BRICK,
 HARRISON S. YOUNG,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 DAVID CURRY.

In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headman of the Beaver and Headman of the Crees and other Indians of Vermillion and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at Vermillion on the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Bourassa, Interpreters.	{	DAVID LAIRD,	
		<i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Coms.,</i>	
		his	[dians,
		AMBROSE X TETE NOIRE, <i>Chief Beaver In-</i>	
		mark	
		his	[dians
		PIERROT X FOURNIER, <i>Headman Beaver In-</i>	
		mark	
		his	<i>Headman</i>
		KUIS KUIS KOW CA POOHOO X	<i>Cree</i>
		mark	<i>Indians.</i>

A. LACOMBE,
 † E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
 MALCOLM SCOTT,
 F. D. WILSON, H. B. Co.,
 H. A. CONROY,
 PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
 HARRISON S. YOUNG,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 A. P. CLARKE,
 CHAS. H. STUART WADE,
 K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt. N.W.M.P.

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In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Treaty Commissioners and the Chief and Headman of the Chipewyan Indians of Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca) and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at the said Fond du Lac on the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh days of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Pierre Deschambeault, Reverend Father Douceur and Louis Robillard, Interpreters.	}	DAVID LAIRD,	
		<i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Commissioners,</i>	
		his	
		LAURENT X DZIEDDIN, <i>Headman,</i>	
		mark	
		his	
		TOUSSAINT X <i>Headman,</i>	
		mark	

(The number accepting treaty being larger than at first expected, a Chief was allowed, who signed the treaty on the 27th July before the same witnesses to signatures of the Commissioner and Headman on the 25th.)

his
MAURICE X PICHE, *Chief of Band.*
mark
Witness, H. S. YOUNG,

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I.,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
WILLIAM HENRY BURKE,
BATHURST F. COOPER,
GERMAIN MERCREDI,
his
LOUIS X ROBILLARD.
mark
K. F. ANDERSON, *Sgt. N.W.M.P.*

The Beaver Indians of Dunvegan having met on this sixth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Headman of the said Beaver Indians have hereunto set their hands at Dunvegan on this sixth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Reverend Joseph Le Treste and Peter Gunn, Interpreters.	}	J. H. ROSS,	} <i>Commissioners,</i>
		J. A. J. MCKENNA,	
		his	
		NATOOSSES X <i>Headman,</i>	
		mark	

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*
J. LE TRESTE,
PETER GUNN,
F. J. FITZGERALD.

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The Chipewyan Indians of Athabasca River, Birch River, Peace River, Slave River and Gull River, and the Cree Indians of Gull River and Deep Lake, having met at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Mercredi, Chipewyan Interpreter, and George Drever, Cree Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
P. MERCREDI,
GEO. DREVER,
L. M. LE DOUSSAL,
A. DE CHAMBOUR, O.M.I.,
H. B. ROUND,
GABRIEL BREYNAT, O.M.I.
COLIN FRASER,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
B. F. COOPER,
H. W. McLAREN.

J. H. ROSS,	}	<i>Treaty Commissioners,</i>
J. A. J. MCKENNA,		
his		
ALEX. X LAVIOLETTE, <i>Chipewyan Chief,</i>		
mark		
his		
JULIEN X RATFAT,	}	<i>Chipewyan Headmen,</i>
mark		
his		
SEPT. X HEEZELL,	}	
mark		
his		
JUSTIN X MARTIN, <i>Cree Chief,</i>		
mark		
his		
ANT. X TACCARROO,	}	<i>Cree Headmen.</i>
mark		
his		
THOMAS X GIBBOT,	}	
mark		

The Chipewyan Indians of Slave River and the country thereabouts having met at Smith's Landing on this seventeenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country, set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen of the said Chipewyan Indians have hereunto set their hands at Smith's Landing, on this seventeenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by John Trindle, Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
H. B. ROUND,
J. H. REID,
JAS. HALY,
JOHN TRINDLE,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
WM. McCLELLAND,
JOHN SUTHERLAND.

J. H. ROSS,	}	<i>Treaty Commissioners.</i>
J. A. J. MCKENNA,		
his		
PIERRE X SQUIRREL, <i>Chief.</i>		
mark		
his		
MICHAEL X MAMDRILLE, <i>Headman,</i>		
mark		
his		
WILLIAM X KISCORRAY, <i>Headman,</i>		
mark		

The Chipewyan and Cree Indians of Fort McMurray and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Rev. Father Lacombe and T. M. Clarke, Interpreters.	{	J. A. J. McKenna, <i>Treaty Commissioner</i> ,
		his
		ADAM X BOUCHER, <i>Chipewyan Headman</i> ,
		mark
		his
		SEAPOTAKINUM X CREE, <i>Cree Headman</i> .
		mark

A. LACOMBE, *O.M.I.*,
 ARTHUR J. WARWICK,
 T. M. CLARKE,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 F. J. FITZGERALD,
 M. J. H. VERNON.

The Indians of Wapiscow and the country thereabouts having met at Wapiscow Lake on this fourteenth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the Indians have hereunto set their hands at Wabiscow Lake, on this fourteenth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Alexander Kennedy.	{	J. H. Ross, <i>Treaty Commissioner</i> ,
		his
		JOSEPH X KAPUSEKONEW, <i>Chief</i> ,
		mark
		his
		JOSEPH X ANSEY, <i>Headman</i> ,
		mark
		his
		WAPOOSE X <i>Headman</i> ,
		mark
		his
		MICHAEL X ANSEY, <i>Headman</i> ,
		mark
		his
		LOUISA X BEAVER, <i>Headman</i> .
		mark

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
 CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,
 J. B. HENRI GIROUX, *O.M.I., P.M.*,
 MURDOCH JOHNSTON,
 C. FALHER, *O.M.I.*,
 ALEX. KENNEDY, *Interpreter*,
 H. A. CONROY,
 (Signature in Cree character).
 JOHN MCLEOD,
 M. R. JOHNSTON.

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ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 20th February, 1900.

On a Memorandum dated 8th February, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting for Your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Treaty made by the Commissioners, the Honourable David Laird, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, who were appointed to negotiate the same, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory,—as fully defined in the Treaty—lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabasca.

The Minister recommends that the Treaty referred to be approved, and that the duplicate thereof which is also submitted herewith, be kept of record in the Privy Council and the original returned to the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Christian Island in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—The band is called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' these Indians having formerly lived on an island of that name.

Population.—There is an increase of four in the population over last year, the number now being two hundred and seventy.

Health.—The health of the band has been excellent, no contagious diseases of any kind being prevalent.

Resources and Occupation.—The general occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they are making good progress; the crops have been good, the Indians having had abundance for their wants. A number of the young men are engaged during the tourist season as guides. Basket-making and fancy work engage the attention of the female portion of the band.

Religion and Education.—There are two churches on the reserve. Both are well attended.

The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, and the children make good progress under the able guidance of the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

Morality and Temperance.—The Indians are law-abiding and are becoming very temperate; no case of intemperance has come under my notice during the past year.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
VACHELL, July 19, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina Island being about five miles from Jackson's Point (the popular summer resort), and Snake Island, twelve miles west, near 'Morton Park,' another summer resort.

The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty-two—forty-five men, forty-one women and thirty-six children, two less than last report, there having been one death and one migration. The death was that of an old man, ninety-seven years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year ; there has been no contagious disease. A number of children were vaccinated this spring ; houses and yards are kept remarkably clean, all garbage being removed and burnt, and all sanitary regulations fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation on Georgina Island, the soil being well adapted for raising grain or roots of any kind. Some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living, and are doing well. The crops look fairly well at present, though injured somewhat by the heavy rains in May and June. A few of the Indians work out at odd times, and others earn a good deal by basket-making and fancy work ; also peeling slippery elm bark, which is sold to druggists ; making axe-handles, oars and paddles. They find ready sale for all they make.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is very good, especially the milch cows. There are also a number of driving horses on the island. The implements are fairly good ; there is a good horse-power threshing-machine, nearly new ; one binder, one reaper, one mower and twenty-two ploughs, and harrows enough for all requirements ; also three horse-rakes. Several members of the band are very good farmers. The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and eight frame barns, the rest being built of logs. The dwelling-houses, whether frame or log, are well kept and comfortable.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina Island, taught by H. J. Hoidge, who is an efficient teacher, and a man of excellent moral character. Pupils under his tuition are doing well, both morally and intellectually. All the younger members of the band have a fair public school education, as there has been a good school on the reserve for many years.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church, and services are held every Sabbath by a Methodist minister stationed at Sutton West. Rev. Mr. Brace takes charge of their spiritual welfare for the next three years, assisted by the teacher and James

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Ashquabe, an Indian. The services are well attended, and a number of the band are members of the church and in good standing. They always keep the church in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making fair progress. Most of them are quite industrious and law-abiding. The chief and a number of others are doing remarkably well. Albert Bigcanoe is sailing as second mate on a large steamer at a salary of \$40 per month. Alfred McCue is also doing well, farming, and is a good farmer and very industrious. Thomas Port is doing well. In addition to farming, his wife makes a good deal at fancy work. In fact, the most of the band are quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians are total abstainers; a few will drink if they get a chance; but of late I have not heard of any getting strong drink. Most of them are moral in every way, and what immorality there is is more chargeable to white men than to the Indians.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are very intelligent, and all speak the English language; most of them read and write. The chief is a shrewd business man and a good speaker. His daughter is quite proficient in music. The councillors, George McCue and James Ashquabe, are also clever.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, August 16, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce.

This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about 65 per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Natural Features.—There is an abundance of good farming land for all the inhabitants here, including splendid natural pasturage, with the advantage of good water; containing picturesque high bluffs, with fertile valleys, and extending out into the Georgian Bay to the east of the mainland a distance of seven or eight miles. To the north-west is Barrier Island, and Hay and Griffith Islands to the south. Visitors here in the summer season admire the beauty and healthfulness of the place, the wonderful vegetation and abundance of wild fruit and flowers.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Chippewas. They formerly resided at Brooke, near Owen Sound, but have been on this reserve about forty years. There appears to have been a considerable mixture of different tribes or nations in the original making up of the band.

Population.—The band contained at this spring's census four hundred and three men, women and children, made up as follows: one hundred and sixteen men, one hundred and twenty-seven women, ninety-three boys and sixty-seven girls, an increase of three since last year, besides twenty-seven non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year until the spring months, when an epidemic of measles broke out, causing a good deal of mortality amongst the children and younger members of the band, especially those having weak lungs. Consumption being the prevailing disease of the Indians, every possible sanitary precaution has been taken with regard to keeping all the premises clean; and the Indians on this reserve are generally cleanly in their habits.

Resources and Occupation.—Their resources for making a living have been farming and stock-raising in a limited way, and fishing and taking out timber, when permits were issued. Some find employment with the adjoining white farmers and timbermen.

Farming.—In general farming the Indians in the past have been somewhat indifferent, but recently they have been expressing a desire to go more into agricultural pursuits, and some of them have already made considerable headway.

Buildings.—Their houses, as a general rule, are fairly good and cleanly. Some of the older houses are small; those built lately are commodious and have a good deal of the modern improvements.

The old barns were very small and of little use in storing grain or hay; recently some half-dozen nice commodious frame barns have been built. More are wanted, but the Indians have a good deal of difficulty in getting lumber to erect buildings.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have an abundance of farming implements, and most of them now in use are of modern construction. They purchased them from the agricultural implement manufacturers on the instalment plan, and I am informed by the agents that they pay for them as well as the general run of white men.

Stock.—They have plenty of horses, some of them being on the light side for agricultural purposes, and a superabundance of light driving rigs, and they are altogether too fond of putting on a white collar and fine clothes and driving to town in style, when perhaps there is not very much flour or provision in the house. This applies to the younger people.

They have plenty of pigs, and these appear to thrive wonderfully, roaming at large during the summer season on the natural clover pasturage, strawberries and roots. Cattle and sheep are not as plentiful as they should be, considering the natural advantages there are for grazing.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, which are well equipped with everything necessary, and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—There are two churches, and the Indians maintain a considerable interest in religion. The Methodist church is a handsome stone structure. There are about two hundred and seventy Protestants, in charge of the Rev. A. Glazeir, resident missionary, and one hundred and thirty-two Roman Catholics, who are looked after by a catechist each Sabbath, and at intervals are visited by a priest from a considerable distance. They have a nice, snug frame chapel. Both churches on the reserve have been paid for in full by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—Quite a number of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are gradually becoming richer and more comfortable in their surroundings, and their premises compare favourably with those of white men who are endeavouring to till the soil. On the other hand, there are a number who are indolent and only work when poverty pinches them hard; the contrast in their surroundings is very apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance, a marked improvement has been observed during the last winter and this summer, and from all appearance.

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there is also an improvement in morality, the Indians themselves commencing to point with disdain at any parties who are suspected of living immorally, and in their councils they are trying in every possible way to stamp out immorality.

General Remarks.—Taking the past year as a whole, steady progress has been made in almost every branch, all the public buildings having received a complete overhauling in the way of general repairs, new roofs and repainting, including the council hall, agent's house and fences, the three school-houses, four wood-sheds, and considerable improvement to the new Nawash Park and Agricultural Grounds.

The agricultural fair last fall was an improvement over the first show in 1897. The Indians express a determination to make it even better this coming fall and to devote their energies more steadily to tilling the soil and to agriculture and stock-raising generally in the future. They are also steadily improving the roads, and the department has given them valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Rama, in the county of North Ontario, and contains about two thousand acres of fairly good land.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is two hundred and thirty-two, composed of one hundred and five males and one hundred and twenty-seven females. There have been eight births and twelve deaths, making a decrease of four as compared with the census of last year. The cause of death in almost every case was pulmonary trouble, following grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say this band suffered greatly from an epidemic of grippe during the months of February and March. There were seven fatal cases, among them the old and respected life chief, Joseph Benson Nanigishking. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to. The dwellings in most cases are neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat. The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Resources and Occupation.—In agricultural pursuits they are making steady improvement. A number of them are working all their holdings and are doing fairly well by way of purchasing farming implements, horses, wagons, buggies; and I am pleased to report that Thomas Sandy, an energetic young man, purchased a self-binder this year.

I regret to say that in general the Indians cannot be induced to save their seed grain; they sell it in the fall and winter; then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing of the trouble and loss of time in replacing

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it. A number of the men act as canoemen and guides to American tourists, and work in the mills during summer, and in lumber camps in the winter, for which they receive good wages.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. It is commodious and well equipped with everything necessary for the efficient instruction of the pupils; but owing to their irregular attendance, their advancement in learning is materially retarded. The teacher, the Rev. J. Lawrence, is painstaking and earnest, and discharges his duties with zeal and fidelity.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are principally Methodists. They have a very neat church, built of stone and furnished in modern style. The church lot is inclosed by a neat, substantial fence. The premises generally are a credit to the Indians. The mission is in charge of the Rev. J. Lawrence, who conducts service every Sabbath morning and evening. The services are well and regularly attended. The Sunday school is in splendid condition. In this service Mrs. Lawrence and family are doing excellent work. Last Christmas a Christmas tree was held and there was a large attendance of Indians, and both young and old got several useful gifts of some kind. It was certainly a gala day at Rama.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate, and shun all alcoholic beverages, and thus retain their manhood; but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is too often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds. This curse of intemperance undermines and retards the work of the church, and, as it leads to other vices, of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some of the members of this band.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, October 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia are situated on the Sarnia Reserve on the banks of the St. Clair River, and on the Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves, on Lake Huron.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now four hundred and fifty-two, an increase of six since my last report. Nine deaths and fifteen births occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, no contagious disease has broken out amongst them, and, as a rule, they keep their houses and premises clean. A good many of the Indian women are excellent housekeepers, and keep things in order generally.

Education.—We have a school on each of the three reserves. Miss Frances Welsh is still teaching on Sarnia Reserve, and Miss Rogers, who was teaching on Aux Sables Reserve, has been promoted to Kettle Point school, on the resignation of Miss Annie Vance. Miss Maude Erb is teaching in the Aux Sables Reserve school.

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Religion.—We have four churches on the three reserves, one Anglican church on the Sarnia Reserve, and one Methodist church, in which service is held regularly, twice on Sunday in the Methodist and just once in the Anglican; and there is also a Methodist church on each of the other two reserves, where service is held on each alternate Sunday. These services are all very well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well; their progress, on the whole, has been fair. I am sorry to have to report that the fall wheat has been a failure this year, as there was a much larger acreage sown last fall than any season before. It looked well in the fall, but the severe winter, without much snow, killed it.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, August 10, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and fifty-nine Indians on this reserve, made up as follows: one hundred and sixty-six males and one hundred and ninety-three females. There have been sixteen births, and five joined the band; and there were twenty deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good for the past year. They are fairly clean and the sanitary laws are well observed. Nearly all the children have been successfully vaccinated this year.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation. A limited quantity of timber is cut and disposed of during the season. Fishing, berry-picking and gathering ginseng root are engaged in.

There is a good deal of timber on the reserve, some fish are taken each season, but farming and the sale of timber are principally what the Indians have to depend on. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of roots. Other resources are basket-making and rustic work.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indian dwelling-houses are being gradually improved. Stock also is improving. The quality and quantity are improving.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses, fairly well equipped. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches—three Protestant and one controlled by the Roman Catholics. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and the progress for the past year was fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are on the decline on this reserve.

General Remarks.—The prospect for the coming harvest is fairly good. The hay, which has already been harvested, is good in quality and quantity; the fall wheat is not so good as it was last year. The oats will be a better yield than last year.

There is certainly no doubt that the Indians are giving more attention to farming than they did in the past.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
POPLAR HILL, October 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida Reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex County, Ontario. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eight hundred and three, consisting of four hundred and fifty-one males and three hundred and fifty-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic broke out during the year, and sanitary precautions have been well observed. Thirty-two persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising; a good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and pulling flax among the whites.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the families live in frame or log houses, there being only a few shanties. The barns and horse stables are fairly good. The stock is of average breeding. These Indians are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—They had three day schools on this reserve; but at the end of the year it was thought advisable to close one of these and divide the attendance between the other two. The attendance and progress of the children has been good.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve—two Methodist and one Church of England. The church services are well attended and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors; and in several instances the marriage law is not observed as strictly as it should be: sometimes men and women live unlawfully together.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc Reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and fifty-five, consisting of two hundred and thirty-one males and two hundred and twenty-four females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. Thirty-two persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings and Stock.—On the whole the barns and stables are not very good, but in several instances buildings have been repaired during the year.

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve, with a fair attendance. Parents are manifesting increased interest in the education of their children. The schools have the usual public school equipment. Discipline and order have been good.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs, and the church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English Church, the remainder adhere to the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc Reserve. The soil is very fertile and well adapted for agriculture.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of sixty-seven males and fifty-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. Ten persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired.

The stock is fair. The supply of farming implements is also fair.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been good, and the children have made progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly and are well attended.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

SOUTH ALGONA, September 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I have no change to report among the Indians of this agency.

Population.—One family left the reserve last winter, which reduces the number to eighty-three.

Health.—The general health of the band is good.

Education.—I am happy to say that the school on the reserve is progressing favourably, under the able management of Miss Sophia M. Dunne.

Occupation.—Most of the young men work in the shanties in winter and in the 'drive' in the spring, as they are the best of rivermen, and earn a good deal of money.

Characteristics.—I have also to say that these Indians are a sober and industrious class of people.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island.

Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

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Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Sixty is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredation in the band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupation.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the lumber camps and making ties in winter, and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean, and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and very little stock of any kind or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church, in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters, and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island accounts in some measure, and being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and in morality are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and intend paying more attention to farming in the future.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-five.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out, and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupation.—Their chief occupation is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels in summer. Making sugar and picking berries also afford them considerable revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making more rapid progress in farming than any other band under the supervision of this agency, and are getting into the way of using the machinery necessary for that purpose, and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended, and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests, and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is a broad-minded, honest, energetic man, and treats all subjects fairly and with good, sound judgment, and looks carefully after the best interests of his band.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality, this band will compare favourably : very few complaints are made, and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are progressive and industrious, and take a great deal of interest in agriculture and education, and the chief appears anxious to have his band advance along both these lines, and his advice and opinion are much respected.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of eight souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary measures conformed to.

Resources and Occupation.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They load vessels in summer, and work in the camps in winter, and are making a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little live stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and manage to make a good, comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and live comfortably, and will compare favourably with any of the larger bands in making a comfortable living.

SHESEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the north-east part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean, and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in the lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties in the winter, and load vessels and cultivate the land in summer.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Their log buildings are neat and clean, and some of them well furnished. There are two organs in the village. There is a frame house nearly finished on the farm of David Sampson. He has twenty acres under crop. The Indians have a considerable number of stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are in a thrifty condition and well cared for.

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Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and they take a lively interest in education, and appear very anxious to have their children get a good schooling. The children were not making the progress in education they expected, and the school was closed for the last two months of the year ended June 30.

Religion.—These Indians are, for the most part, Roman Catholics. They have a nice, neat church, and it is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress, and their condition is in every way satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture, and shows great enterprise in educational matters, and will compare favourably with any band in the agency.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, September 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Whitefish River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It contains an area of about two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-two, consisting of twenty men, nineteen women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band for the past year has been good. The most of the members were vaccinated last spring. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable. Lime was furnished them last spring for sanitary purposes, and they made good use of it.

Resources and Occupation.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all in a good state of repair. Stock is well kept. Most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—The Indians have a good school, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions. The church held in the school-house on the reserve is in charge of the visiting Church of England missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious every year. They are a most law-abiding people, and are steadily progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collin's Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. The majority of the Indians of this band reside on the reserve, the remainder at Wikwemikong, on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island. Three and one-eighth square miles is the area of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band numbers sixty-one, consisting of eleven men, twenty-four women and twenty-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good this year. Lime was furnished them last spring for sanitary purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians do gardening, fish, and pick berries during the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, have but little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady and industrious, and are getting along as well as can be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians are very honest and well behaved.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-two men, forty-six women and sixty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed. The majority of the band were vaccinated last spring. Lime was also supplied for cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden a little, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all the buildings are of log, and are kept clean.

Their stock is numerically small.

They have very few farming implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve, one near Naughton station, which is conducted by the Rev. R. Black, Methodist missionary, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from the station. Both schools are fairly well attended and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

Religion.—The religious proclivities of these Indians are divided between Roman Catholicism and Methodism. The Indians seem to take a lively interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do ; but as yet they appear to be indifferent to the advantages they might gain should they give their attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and seventy-four, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-five women and ninety-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. A goodly number have been vaccinated, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. Their chief avocation is farming; they also take out timber in the winter season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are composed mostly of logs. Their dwelling-houses are whitewashed and kept clean and comfortable. They have a nice number of mixed stock, which is of a very fair quality and very well attended to. They have an ample supply of farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. They live mostly at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they successfully farm and garden. In winter they find employment in the lumber and railway-tie camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound Superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-eight, composed of seventy-one men, ninety-five women and one hundred and eighty-two children. They all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island, where they successfully

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farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, five women and five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the principal resource and the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farming implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the thriving town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-three, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty women and thirty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. All of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—Good farming land that is unsurpassed, is the main resource of this reserve. Their principal occupation is farming; some of them engage in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building larger and better-ventilated houses, and setting out fruit trees. The farming implements used by the Indians, and their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours.

Education.—The progress of the children is satisfactory, and the average attendance is good.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. The Indians attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a superior character, and may be considered as among the most industrious and progressive in this agency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are strictly temperate, and morally their conduct is of a very fair degree.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the north-western part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is ninety-seven, consisting of twenty-six men, twenty-one women and fifty children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good during the year. Lime was supplied them for domestic cleansing purposes, and they made good use of it by whitewashing their dwellings and outhouses.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons; and last winter the Indians made and sold two thousand cedar railway ties at a good price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are generally very comfortable. Their stock is numerically small, but well looked after. They are poorly equipped with farming implements.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They have a fine church on their reserve, which they attend well.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole, these Indians may be said to be progressing. They are of average intelligence, and are a well-behaved and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, on the whole, are moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-four, consisting of eleven men, nineteen women and thirty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and lime was distributed to this band last spring for domestic cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. The Indians farm, fish in the summer, and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They mostly occupy log houses, which are very neatly built and are kept clean and comfortable. Their live stock is not so plentiful as desirable, but what they have is well cared for. Their supply of farming implements is limited.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve under Roman Catholic supervision. It is fairly well attended.

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Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of the average intelligence. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more practical attention to this occupation.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, on the whole, are moral and temperate.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin Island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and lime was distributed to them last spring for cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber land and fishing. These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on an intelligent scale. Last winter they took out thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-three cedar railway ties, four thousand one hundred and ninety-five cedar posts, two hundred and four cords of pulp-wood and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-nine feet, board measure, of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log and frame dwellings are generally very comfortable and neatly constructed. Stables and outbuildings are kept in a good state of repair, and their stock is of a fair quality. A goodly number of farming implements are used to good advantage.

Education.—Facilities for education are within reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a well-qualified staff of teachers. Further particulars will appear in the reverend principal's report.

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The priests resident at Wikwemikong are unremitting in their religious labours among the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are hard-working and industrious, and are quite up to the standard of advancement. Their chief is another good man, who takes a great interest in the local government of the Indians under his charge.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the whole these people are law-abiding and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith statistical statement and report in connection with the Mississaguas of the Alnwick Reserve for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and one-fifth acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight are cleared, and about one thousand are rented to white men.

Population.—This band numbers two hundred and twenty-seven, being one less than last year. There were ten births and two Indians joined the band, seven deaths, and six Indians left the band, during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is not a case of sickness in the band at the present time. There was an epidemic of grippe last winter amongst the Indians.

Resources and Occupation.—This reserve is very favourable for agricultural pursuits, and several of the Indians are farming their own lands with fair success. Others gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, basket-making and wage-earning.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses on this reserve are mostly frame and in good condition, while the barns are all frame and kept in a good state of repair. The stock is very good, as are also the implements: quite an advancement has been made in raising stock and purchasing agricultural implements.

Education.—The school building is brick and very well equipped and ventilated. The school is taught by Mr. Frank Allan, a fair teacher, holding a third-class certificate. But little progress seems to be made, owing to irregularity of attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, in the majority, are industrious, and are improving their lands and holdings in a creditable manner.

Religion.—There are two hundred and fifteen Methodists, ten Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in this band, all of whom attend church services quite regularly. The missionary, Rev. William Tomblin, is well liked and is doing a good work.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in the band who use intoxicating liquors; but, on the whole, the band is temperate, while there seems to be a considerable advance in the moral standing of the members.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit Reserve for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and comprises six thousand acres, four thousand eight hundred in the township of Tuscarora, and one thousand two hundred acres in the township of Oneida.

Resources.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

Population.—There are seventy-five men, seventy-three women, fifty-nine boys and thirty-seven girls, making a total of two hundred and forty-four, a decrease of two from the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been exceptionally good during the past year, no infectious diseases having made their appearance; sanitary requirements have been carefully attended to, and the buildings and premises are in a clean and healthy state.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the exceptional temptations to which this band is exposed, it is gratifying to know that sobriety is the rule, with a few exceptions. The conduct of the individual members is such as to secure for them the respect of their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building better-ventilated houses and planting fruit trees. Their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours. Their stock, such as cows, hogs, &c., are of a good grade, and I can notice a marked improvement in the care of their stock and farming implements, by way of keeping them properly housed during inclement weather.

Education.—On this reserve there is one school, at which the attendance has been fair. The progress made by those who attended regularly has been good. I have advised the members of the band as to the decision of the department in regard to compulsory education after the 1st September next. I do not anticipate any trouble in that respect, as the heads of families are becoming more interested in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on this reserve, under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Taylor. The large majority of the members of this band are Methodists. There are also a few who profess to be Seventh Day Adventists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more earnest and practical attention to this avocation.

General Remarks.—Although the progress of these Indians is slow, yet, were they to have more and better farming implements and raise more stock, they would advance faster. They have good qualities of industry, which, with more inclination shown for agriculture, may be productive of much good.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,

KEENE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake Reserve is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty-two, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-one women, twenty-three boys and sixteen girls. During the past year there were two deaths and four births, making an increase of two since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians has been fairly good. Upon the whole, they are clean and tidy, and have their homes comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, trapping, gathering wild rice, and agriculture. The majority of the Indians on this reserve work their land. Some, however, make a living by fishing, trapping, gathering rice, working on the 'drives' in spring, and in lumber woods in winter; also working with farmers.

Buildings.—There have been built on this reserve, during the past year, two new frame houses, one log house, two barns. Altogether there are on the reserve ten frame houses, fourteen log houses and ten barns.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Of stock, this band has sixteen horses and twelve very good cows. These Indians have also a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—On the reserve there is a very neat little church. Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches every Sabbath. The members of this band are all Methodists. They have also a Christian Endeavour Society.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but, on the whole, these people are law-abiding and well-behaved.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census of the band is one hundred and sixty-nine, composed of forty-five men, thirty-eight women, fifty-five boys and thirty-one girls. During the past year there were five deaths and nine births, making an increase of four since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness here during the past year. The children have been vaccinated very successfully. These Indians, as a rule, are neat and tidy about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are trapping, hunting and fishing; some of the Indians hire with farmers, others work in the lumber woods in the winter, and on 'drives' in the spring, while others remain at home and cultivate their land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty frame and twelve log houses on this reserve. These Indians have also eleven barns and several very comfortable stables for their horses and cattle. They have thirteen horses, four colts, fourteen remarkably good milch cows, besides quite a number of young stock. They have also a very good supply of farming implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve attend school very regularly and are being well educated by their teacher, Miss Lily Middleton.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church, and the services are well attended. There is also a Sabbath school open the whole year. It is supplied with necessary helps and papers, and is well attended by the children and young people on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, on the whole, are industrious, and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians appear very honest and well-behaved.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, October 7, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Scugog Band for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, and contains eight hundred acres, seven hundred and forty of which are arable land. Of the latter area about five hundred acres are under tenancy to whites.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nine men, twelve women and seventeen children, seven of the latter class being males, making a total of thirty-eight. During the year there has been one birth and one death, leaving the population the same as set forth in my last report.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of this band has been quite good during the year, only one death from consumption having occurred during that period. About their homes the women are quite tidy, and every precaution to prevent contagion is observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The majority of the Indians in this band hunt and fish for a livelihood, while a smaller number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. All the women are expert basket-makers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—No new buildings have been erected during the year. There are four frame dwellings on stone foundations, while the other domiciles are of rustic design.

Education.—There is no building set apart in which to instruct the children. This want is supplied by an adjacent school of the whites.

Religion.—The Methodist religion prevails throughout this band. The Indians have a church of their own at which the Rev. Mr. Lewis officiates each Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part industrious and comparatively moral. They have made marked progress during the past year.

Temperance.—Among the members of the band there is a noticeable improvement in their ability to abstain from strong drink. Only one or two are addicted to the habit.

General Remarks.—From the degree of progression in the various particulars above enumerated, it is a fair criterion for the conclusion that the Mississaguas of Scugog are not degenerating.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

MARYSVILLE, July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and twenty-seven, consisting of two hundred and fifty-one men, two hundred and seventy-seven women and six hundred and ninety-nine children, including all under twenty years. There were thirty-five births and thirty-nine deaths, and two Indians joined the band. The causes of death were old age, consumption, heart failure, drowning, and children's diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of the Indians of this band has been fairly good. No epidemic nor disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory. During the month of June their two physicians, as a preventive of small-pox, used two hundred vaccination points, with no fatal results.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are farming and stock-raising, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming.

The occupation of these Indians is general farming. Some find employment working in saw-mills, and some are carpenters and masons. The grain is looking very well at present, and it is anticipated that a heavy crop will be reaped. Many of the women take an interest in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white people. Their stock is of fair quality and well kept. Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. There are two hundred and forty-four children attending school. There are four schools, taught by female teachers, holding third-class certificates; and the authorized course of studies is followed. The parents are all anxious to have their children well educated. A number of the children attend the High School at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians, and have built themselves a fine frame edifice and a drive-shed, costing in all \$1,100. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and two mission school-houses used for divine service. An improvement has taken place in church work during the past year. The Sunday schools are in splendid working order. There are four services each Sunday and an evening service during the winter, also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself, except one service held at the mission school erected by Chief Anonsoktha in 1880, which is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, are making good progress and becoming better off. The harvest of 1899 promises to be better than those of 1897 and 1898. There will be an abundance of hay and straw for the coming winter. There are five wagons engaged on the reserve hauling milk to the cheese factories, and a number of Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours. Their chiefs are intelligent and energetic men, who seem honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are temperate and of good habits and morals. There are some of them, however, that will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants. In some of these cases it is difficult to bring the party from whom they procure the liquor, to justice, owing to the cunning and reserved manner of Indians; but whenever evidence is forthcoming that will lead to conviction of persons supplying the same, they are promptly dealt with.

General Remarks.—Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island, now called 'Foresters' Island Park,' which is now largely patronized as a summer resort. The Independent Order of Foresters holds an annual retreat at the park.

The brass band keeps up its practice, and is playing very well. The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the township of Orford, county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames, and contains three thousand and ten acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are now known as the Moravians of the Thames, so called on account of many of them being adherents of the Moravian Church. They belong to the Delaware tribe.

Population.—There are eighty-one men, seventy-seven women, seventy-three boys and seventy-three girls, making a total of three hundred and four, being an increase of five over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been unusually good during the year. The sanitary laws are carefully observed, and nearly all children have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few make baskets, and some fish for a short time in the spring.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their buildings. Mr. Nelson Stonefish erected a fine barn during the year, which is a great credit to him, as it will compare favourably with any in the community.

There is a marked improvement in stock generally.

Education.—The two schools on the reserve are regularly kept open, and fair progress is made.

Religion.—Three religious denominations are represented in this band, viz., the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian Church. The services of these three churches are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are fairly well observed, as very few cases of misbehaviour have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 24, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the three Indian bands under my charge, viz.:—the Garden River Band, the Batchewana Band and the Michipicoten Band.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles from Sault Ste. Marie, and is occupied by the Indians of the band and part of those of the Batchewana Band. It contains about twenty-five thousand acres. The area of land cultivated is very small in proportion to the size of the reserve. Hay and potatoes are about all that are raised in any quantity. The soil in many places is very sandy, and therefore requires a good deal of rain in the hot season to bring the crop forward.

Tribe.—The Indians are descended from the Chippewas and Ojibbewas, mixed with French half-breeds, who by far exceed the Indians in number.

Vital Statistics.—The total population, as shown by the present census so far as taken, consists of one hundred and eleven male adults, one hundred and twenty-three female adults, ninety-two male children and one hundred and three female children, making a total of four hundred and twenty-nine. There have been seven births and fourteen deaths during the past year.

Health.—The houses and approaches, as a general rule, are kept in good order. Sickness has been very general, and many deaths have taken place this past year. The doctor has been called upon to make many extra visits. Consumption and scrofula have been the prevailing causes. I am glad to say that nothing of a dangerous epidemic has appeared among the Indians.

Occupation.—Farming in a moderate way, picking berries in the summer season, going out with fishing parties, exploring for mineral, and working in the camps in the winter time, constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all log, being much warmer in the winter and built at less expense; some few have frame houses. The stables and outhouses are also of log. There is a council-hall and a lock-up.

Stock.—The stock consists for the most part of cows of an ordinary breed, oxen, horses, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning-machine, threshing-machine, horse-rakes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. The former has been fairly attended; the latter has kept up a good attendance, and the children appear to be getting on.

Religion.—There are three churches, an Anglican, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic. Both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches are well attended. The Methodist church has no congregation.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress has been made over former years. Proper attention has not been paid to the crops at the time needed. The potato bug

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has been doing great damage, and the severe storms destroyed the crops of many who had oats and pease, &c., still on the ground in the months of September and October last. The band would have fared ill, had it not been for the amount of work obtained in the lumber camps during the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been several convictions for being under the influence of liquor during the past year, and fines and imprisonment have followed. This does not appear to have much effect. Liquor, in most cases, is purchased on the American side.

Immorality prevails to a great extent among the young people, and, as I have before stated, it is very hard to check. Both minister and priest have done all they could to check it.

Chiefs.—The chief at the commencement of last year was Jarvis Augustin, who died, and another chief was elected, named Michel Cadotte, to fill his place till June 30, 1900. The sub-chiefs are John Augustin, Moses Larose, George Shingwauk and Joseph Boisenault, whose time expires June 30, 1900, when another election will have to take place. Very few councils have taken place during the past year, owing to the difficulty of getting the members to attend, most of them being absent in camp or otherwise employed.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—The Batchewana Band has a small reserve, midway at the Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River, which in the past was used as a fishing station, and many fish were caught there. This was the principal support of the Indians living there, but since the building of the canals and the bridge, and the lumber coming over the rapids, few, if any, fish are now taken where hundreds were formerly caught. The Indian is well off if he gets a dozen. The island, as before stated, is well situated for a water-power, and, as such, would be very valuable. There are still a few families who make it their home during the season.

These Indians have also another reserve, bought by the Ontario Government out of the municipal loan fund, and further added to by the department, at Goulais Bay, where some have also homes of their own, bought by themselves. These earn a living by hunting, exploring and fishing, and grow a few potatoes and other vegetables, and hay sufficient to keep the few cattle they have.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the same tribe as the Garden River Band, and are largely mixed with French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The last census shows a total of three hundred and fifty-nine persons, composed of ninety-seven male adults, one hundred and thirteen female adults, seventy-seven male children and seventy-two female children. There were eighteen deaths and nine births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses, as a rule, are kept clean and near, and the approaches free from rubbish. A good deal of sickness prevailed during the year, although there was no sickness of a serious contagious kind: it was mostly consumption, resulting from scrofula. The members of this band engage their own doctor and pay for their medicine themselves.

Occupation.—Many of this band reside at Garden River, where they have plots of land which they cultivate. These live by exploring, going out with fishing parties in the summer, and working in the camps in the winter time. Most of them are comfortably off.

The remainder of the band reside, a few at the island, at Goulais Bay, Batchewana Bay and other parts of Lake Superior. These hunt in the winter, do work for the fishing company in the summer, pick berries, and do a little farming. Some of the women make very nice rag mats and rush mats. They appear all very contented. As before stated, several have property of their own.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the buildings belonging to this band are on the west side of the Garden River. On the Garden River Reserve some are at Goulais Bay and Batchewana, at both of which places the Indians have land of their own, bought from the department. Many others are squatters on private property and along the shores of Lake Superior.

They possess ploughs, harrows, fanning-mills, hoes, rakes, scythes and cradles. These Indians cultivate the same as the Garden River Band.

They have horses, cows, a bull, pigs and poultry.

They grow more potatoes than anything else ; oats, pease, corn and hay and small vegetables. The root crops were poor owing to the stormy weather and early frosts. The potato bug also did a great deal of damage in spite of the use of Paris green.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children attend the Roman Catholic school of the Garden River Band, and are doing very fairly.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics ; there are a few Methodists. The former have two churches, one at Goulais Bay and one at Batchewana, but no regular priest ; service is conducted on Sundays and holy days by a layman and by a missionary who pays visits several times during the year, and is very attentive in the time of sickness and death. I am not aware that the Methodists have any missionary.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as I have made regarding the Garden River Band. Those of the Indians living up the lake have not the same temptation as the others, and I have not known of any cases of drunkenness among them.

Chiefs.—The late chief, Nubenaigooching, died in the early part of the present year, at a ripe old age. He was a man of good character, and made a very good chief. He was also much respected. He was one with whom I never had any trouble ; he would always listen to reason, and was a loyal man to his Queen and country, and took a great interest in everything that was going on. He had been a chief for over seventy years, and I believe was the last of the life chiefs in this district. No new chief has yet been appointed.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a small reserve at Little Gros Cap, about three miles from Michipicoten River, Lake Superior. It has not been occupied by them for some years. At one time there was a mission and several houses ; now it is entirely abandoned ; the members are squatted in various places—Michipicoten River, Missinabie, Chapleau, White Fish, New Brunswick House, Batchewana, and other points. They support themselves principally by hunting, exploring and acting as guides. A few of them fish during the season.

Tribe.—They are Chippewas mixed with English, French and Scotch half-breeds. The language spoken is mostly Indian ; some few are able to speak a little English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this year's census is three hundred and thirty-two, namely, eighty-three male adults, eighty-eight female adults, seventy-two male children and eighty-nine female children. There were seven births and eight deaths in the band during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I visit this band only once in the year, and this season I visited only Michipicoten River, where there were about seventeen heads of families. These lived in wigwams and houses built on the Crown land at one time supposed to be their reserve. The houses are clean, and at the time of my visit there was not any sickness, and the Indians appeared to be doing well.

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Education.—There is a school up the river belonging to the Indians, which is to be opened by a Miss Clark from Petite Platte. There are a few children who reside here the year round, most of the parents leaving for other places during the winter. But the fact of the school being opened may induce the parents to remain for the sake of their children.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church alongside of the school-house. There is no regular priest; he only pays occasional visits. The service is conducted by an Indian layman in his absence. The members for the most part are Roman Catholics. A portion of the band, those living at Chapleau and Missinabie, belong to the Church of England.

Chief.—The chief of the band is Sanson Legard, now getting an old man. He resides at the river, visiting the Hudson Bay Company's post almost daily. At one time he was in the service of the company. Gros Jambette is the second chief and lives at Chapleau or Lake Windermere.

SHINGWAUK HOUSE.

Before closing my report, I must add a few words for this institution.

It still keeps its complement of pupils, namely, sixty-five boys and two girls.

The building is kept in good order, well ventilated and very clean. The dormitories are supplied with new iron bedsteads, and the beds have a very neat appearance.

Since the appointment of Mr. George Ley King as principal, improvements have been constantly going on. A new building is at present being erected, at the west end of the home, for Indian girls, and when complete the home will have a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, with accommodation for one hundred children, boys and girls. It is hoped that the building will be complete by the end of the present year. A larger number of applications for the admission of Indian children has been made this year, far greater than has been made for many years past. The idea of having the homes of the boys and girls together is with a view to economy, as the present staff, with the addition of one more, will be able to carry on the work in a satisfactory manner. The present staff consists of nine members, including trade instructors.

The following works have been in operation during the past year: carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking and farming; and the apprentices have been kept fully at work by the needs and requirements of the institution. The carpentering work of the new building is being carried on principally by the Indian boys, under the supervision of the foreman. Apart from this work, the boys attend school regularly, and are making very fair progress, and in their new uniforms look uncommonly well as they march through the town on their way to church of a Sunday.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, September 22, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The land along the rivers and for some distance back is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land rather wet.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and nine; it consists of sixty-five men, eighty-four women, eighty-three boys and seventy-seven girls. A small portion live at Dog Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year. The sanitary regulations insisted on by the department are observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries. A number of the women are engaged as domestic servants.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking.

Religion.—Of this band, two hundred and eighty-five are Roman Catholics, and twenty-four are pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church and St. Joseph's Convent. The latter is in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four sisters. The church is a comfortable modern building. The Indians take great interest in their religion, and appear quite devout.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding, and take great interest in having their houses clean and fences in good repair.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nepigon River, near Lake Helen, and consists of six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighteen, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-six women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls.

Occupation.—Their principal occupation is acting as guides for tourists who go up the Nepigon River fishing. Some engage in farming and hunting.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, but it has not been open for some time. There is another school on Lake Helen Roman Catholic Mission, under the charge of Jessie H. MacKay, a very competent teacher. The school is well attended.

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Religion.—Of this band, one hundred and ninety-eight are Roman Catholics, and twenty are Anglicans.

Characteristics.—The Indians are industrious and progressive, and are spoken very highly of by parties who engage them as guides.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

This mission, situated on McIntyre's Bay, Lake Nepigon, is a great credit to the Indian residents; their houses are clean, and their land is well cultivated.

NEPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called the Gull Bay Reserve, is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nepigon, and contains seven thousand five hundred acres. There is also a reserve on Jack Fish Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Natural Features.—The Gull Bay Reserve is well wooded along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it. The soil is light.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are five hundred and twenty-four in this band, consisting of eighty-three men, one hundred and seven women, one hundred and seventy-eight boys and one hundred and fifty-six girls.

Occupation.—Hunting is their principal occupation, though a number act as guides to the Nepigon tourists. There are some small clearings on the reserve where potatoes are planted.

Religion.—The majority of this band are pagans, the rest being Roman Catholics. There is a church on Jack Fish Island, which the latter attend.

Education.—The school is situated on Jack Fish Island also, and is presided over by Mr. J. A. Blais, a very competent teacher.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-nine, consisting of seven men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and thirteen girls.

Education.—The school is under the charge of Miss Alice Barker, and the progress of the pupils is quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—The pursuits of these Indians are hunting, fishing and exploring for minerals.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighteen, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-eight women, sixty-one boys and fifty-four girls.

Religion.—All these Indians are of the Roman Catholic faith.

Education.—The school has been reopened, and is under the charge of Moses Madwayosh. It is well attended.

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PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the shore of Long Lake, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Characteristics.—These Indians are apparently industrious and quite comfortable.

Population.—The population is three hundred and eighteen, consisting of sixty-one men, seventy-nine women, seventy-five boys and one hundred and three girls.

Religion.—The great majority are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and are visited by the priest once a year. The rest are Anglicans and pagans.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and five, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty-three women and forty-six children. During the year there have been two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been very good, only two cases of serious illness having been reported to me, and these have now quite recovered.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure consider-



RAT PORTAGE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALGOMA DISTRICT.

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able employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps, located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement in these is not as noticeable as I would wish for. One very creditable house has been erected on the reserve during the past year by Charles Salt, a former member of the Alnwick Band, who was admitted to membership in the Parry Island Band two years ago.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band have certainly improved during the past year. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-eight children of school age on the reserve, besides the children of those Indians resident on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The attendance and progress has been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The various religious denominations have the following adherents in this band: forty-eight Methodists, thirty-four Roman Catholics, and twenty-three pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allan Salt, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy; the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—There has not been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year, so in this respect their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-nine women, and forty-nine children. During the year there has been one birth and eight deaths, making a total decrease for the year of seven.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has not been good. Consumption appears to have been the cause of most of the deaths.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve comprise: farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent; fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit.

Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them for earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Point aux Barils, employs a few of these Indians in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small and of an inferior type. Most of them are composed of logs and of such dimensions that they do not allow the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is twenty-one. They are taught in a school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that

authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good, and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations to which the Indians of this band belong are represented in the following proportions: seventy-two Methodists and thirty-one Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve. The one belonging to the Methodists will, when finished, be a very creditable structure; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company at Point aux Barils; and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to gain a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to state that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. The moral conduct of the Indians has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay, almost midway between Byng Inlet and French River. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and eighty-three, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-eight women, and seventy-seven children. During the year there have been two births and six deaths, and eight joined the band and twenty left it, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising the band, of sixteen for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is forty-three. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency.

Farming Implements.—Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men, and their appearance indicates constant industry. They are quite intelligent, and some of the young men of the band have made considerable progress in their musical studies, as was evidenced by the performance of a quartette of the young men on last annuity pay-day.

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Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of fifty men, fifty-five women and ninety-two children. During the year there were five births, one immigration, two deaths and seven emigrations, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising this band, of three for the year.

Health.—The health of the members of this band during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-two children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school, situated at their village at Beaucage Bay, presided over by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is very good, and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this band are a bright and intelligent body of people, and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good; while morally they stand high.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French River. It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds, with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women and thirty-four children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths, four joined the band and the same number left it, making a decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it

could easily be to great advantage, would place the members of the band in a very prosperous condition. At present, most of them are in very indigent circumstances, and are likely to remain so as long as they pursue their present policy regarding their timber. The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and working in the lumbering camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The building on this reserve are few in number and composed of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Education.—There are no educational facilities whatever on this reserve, consequently the children are growing up without the advantages that education gives, which is to be deplored.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence, and should be in a more prosperous condition but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMOGAMINGUE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty women and thirty-four children. During the year there have been three births and one immigration, making a total increase of four in the number of persons comprising this band.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason, that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land that might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island, a few houses have been erected by the members of this band; but the majority of them live in tents all the year round.

Education.—There are no facilities for education for these Indians; consequently, their children are growing up without any of the advantages that education gives.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, but, owing to the inaccessibility of Temogamingue from the outside world, I do not see how services can be conducted in this edifice, when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—These Indians appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

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WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or, as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty-five women and sixty-six children. During the year there were two births and five deaths, two joined the band and five left it, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising this band, of six for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been only fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka Lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is twenty-seven. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, as follows: eighty-four Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and twenty-six Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, August 24, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora and part in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of

Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas, and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand River. The number of tribes composing the Six Nations' confederation was not always the same: prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. A few Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and eighty-four men, one thousand one hundred and sixteen women, eight hundred and seven boys and eight hundred and sixty-one girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, being an increase of thirty-nine over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the first half of the year there were many cases of malarial and typhoid fevers, in some instances complicated with pneumonia; while, during the latter half of the year, whooping cough and grippe, which in many cases was complicated with pneumonia, were the chief maladies. A number of Indians were vaccinated.

There were twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-nine patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, three thousand and eleven visits made, making six thousand eight hundred and eighteen miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

Sanitary Precautions.—These are regularly and carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered; frequent use of lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of water, sinking of wells to avoid use of surface ditch water. Carbolic acid diluted is freely used during large gatherings, particularly in the council-house, and after every meeting of the council the building is thoroughly cleaned.

The chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches on public roadways constructed, and supplying tiles, on the recommendation of the inspector of works, to private individuals free of cost, the Indian to do the labour required in placing the tiles.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentering and masonry. Several hundred leave the reserve during berry-picking and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their houses by better ventilation, and also their barns for the better protection of their stock during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year eight large barns have been built.

The crops for the past year were not generally good: wheat, oats, corn and potatoes were a light crop, while pease and roots were fair; but hay far exceeded previous years.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are well attended and under the management of a school board.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work. Picnics, garden parties, tea-meetings and entertainments are frequently held in various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes, and large amounts are realized.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh Day Adventist in one; all services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are slowly advancing and improving. They hold an annual ploughing match on the reserve, where only Indians compete. These annual matches are largely attended, and great interest is taken in them. The Indians are generally good ploughmen and frequently compete most successfully with their white neighbours.

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The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held a public meeting on the reserve in February last. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of the province, the Indians taking great interest, and a number became members of the institute.

The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its annual fair in October last. This was very largely attended, and a great success.

The road work, under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed annually, was well attended to, and the roads have been kept in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, August 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of the Thessalon Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of about four square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and forty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians seems to be fair. Their sanitary condition is good.

Resources and Occupation.—Their resources are agriculture and fishing. They are fishermen, farmers, labourers and hunters. They work in lumber camps in winter and in saw-mills and loading vessels in summer, and are getting along very well.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are principally of log, but they are clean and comfortable. There are no stables or barns of any account and no farming implements.

Education.—The school on the reserve is in charge of a competent male teacher, and under the new regulations for compulsory attendance we hope to make a good showing.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual welfare is well looked after by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics.—This band seems to be progressing favourably in all that goes to make a people happy and prosperous.

Morality.—They are a moral, law-abiding people, and will compare favourably with the white population of the country.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are progressing favourably.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagua River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of three and a half square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six.

Health.—The health of this band is not very good. Scrofula and other diseases have taken hold upon these people, but under the kind ministrations of Dr. Baxter, their physician, they seem to be improving.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are hunting, fishing and farming. Some of the members of this band are what is called 'inlanders'; they, I suppose, live by hunting and fishing. Those who live on the reserve are labourers; they cultivate small gardens, and fish enough for themselves, and find employment in the lumber camps in winter, and in saw-mills and loading vessels in the summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of log, but they are in a fair state of repair. They do not pay much attention to agriculture, and have not many cattle or farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve; they hold service in the school-house.

Characteristics.—The younger portion of the band are fairly industrious, and are becoming more progressive, so that we may look for improvement.

Morality.—Morally they are on a par with others, and would be better if the white people would keep away from them.

General Remarks.—I beg leave, therefore, to say that there is a marked improvement in the younger portion of this band. The old people like hunting, and are averse to farming; the young people are fond of dress, and like to have money; consequently, they are going to improve the band.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; no cases of sickness have been reported. The sanitary condition of their dwellings and yards is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are agriculture, timber and fish. These Indians work at farming, in the lumber woods, at saw-mills; they pick a great many berries and make some maple sugar.

Buildings.—The houses are principally of log, but are kept neat and clean. The Indians have not much stock, as they do not follow farming.

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Education.—They have an excellent school at Cutler, which is well attended. The parents seem to take more interest in education than any other band in the agency.

Religion.—The members of this band are Roman Catholics, and seem to take a great interest in religious teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good, law-abiding people, and are quite intelligent and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They seem to be both moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are industrious, temperate, intelligent, religious and progressive, and are doing as well as we can expect.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The Spanish River Band is divided into three communities. The first division reside at Sahgamook, a beautiful point which runs out into the north channel on the south side of the Spanish River Reserve. The second reside on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River, and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing. The third live on the Manitoulin Island, and are under the charge of Indian Agent Sims of Manitowaning. The reserve contains an area of over thirty-seven square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band has a population (two divisions) of about three hundred and nineteen.

Health.—The health of this band of Indians has been generally very good, no disease or epidemic having appeared among them.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing. These Indians follow farming, fishing, labouring, berry-picking and basket-making for a living, and appear to be prosperous and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good buildings, the best in the agency. Their stock is not very good. They have a few farming implements, but the department ordered two ploughs for them last spring, which have been a great assistance to them in their farming operations.

Education.—The Indians are taking a more active interest in educational matters. They have a school at Sahgamook, which is very well conducted by Mr. Swezey, who is, I believe, doing his best to prepare the rising generation to take a more advanced position in the country than their fathers could ever hope to attain. They have also a school at Spanish River, built on the site of one that was destroyed by fire last spring, which is a credit to them. They have also an excellent teacher at this school in the person of Miss Morley, whose school is, I think, second to none in the agency.

Religion.—Those of the first division are mostly Roman Catholics. Those of the second division are nearly all adherents of the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly quiet, industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance.—As a rule, these people are temperate, and appear to take an interest in religious matters.

General Remarks.—These Indians are apparently happy and contented, and appear to be moving in the right direction.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, November 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended June 30, 1899.

A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded in a separate letter, with census returns of both bands, showing the increase and decrease, the progress made in agriculture, &c., giving bushels raised, acres sown, stock improvements and increase.

Agriculture.—The crops raised this year were, as to quality, equal to any ever raised, but the quantity of wheat was short, not on account of the acreage sown, but on account of the very severe winter, the wheat having been killed sufficiently to lessen the bushels harvested at least one-quarter; but what there was, was equal to any wheat raised in Canada.

The corn was a very fine crop; oats, extra good; potatoes, in quality unexcelled, in quantity, owing to dry weather, rather short; all other roots and vegetables of such quantity and quality as to encourage all to become farmers, the exhibits at the fall fair, held in September, being equal in all respects to farm products shown at any of the fall fairs, township or county.

The weather this fall has been very favourable for sowing wheat, and that, together with the yield of the last harvest, has induced the people of the reserve to sow all the wheat they could, the result being a much larger acreage than usual.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These people, as a whole, are not healthy, and they never will be healthy till more attention is given to the quality of the water they use; and, while they are surrounded by as good water as can be had in any country, yet those living inland, away from the river—and the majority are so situated—have no advantage from the river water, and they have no wells and are in the habit of using, as long as it lasts, the water in creeks, ditches and swamps—any water they can find—while, as the summer advances, the water in such places keeps getting scarcer and more foul, till it is finally—as was the case this year—all dried up; and the suffering for the want of water after it is all gone, together with the effects of using it while it remained, leaves them all, people and animals, in anything but a healthy state. And I submit that the disease among the pigs last year, which was called ‘hog cholera,’ was from the effects of the water they were obliged to use, and from no other cause.

Sanitary precautions, in the way of cleaning yards and outbuildings and using disinfectants, lime and other, and whitewashing outbuildings and houses last year and this, have had evident effect; but it is hard to make the Indians understand that free lime in quantities, sent out to the ferry and kept there for distribution, is of very much value, though there has been more inquiry for lime this year than last, as if they had noticed the effect to some extent of using lime.

The death-rate among the people was greater this year than last, but was perhaps more from the extreme cold of the winter than from any other cause, as it was to a great extent confined to the old people and the young children. Sickness and death among these two classes might be to a great extent obviated: if they could only be induced to bank up their houses in the fall and chink up and plaster over the cracks in the walls, between the logs, and keep the old and young warm, the death-rate would

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be much less. All of this, and much more, has been repeatedly pointed out to them, but the habit of living as they have always lived is very hard to overcome.

Education.—So far as the school buildings, the school furniture, school-books and all other material are concerned, there is nothing to ask for. All school requirements, including wood for heating and good heaters, are furnished by the department promptly and liberally; but there is not interest enough taken by the parents in sending their children to school, and much of the labour of the teachers is lost in this way, as, if a pupil only goes to school when he chooses, the teaching of such a pupil must be very discouraging to the teacher, and there are too many such pupils.

Roads and Bridges.—The roads on the Walpole Island Reserve are, during the summer and during the cold weather in winter, very fine roads, kept moderately well by statute labour, and lead in all directions, so that almost every man on the reserve is the owner of a covered buggy or a democrat wagon, and can go on all the roads in these conveyances with perfect safety.

A new road has been laid out during the summer and will be completed soon, leading to the High Banks, where many people go for pleasure during the fine weather, that being a favourite resort for pleasure-seekers by land and water, the said new road being a cut-off of over a mile from the old road to the High Banks, and the location very much better. The making of this road involved the construction of a pile bridge over Big Creek, which has been completed and is a very substantial structure. The road itself is, for a good part of the way, located on a ridge of about one hundred feet in width, forming a natural road, with trees enough to make a shade in summer and a shelter in winter. It will be a beautiful drive, and will add materially to the attractions of the High Banks.

Agricultural Fair.—During the summer of 1898 an effort was made to get up an agricultural fair on the island, which was opposed by a portion of the Indians, but was insisted on by those who first inaugurated it, and carried out to a very successful conclusion, the management having succeeded in making money enough out of the attendance to pay all prizes and all expenses of every kind, and having a surplus of \$66.21 left. This encouraged them to try again, and another fair was held this fall, in September, which was a little more extensive and expensive than the first one, but which was not by any means a failure; and I have great hopes that the Indians will continue to have a fair every year and that before long they will have a building and grounds, so that they can exhibit to greater advantage than at present.

Ferries.—The ferries are all in good order and running, the one at the main ferry being self-sustaining, viz.: earning enough from outsiders to pay the cost of running itself, and ferrying the Indians free of cost.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, July 24, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western bank of the Becancour River, in the parish of Becancour. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-nine, consisting of twenty males and twenty-nine females. Of this number, sixteen are children.

During the year there were two deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of this band is good. Nevertheless, the population is steadily decreasing.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band consist of farming, making baskets and other fancy wares, hunting, work in the shanties, stream-driving, and acting as guides to American tourists.

Buildings, Furniture and Stock.—The houses and the furniture leave much to be desired.

This band, although very poorly provided with stock and agricultural implements, is adding to the number.

Education.—The school on the reserve has not been open this year, on account of the small attendance. However, the children have the privilege of attending a white school in the neighbourhood of the reserve, not more than five or six acres distant. Unfortunately, only one child made any real use of this opportunity.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and are under the spiritual care of the curé of the parish of Becancour, who acts as their missionary.

Characteristics.—Generally, these Indians are poor, and in a great measure this is owing to their improvidence. Nevertheless, they are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good; but, unfortunately, their thirst for spirituous liquor continues.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The Abenakis Band under my charge is composed of three hundred and seventy-four members, of whom three hundred and sixty-one are Abenakis, one a Montagnais, one an Abenakis from Becancour, three Amalecites from Viger, four half-breeds not members of the band, and four white men married to Indian women, residing on the reserve and following the Indian mode of life.

During the year there were two births and nine deaths.

The increase over last year in the number of the band is due to the return of some families who were residing in other portions of the province or out of the country.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease nor epidemic during the year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health.

Religion.—The Indians belong to various religious denominations, as follows:—two hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics, sixty-seven Anglicans and thirty-one Adventists.

There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, who is himself an Abenakis; also a Protestant church, under the charge of the Rev. Henri Loiselle.

Education.—Education is provided for the children of the band with the greatest care. Most of the Indians can read and write, and many members of the band have taken a course at college or in other superior educational establishments. There are two schools on the reserve: one, Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. Henri Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a great number of children.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is basket-making and fancy work, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White Mountains, also in the province of Ontario, in order to sell their wares. They return in the fall. This is their chief source of revenue.

There are only from five to six families who hunt as well as make baskets; but what they make in this manner decreases more and more every year, as game is becoming more rare, and the Indians have now to go so far to get it.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis, and there are only a few agricultural implements amongst the tribe. Some of the Indians do not even cultivate at all; others sow some vegetables, such as potatoes, Indian corn, beans, &c. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be away during most of the summer, prevents them giving to farming the necessary attention required for success. Moreover, the Indians do not like farming, and do not apply themselves to it.

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Material Progress.—This year a nice wooden house was built on the reserve, and there is at present under construction a presbytery in brick which will cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000. There are also on the reserve a good many fine houses; many of them are very comfortable, and the Abenakis village, situated on the picturesque banks of the River St. Francis, presents a very pretty aspect, even rivalling in this respect many of the French-Canadian villages.

Temperance and Morality.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and, as a general rule, the morality of the Indians is good.

They are well civilized, and live in harmony and on good terms with the surrounding white population.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-six, consisting of ninety-four men, one hundred and ten women, and one hundred and ninety-two children, being an increase of seven, the result of twelve births and five deaths during the year. The causes of death were as follows: one of old age, one killed by the fall of a tree in the woods, and three of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good; no epidemic or disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year. The sanitary regulations have been strictly observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture, but the best portion of the reserve is still unoccupied, as the Indians are settled along the Desert front and Gatineau front, and Bitobee Stream, the flats of which are flooded every spring, which prevents the early sowing of crops.

The chief occupations of these Indians are shantying, stream-driving and hunting. The older members of this band still adhere to their ancient custom of hunting; but the younger men have given up hunting, and have turned their attention to other industries for a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been one new house and three new barns erected since my last report. And there have been purchased three ploughs, one wagon, two democrat wagons, two horse-rakes and other implements, and three buggies, one of them a covered double buggy, purchased by Peter Tenesco, which is valued at \$95.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, taught by Miss Annie O'Connor. The children who attend school are doing very well, but the attendance is small. Along

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with the carelessness of the Indians in attending school, the school is not properly situated to serve any section; but as the department is proposing to build a new school-house in a more suitable place, I expect better results in the future.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the Oblate mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties, and are very enthusiastic in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been considerable progress made in farming during the year. Thirteen acres of new land has been cleared up, and over thirty acres of old meadow land was broken last fall, which is a new departure in Indian farming, as the Indian, when he gets the land in meadow, is content to leave it so, and in some cases it reverts back into groves. Of the thirty acres broken last fall, nearly one-half was broken by John White Duck's boys, which speaks well for them, as their father has always been a hunter and was never included among the farming Indians of Maniwaki.

One head chief and two councillors were elected on June 24 for the ensuing three years, and I consider they have been well chosen. Their names are: John Tenesco, head chief; Benjamin Chellifoux and Simon Otjik, councillors.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that intemperance is the greatest hindrance to the progress of the Indians of Maniwaki, and it is almost impossible to check the evil, as they will contrive by some means to obtain liquor.

The morals of the Indians for the past year have not been of a high standard; but the guilty parties in each case have been old offenders. The morals of the young people are good, and no case of immorality has come to my notice amongst them.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF TEMISCAMINGUE,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Temiscamingue Reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinzai, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue.

It covers an area of thirty-eight thousand two hundred acres, of which twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ten were surrendered for the benefit of the band in May, 1898, leaving an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety acres for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there have been seven births and four deaths. The population is one hundred and ninety.

Health.—During last winter there was a great deal of sickness among the Indians—grippe, colds and other diseases—but no deaths resulted therefrom. At present the condition of health is fair.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and fur-hunting. The fur-bearing animals are on the decrease, owing a great deal to the presence of settlers all through the country now. Farming has not been pushed to any extent, but the prospects of the future are bright. The Indians during the summer

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engage in building canoes, and occasionally act as guides for tourists and sportsmen. Otherwise there is not much chance to earn anything.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher, Mrs. M. Malone (formerly Miss M. Legge), is efficient and attentive to her duties.

The school is well equipped with all requisites. The attendance is not as good as formerly; the result is, that the progress of the pupils is not so good.

The number of children attending school is forty-nine, twenty-six boys and twenty-three girls. The average attendance is thirty.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church, furnished in modern style. The church property is neatly inclosed by a substantial fence.

Temperance.—There has been a great deal of liquor used of late. The Indians seem to be able to obtain it too easily.

General Remarks.—There is at present in construction a saw-mill, by Dr. Bourbonnais, on the surrendered portion of the reserve. The work is being rapidly pushed ahead, and before long will be completed and in running order, which will be of great benefit to the Indians on the reserve: it will enable them to build, also to get some employment.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and eleven Indians on this reserve. There were two deaths and one birth.

Health.—There has not been any contagious disease on the reserve except some cases of gripe; and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is making baskets of different kinds, and other fancy articles (the latter are made by the women), which they sell to white people in the summer. The men engage a little in fishing and hunting, and make snowshoes in winter; and they disperse into different parts of the country, sometimes a long way from here. They live a short time in many places. They are always very poor. The Government is good enough to supply provisions from time to time to the sick and to the most destitute among them, so that they may not starve, and they are very content.

Education.—The children attend school regularly and also the convent; but there are only a few children on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Amalecite Band are very temperate, except in a few cases, and they are pure-minded, especially the women.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Huron tribe and other Indians of my agency for the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—Nothing has changed in these reserves since my last report. The Huron tribe still owns three reserves : (1) that of the village of Lorette, thirty acres ; (2) the one called 'Quarante Arpents,' containing thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres; and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres. These three reserves embrace a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and ninety acres.

The privilege of cutting pine and spruce timber on this reserve is at present leased to Mr. H. Atkinson, lumber dealer, who intends letting it remain as at present for several years, until the damage done on the River Ste. Anne, some years ago, shall have been repaired. The right to cut timber is renewable annually.

The question of the surrender of the reserve called 'Quarante Arpents' is at present being considered.

The village of Lorette, where the greater part of the Hurons reside, retains its air of antiquity, which is admired by visitors.

Population.—There were eleven births in the Huron tribe this year and four deaths, bringing the total population up to four hundred and forty-eight, which is an increase of seven. The population is composed of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and thirty-two women, and one hundred and eighty-four children.

My agency also takes in the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, through which the Indians are scattered as follows :—

1. Thirty-four Amalecites residing in the parish of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, live a wandering life, without apparent progress. These Indians work by the day, and do a little hunting and fishing. Some of them work in ash-wood, make baskets, and live in some way from day to day. Nine men, eleven women, and fourteen children make up this little community, scattered here and there in the county of Quebec.

2. Nineteen Abenakis also reside in Quebec County, and work for the whites on their farms. They also make Indian fancy work and canoes. They live fairly comfortably. Five men, five women and nine children form this group.

3. Another lot of Abenakis reside at St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix. These Indians own several acres of land which they bought, but which do not bring them in enough for their support. Each year the department is obliged to come to their aid. According to the last report, this little community is composed of eight men, eight women, and seven children, in all, twenty-three.

The total number of the Indian population in my agency is, therefore, five hundred and twenty-four.

Occupation.—As I have mentioned in my previous reports, in a general manner, the Huron Indians do little, if any, farming. The fact is, that for long years, when the local industry—the making of snowshoes, moccasins and Indian fancy work—was

very prosperous and remunerative, the thought of farming was entirely out of the minds of the Hurons, which were altogether given to the art in which they had almost an absolute monopoly. Afterwards in hunting and fishing, accompanying numbers of tourists who frequent the region of Lake St. John, its forests and its lakes, the Indians found sufficient pecuniary returns to enable them to live comfortably. They naturally turn from farming, which requires hard work and is less remunerative, not to speak of the reverses in the industry, in which to-day there is a competition that would be ruinous to the Indians. The enthusiasm of last year, which made these Indians imagine that their success would continue, particularly blinded their foresight, and this year, compared with last year, the making of snowshoes and moccasins was nearly nil. Had it not been for the introduction into the village of a new work, the making of canvas canoes, many families would have found themselves in discouraging want. It is probable that it was this that brought some of the Indians to favour the surrender of the reserve called 'Quarante Arpents,' in order that, being the better able by the surrender of this reserve in lots to become individual owners of the lots so surrendered, to improve them and to draw from them the means of support, they should find as an offset to the difficulty of making a living the assistance that they had formerly, many years ago, found in the cultivation of the soil.

The making of fancy wares, necessarily neglected last year owing to the rage for making snowshoes and moccasins, has been more profitable this year, and the revenue from that source will be triple that of last year. A stock was prepared during the winter, and the families started off, encouraged, to the watering-places, where they generally go to sell their wares.

Some of our Hurons, as usual, did a little hunting last winter. The results, under the circumstances, have been fairly satisfactory. However, hunting is always more and more difficult, owing to the restrictions placed by the Provincial Government on the hunting and fishing districts. Several Hurons have also acted as guides to tourists during the course of the year, although not so many as usual.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The population of the Huron village is always in exceptionally good condition, from a hygienic point of view, thanks to preventive measures taken several years ago, through the adoption of regulations approved by the Governor General in Council in 1895. There has not been any contagious disease, a fact certainly due to the manner in which the village is kept.

Education.—The girls' class, under the charge of Miss Elizabeth St. Amand, has given most satisfactory results, and the progress made by the pupils in the various branches of study (grammar, geography, arithmetic, English and history) has been really surprising. I regret to add that the boys' class is altogether defective, owing to the advanced age of the teacher, and the defects of her method, resulting in a regrettable lack of discipline. Everything otherwise is in perfect order in both classes, the furniture, comfort, equipment of books, &c.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux still conducts all the services in the chapel of the Huron village, which, with the exception of four of its members, professes the Roman Catholic religion. The other small Indian communities in my agency also profess the Roman Catholic religion.

Morality and Temperance.—The Huron population has certainly been exemplary in the observance of the laws of temperance and morality. There is not at present any disorder whatsoever, and there is no need to interfere with liquor-sellers in order to prevent the sale of strong drink, which used to cause trouble in past years.

Condition of the Huron Tribe.—The local industry, as I have stated above, being almost completely lacking last year, there naturally followed a deprivation in the comfort that the Hurons were able to procure in a year of abundance, such as in the previous year. Nevertheless, owing to economy practised on a large scale, they generally avoided running too much into debt, and I believe that the results of this bad year will not be too unfortunate. Work has seemed to improve during the last months of the present term, and the demand for snowshoes and moccasins has been greater.

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I observe also, with pleasure, that the emulation among our young men is becoming more and more marked in a good sense, and that each one is doing all in his power to be prepared to meet whatever may happen in life.

Death of Grand Chief Philippe Vincent 'Teonoatasta'.—The Huron tribe, which, in the month of December, 1897, had the misfortune to lose its grand chief, Maurice Sebastien 'Ahgnionlen,' whose name will ever remain fresh in the memory of the members of the tribe, lost, in the end of December, 1898, its other grand chief, Philippe Vincent 'Teonoatasta,' who had occupied this position for only eighteen months. The late Mr. Vincent, imitating the qualities of his distinguished predecessor, showed himself at all times devoted to his fellow-countrymen. A large manufacturer, he knew how to distribute work and to pay well for it. An honest man, skilful and experienced, he occupied in the Indian industry a remarkable position, and his death happening so suddenly (Mr. Vincent was only fifty-nine years of age), has created in the tribe a void that it will be difficult to fill. He was one of the most perfect of Huron types.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30 last, on the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, of which about four hundred is in timber, and the remainder under cultivation or in pasturage. In general, the soil is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of four hundred and ninety-two men, four hundred and seventy-two women and one thousand and thirty-one children under twenty-one years of age. There were ninety-seven births and sixty-six deaths during the year, making an increase of thirty-one by birth and five by the return of absent Indians.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good. There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the reserve consist of agriculture, making bead-work, lacrosses and snowshoes. Many of the Indians engage in farming; others take rafts down the Lachine Rapids, where several are employed as pilots. Some work for the Iron Bridge Company at Lachine, and others for the Hydraulic Company of Lachine. The general industry of the Indians is the making of bead-work, lacrosses and snowshoes.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—Most of the buildings of the Indians are very comfortable; and the farmers provide themselves with agricultural implements.

Education.—There are on the reserve four hundred and fifty-one children of school age. Of this number, about two hundred attend school very irregularly, and their

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progress leaves much to be desired. There are two Roman Catholic schools: one for the boys, under a master, and one for the girls, under a mistress and an assistant; and one Methodist school for boys and girls, under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, and there are two missionaries to conduct the services. The Methodists worship in the school-house, and they have no resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful; but there has been very little visible improvement in their habits.

Temperance.—Temperance has certainly not made progress during the year.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band generally are satisfactory, and the Indians are quiet.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
St. REGIS, August 8, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including the islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream, opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario; forming a total area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and eighteen men, three hundred and seven women, three hundred and seventy-seven boys and three hundred and thirty-five girls, or a total of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven. There were forty-nine births and thirty-four deaths, making an increase of fifteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been any contagious disease, except some cases of consumption. Sanitary regulations are well observed. The Indians are quite tidy in keeping their houses and premises in good order.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, day labour with farmers and on railways; also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and basket-making, to a large extent.

Buildings.—In addition to their dwelling-houses, these Indians have horse and cattle stables, barns and storehouses.

Stock.—They have a good number of stock, both horses and cattle. They have also pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with farming implements and tools, including ploughs, harrows, seed-drills, cultivators, land-rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, fanning-mills, threshing-machines, tool chests, wagons, carts, buggies and sleighs.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall Island, and the other in St. Regis village.

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Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic, and one Methodist. There are twelve hundred and nine Roman Catholics and one hundred and twenty-eight Methodists. The Indians take much interest in their church matters, and their missionaries are very attentive to their wants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians on the reserve are taking quite an interest in farming. The progressing ones are Mitchel Benedict, Louis Benedict, Thomas White, Mitchel Bova, Peter Colwell, Mitchell Jacob, Mitchel Leaf and others, on Cornwall Island; on St. Regis Island: John Skettis, John David, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sawatis, Angus Papineau and others.

At St. Regis village, Peter Day has built an oven, and is running a bakery; makes good bread, which will be very convenient and a benefit for the Indians. It is hoped that he may be successful.

Temperance.—There are Indians who make use of strong drink. They and their friends across the border, when they meet, make the night hideous.

Morality.—The morality of the members of this band is very good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS BAND,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the Lake of Two Mountains Band for the year ended June 30, last; also statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—The land occupied by the Indians of Oka is very scattered: it is impossible to give the exact area; however, most of it is under cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is about four hundred and thirty, consisting of one hundred and six men, ninety-six women and two hundred and twenty-eight children; out of this number, eighty are of an age to attend school. There has not been any great increase in the band.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians consist of agriculture, making bead-work, and employment in the shanties; and the Indians engage in all these occupations. There is no industry carried on in any remarkable degree.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—Most of their buildings are very mediocre, and they have very few agricultural implements.

Education.—The children attend school very regularly.

Religion.—Most of the Indians are Methodists; the rest are Roman Catholics. They are all much attached to their religion.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general appeared to me to be fairly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICHAMAS OF MARIA,

MARIA, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statement of statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the west side of the Great Cascapedia, and is washed on the south by the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs. It contains an area of four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The number of the Indians this year is only eighty-six. This is a decrease of six from last year.

Sanitary Condition.—There has been much ill health among the Indians this year, consisting of grippe, consumption, &c.; and several deaths. More than half the children die at a very early age, and consumption carries off most of the old people.

Education.—The old Indians have little, if any, education. The younger generation of to-day can read, write and count a little. They owe their education to the good school that they attend. Decided progress is observed every year.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They were converted to the true faith by the first missionaries to the country, and they have remained firmly attached to their religion. Apostasy among the Micmacs is a thing unheard of.

They have a nice little church, where they meet every Sunday to pray, and to sing hymns in their mother tongue, when they cannot attend the holy sacrifice of the mass at Maria.

Temperance.—The habits of the Indians are good, as a rule, and there is little vice among them. Nevertheless, they all have a decided taste for strong drink: they would be drunkards, if they were not so poor, and if they could obtain liquor easily.

Occupation.—The Indians do a little farming, hunting and fishing. They also work in the shanties, in the 'drive' of the logs, as guides to sportsmen on the rivers, and they work for the farmers. In winter they make moccasins, snowshoes, baskets, snow-shovels and a lot of small articles, which they sell to white people.

If they were not so often ill, and if they were more provident, they might live without trouble.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, August 26, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern bank of the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure, province of Quebec. It contains an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which six hundred and ninety-four is under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is five hundred and forty-one. During the year there were thirty-two births and twelve deaths.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There is no infectious disease amongst them at present. Last winter there were some cases of grippe.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. They have a church. The Reverend Capuchin Fathers reside amongst them, and give them a great deal of care.

Education.—The school is under the charge of Miss Mary Isaac, an Indian of this reserve, who holds a first-class certificate. She teaches English, French and Micmac. The progress is satisfactory. Unfortunately there is a lack of assiduity.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians do a little farming, work in the shanties, at rafting, and in loading vessels, in all of which work they are very skilful. As a rule, they earn good wages. It is unfortunate that they are so improvident.

Agriculture.—Some of them are beginning to pay more attention to farming. The reverend fathers and I never fail to encourage them to cultivate their lands, which are very fertile, and thus to save their money.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians are addicted to strong drink, notwithstanding the fact that we do not fail to punish them whenever we find them in a state of intoxication.

Morality.—An improvement in morality would be desirable. The proximity of the little town of Campbellton has much to answer for in this matter, as well as in respect to intemperance.

Characteristics.—The Indians are usually of good character ; at least, when they are sober, they are very industrious.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,

ESCOUMAINS, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south-west side of Escoumains River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres, of which fifty are cleared, including natural pasturage.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-five, consisting of eight men, eight women and nineteen children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good all this year ; there was no disease or epidemic of any kind in the band. Houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is fur-hunting. The farming consists in planting some potatoes and sowing a little oats. The Indians also kill a few seals.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses four houses, built of wood. Of stock, these Indians have two horses and two cows.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language. Nearly all of them can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve ; they attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—They are all law-abiding, but though seemingly industrious, their condition remains the same.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate ; none are addicted to the use of intoxicants ; and all are very moral in other ways.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-one, comprising one hundred and twenty-five men, one hundred and thirty-four women, one hundred and ninety-two children. There were twenty-five births and thirteen deaths in the band during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, in general, for the year has been fairly good. There was no epidemic in the band. The houses and premises are kept clean.

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Occupation.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this band is fur-hunting. They do not farm ; only two or three plant a few bushels of potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses thirty-four houses, built of wood, some of them fairly comfortable. Of stock, these Indians have two horses, five milch cows, and three heifers.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language. Many of them can speak French, but none English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church on the reserve. Three Catholic missionaries live permanently on the reserve.

Progress.—I do not think the Indians of this band made any progress during the past year. Some are indolent.

Temperance and Morality.—Many are addicted to strong drink, and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely. The morality, so far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 6, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in north-eastern New Brunswick, and embraces the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche County; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche Reserves in Gloucester County; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche Reserves, in Kent County, and Shediac and Fort Folly Reserves, in Westmoreland County. These reserves contain about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac, Buctouche, and portions of the other reserves, are very fertile. There are valuable fishing privileges in connection with Bathurst and Big Hole Reserves.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Micmac tribe, and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

Population.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and fifty-six, an increase of nineteen since my last report. Of these, two hundred and seventy-seven are adult males, and two hundred and sixty-five are adult females. There are two hundred and eight males and two hundred and six females under the age of twenty-one years. The greater number of the Indians live on the reserves. A number, engaged chiefly in the manufacture and sale of Indian wares, have settled at various points along the

Intercolonial Railway, where they have better opportunities of shipping and disposing of their wares. The Indians of Pockmouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church Band. There are but two families left on the Bathurst Reserve, the others having settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town. Most of the Eel River Band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other stations on the Intercolonial Railway, where they can more easily obtain employment. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves several years ago left these places and settled on the Red Bank and Eel Ground Reserves. Only four Indian families remain at Fort Folly. Shediac Reserve is also unoccupied.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter and spring there was much sickness, and many deaths occurred. The death-rate was unusually heavy among the Burnt Church Indians, due principally to pneumonia and consumption. There have been no epidemics during the year. Precautions were taken in the early spring to remove or destroy all filth and garbage that had accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter. Many of the Indians lime-washed their dwellings thoroughly, inside and outside.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering, and the manufacture of Indian wares. All the Indians engage in the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other articles. Many of the Eel River, Eel Ground and Red Bank Indians work in the lumber woods in the winter, and in rafting and stream-driving in the spring. The Indians of Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island engage extensively in fishing. All do more or less farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians occupy small frame houses. Those settled off the reserves live in shanties. They keep very little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—The Indians are beginning to take more interest in the education of their children. There are three schools, attended by about one hundred pupils. These schools are located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church. A number of the Indian children of the other reserves attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are very regular in their attendance at divine service, and otherwise exhibit a strong interest in their religion. They have churches at Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island and Fort Folly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, are peaceable and law-abiding, careless, indolent and improvident. It is useless to urge them to try to improve their condition. In winter and spring there is often much destitution among them, owing to their improvident manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement of late years in the matter of temperance. Considering the condition and manner of living of these Indians, they are remarkably free from immorality.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in Madawaska County, half a mile below the mouth of the Madawaska River. It contains between four and five hundred acres of land, two-thirds of which are under wood; the remainder, being high and intervalle lands, is cleared and of excellent quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises only seven families, consisting of eighteen males and seventeen females, a decrease of five for the year.

Occupation.—The pursuits engaged in by the members of this band are hunting, milling, the sale of Indian wares, acting as guides, and farming. With the exception of two families, these Indians are paying more attention to farming than in former years. The hay and other crops, consisting chiefly of oats, buckwheat and potatoes, were a fair average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been remarkably good, there being but one death during the year, and that a very aged person. As directed by the department, all winter refuse was removed from their premises in May last.

Temperance and Morals.—The conduct of the Indians in respect to temperance and morality gives entire satisfaction.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston village.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the county of Victoria, at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers. It has an area of about sixteen thousand acres. It runs for a distance of eight miles parallel with the River St. John, and from four to five miles in depth. With the exception of about two hundred acres of farming lands, the reserve consists of wilderness lands. This reserve is noted for the quantity of fine lumber that has been removed therefrom for many years past.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and four, and consists of ninety-six males and one hundred and eight females, an increase of two compared with last year's report.

Occupation.—This is a large lumbering district, and the Tobique River is one of the finest localities in New Brunswick for salmon fishing. The employment of Indians as guides is, at all seasons of the year, in good demand. Those not engaged in this business devote their labours to lumbering in the woods, running rafts to Fredericton, stream-driving, selling Indian wares, and doing a certain amount of farming, from which good wages are derived.

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Farming.—Agriculture, practically speaking, is not agreeable to their character. The land for farming is of excellent quality. Their operations in this line were the planting of potatoes and the sowing of oats and buckwheat, all of which, when harvested, were an average crop.

Temperance and Morals.—Most of the members of this band are free from the use of intoxicants. A few of them will at times indulge in their use. Owing to the cunning and reserved nature of Indians, it is impossible to ascertain from whom they procure liquor. The persons engaged in this business seldom sell direct to them; as a rule, it is procured in an indirect way from persons not engaged in this traffic. The great majority of the Indians are strictly moral and of good habits.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The dwellings of the Indians, for the most part, are of modern style, neatly painted and finished both inside and outside. The two aqueducts recently erected by authority of the department, furnish the whole band with a plentiful supply of pure spring water for all purposes. This improvement must in future prove beneficial to the health of the Indians. During the year no epidemic affected the band. Quite a number of deaths, however, occurred, which, in most cases, must be attributed to the disease that is very prevalent amongst the Indians, namely, consumption.

Education.—The school, during the year, was under the supervision of Miss Edith O'Brien, a competent teacher. During the term there were enrolled on the register from eighteen to twenty pupils. The studies taught embraced primer, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, &c. The attendance, in most cases, was very regular; in others, the same cannot be said. This neglect is largely due to the parents, who fail to manifest that lively interest in educational affairs they should.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics. The church where they worship is situated on the reserve. It is their own property. It has a seating capacity for the whole band. It is neatly finished throughout, and is frequently visited by strangers, who admire its finish and general appearance. The spiritual affairs of the Indians are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, who manifests a warm interest in their spiritual and temporal affairs.

General Remarks.—In concluding my remarks, I am pleased to report that the members of this band are a peaceful and law-abiding people, and in their associations command the respect of their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 21, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band reside on their reserve, three miles below the town of Woodstock, and at Upper Woodstock.

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Population.—The population is sixty-nine, a decrease of eight; that number having removed from the locality. The band consists of twenty-nine males and forty females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their dwellings are of an inferior kind. The surroundings are clean. The health of the Indians has been remarkably good, there having been but one death, that of a child, during the past year.

Occupation.—Their occupation is chiefly confined to the manufacture of Indian wares, only a few engaging in manual labour. Their wares are disposed of in Woodstock and vicinity at fair prices.

Farming.—Although they have sufficient farming lands, they give but little attention to this industry; they raise only a few potatoes and vegetables to supply their immediate wants.

Education.—There is a school within a half mile of the reserve, that is conducted under the regulations of this province. Frequently I have advised the Indians to take advantage of this opportunity and send their children to school; but they refuse to do so.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. William Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock. The members of this band are peaceable, law-abiding and of good habits.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve fronts on the River St. John, eleven miles distant from Fredericton. It contains an area of four hundred and sixty acres, including wood and farming lands.

Population.—The total number in the band is ninety-eight, consisting of fifty males and forty-eight females.

Occupation.—The industries engaged in by these Indians are: farming, selling Indian wares, rafting lumber, stream-driving, &c. For their services as labourers they usually earn from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Their wares are sold amongst farmers in the vicinity of the reserve; the remainder are disposed of to the merchants of Fredericton, only, however, at fair prices, owing to the market being at most times overstocked.

Hunting and Fishing.—This business is not engaged in to any extent by members of this band.

Farming.—The farming land of this reserve is upland, and well adapted for the raising of all kinds of crops. For years it has been farmed without sufficient manure; consequently, in places the soil is run out. In other parts of the reserve, owing to the quality of the soil, the land is more productive. On these spots the Indians do their farming. A few of the band, who keep more or less stock, raise very fair crops of all kinds. The seeds supplied, and which were considered most useful to them, were potatoes, oats and buckwheat; and, considering the time devoted to the care and harvesting of them, the crops, especially the potatoes, were a good yield, and proved useful for their families' support.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band for most of the year was very good. Last winter, however, the majority of the Indians were visited by a severe epidemic of grippe, which caused, for the time being, much suffering and destitution. Happily, all survived their sickness without fatal results. Sanitary measures, as directed by the department, were attended to in the month of May last. The locality is favourably situated in the interest of health, having in connection therewith good drainage and a good supply of pure water for domestic purposes. During the year the Indians have made many improvements to their dwellings by rebuilding, shingling and replastering.

Temperance and Morals.—The members of this band, with very rare exceptions, are strictly temperate and of good morals.

Education.—The school on this reserve is taught by Miss Francis McGinn. The school is well equipped with the necessary material for the instruction and comfort of the pupils. All children of a suitable age attend school. No children attending are permitted to absent themselves without extra good cause. The number of pupils enrolled on the register for the year was twenty-three. These showed an average of over twenty-one for the three first quarters of the term, and a total average of nineteen for the year. The falling-off in the last quarter of the term is due to the migratory removal of the Indians from the reserve in June last. All the children, I am pleased to report, are making rapid progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The church where they worship is on the reserve. The priest's house is also close to the church. To his untiring zeal must be largely attributed the well-being of the band.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains but two and a quarter acres of land, and is situated in the parish of St. Mary's, directly opposite to the city of Fredericton.

Population.—The population is one hundred and five, consisting of sixty males and forty-five females, a decrease of two for the year.

Occupation.—The members of this band derive their living from the manufacture of Indian wares, acting as guides, manual labour about the city, in saw-mills, loading deals, and other river work, for which they receive fair wages. A few follow the hunt and fishing at regular seasons of the year.

Farming.—This industry, owing to the limited area of the reserve, is confined to a few of the band who have garden patches in connection with their dwellings. The produce raised is principally vegetables; also a few oats, the latter being raised on lands of white neighbours.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is neat and clean, all winter refuse having been removed therefrom last spring. The health of the Indians is good, and no disease of an infectious or contagious nature made its appearance among the Indians during the year.

Temperance and Morals.—Owing to the situation of this reserve, its close proximity to the terminus of the Fredericton and St. Mary's passenger bridge, the liquor traffic in the vicinity of the reserve and the element that daily congregates in this locality, a number of the band at times are tempted to indulge in the use of intoxicants that often lead to irregularities on the reserve; and while every means to remedy this evil is resorted to in order to abate this habit, for the reasons stated it is difficult to induce the Indians to mend their ways. To the credit of another section of the band, I am pleased to report that they avoid intemperance and are of good moral habits.

Education.—The school is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, and has been regularly taught during the year. The members of this band are more or less indifferent to educational affairs; therefore, the attendance at certain times is not as regular as it should be. Those children, however, that give more attention to their schooling are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band profess the Roman Catholic faith.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eleven miles below the city of Fredericton, and fronts on the River St. John. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, thirty of which are used as farming lands, the remainder being mostly woodland.

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Population.—The total number in this band is ninety : or fifty males and forty females, an increase of fourteen during the year.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, which are disposed of to traders at Oromocto and well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, at fair prices.

Farming.—The land of this reserve is well adapted for raising crops, especially potatoes and grain. The principal seeds supplied were potatoes, all of which were neatly planted, and properly looked after during the hoeing season; and I am pleased to report that each family raised from three-quarters of an acre from sixty to seventy-five bushels of potatoes. A part of these were sold last fall, and the money raised therefrom was devoted to the purchase of provisions, each Indian keeping sufficient to supply the wants of his family.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is pleasantly and healthfully situated. The dwellings are quite a distance apart. Winter accumulations are removed in season. The health of the Indians has been fairly good. A good deal of sickness was prevalent among the children, and proved fatal in several cases. The rest of the band were free from infectious diseases.

Temperance.—The use of intoxicants in this band is unknown. The Indians avoid all sorts of bickerings or quarrels, and live on good terms with their white neighbours. With but one or two exceptions, the rest are of good moral habits.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They worship in a church convenient to the reserve. They are regular attendants, and, as a rule, practice what they profess.

General Remarks.—As stated in my report of last year, the rest of the Indians of my agency are settled in small groups or bands, along the River St. John, &c., at such places as Upper and Lower Gagetown, Hampstead, Queen's County, Norton, Apohaqui, King's County; also a few in St. John and Charlotte counties. The object of the Indians in living in such scattered directions is to command the trade of the locality to sell their wares.

In concluding my remarks, I have to report that many improvements for the better are noticeable amongst the Indians of this supervision.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, September 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—These Indians reside at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are not occupied.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is sixty-nine men, twenty-seven boys, and forty-two women and girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year. Consumption was the cause of death.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was some sickness during the winter at Lequille and Paradise. These Indians are enjoying very good health at present. There are no diseases or epidemics. Precautions have been taken.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are industrious and can do all kinds of work. In winter they work in the lumber woods, and when spring opens some of them go stream-driving, while others work at Buckar brick-yard. They do not care to work the soil.

Education.—There are ten or twelve children at the Lequille school. They attend fairly well and make fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Those residing at Lequille attend church at Annapolis town whenever there is service; those at Paradise attend service at Bridgetown; while the Indians at Middleton attend service at Wilnot.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and make a good living, and are a law-abiding people. They take pride in keeping their places clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are very temperate, and are not immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, October 23, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and seventy-eight, being an increase of twenty-four. The number of births was seven and deaths seven. The increase was owing to the return to the different reserves in the agency of some Indians who left during past years.

Health.—While there were no contagious diseases prevalent amongst them, the health of the Indians for the past year has been but fair. Of the deaths recorded above, two were from consumption, one from old age, and the remainder from natural causes.

Occupation.—While the Indians cannot wholly be induced to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for a means of livelihood, still there has been a marked improvement in this direction during the past year. Their crops, so far, look promising, and if a good yield is obtained, it will go far in encouraging them to pay attention to farming.

Their chief occupations are coopering and basket-making. A few do some fishing, while others hire out, and are occupied in various pursuits in this and the neighbouring counties.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected by the Indians during the past year, but considerable repairs have been made upon existing ones, and this, to a

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large extent, through their own efforts. They seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this matter.

Education.—There is no Indian school in the agency. While the Indians appreciate the advantages of an education, they appear to have an aversion to attending the white school.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are very sincere in their profession. They are ministered to by Rev. R. McKenzie, parish priest of Heatherton. They have a nice church on the Summerside Reserve.

Characteristics.—The Indians are, on the whole, an industrious people. One peculiarity quite noticeable, is that they live in the present: the future does not seem to have any terrors for them.

They are moral and strictly law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, September 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—These Indians chiefly reside on the reserve at Eskasoni; but, as this reserve is far from market, some have moved to the vicinity of the towns and coal mines of the county.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the Indians of this agency is two hundred and twenty-three. This is forty-two less than last year, and was wholly caused by migration, the number of births and deaths being equal, viz., twelve.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, fishing, coopering and basket-making, and also supplying coal mines with pick-handles, &c., constitute the principal resources of these Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not a more honest, moral, law-abiding class of people on this island than these Indians when they stay at home on their own reserves; but when they go away to the mines and towns quite a few yield to the temptation of insobriety and other vices.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, August 22, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-nine, on the reserve and throughout the county.

Health.—The health of the Indians was good, except in the spring months, when colds and la grippe were prevalent.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are hunting, coopering, making rustic work, and basket-making. They also work at times as labourers with the farmers and in the lumber woods.

Education.—A new school-house has been erected during the past year. The school has been well attended. The parents appear to appreciate the advantages of education for their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, appear to be willing to try to better their condition by improving their houses and land.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 26, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains about one thousand acres of good land, a great portion of which is covered by forest.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve and scattered over the county, there were, on June 30, 1899, one hundred and eight Indians, an increase of five, as compared with last year. During the year there were twelve births and ten deaths.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past winter there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time the health of the Indians is good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupation.—These Indians are taking more interest in agriculture than ever before, and, as a result, their crops are looking remarkably well. Many of them, however, still prefer making baskets, tubs and mast-hoops, to tilling the soil. Some work in the lumber woods in the winter and in the saw-mills in the summer. Some are hunters or guides for hunting parties. The women and children pick berries in the summer and autumn.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school somewhere, and as a result, nearly all of the young Indians can read and write.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 13, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Indians of this agency reside principally at Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Cole Harbour, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Education.—They move about considerably, and this year the school at Cole Harbour had to be closed because of the removal of one or two families from the reserve.

Occupation.—Most of the Indians make their own living. Hunting, lumbering, fishing and basket-making constitute their chief sources of income. Some of the poorer Indians stand in need of assistance, which is always granted by the department.

Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this agency are, on the whole, very good.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMPS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Indian Brook Reserve is situated about midway between Halifax, Truro and Windsor, three of the most important towns in Nova Scotia.

Population.—The population of this band now numbers seventy-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These may be said to be fairly good at present, although last winter consumption and la grippe seemed to be constantly among them.

Occupation.—Among the occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing in the streams, cooper-work, goods for the sporting market, &c.

Education.—Education is steadily, although slowly, making its effect felt and seen among the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, quiet and gentlemanly, with few exceptions, and are steadily improving in civilization.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMPS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are two reserved areas in this agency, one at Whycocomagh, and the other at Malagawatch, both in the county of Inverness. The total quantity of land reserved is two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres. The soil at Whycocomagh is of rather more than average fertility; that at Malagawatch is somewhat inferior, and marshy in places, but the latter site is well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries, as might be inferred from the very name Malagawatch, which in the Micmac tongue means 'fish in abundance.'

Resources.—Farming is the principal occupation; but fishing, coopering and basket-making are also prosecuted with considerable success. Indian skill in wood-work is proverbial; and hence it is that merchants and traders receive almost all the woodenware they use from the Micmacs of the reserve, who are fairly well paid for their labour in this line. Though no one Indian can truthfully be called rich, yet many are somewhat comfortably settled in life, and very few indeed were, during the

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year, reduced to extreme destitution ; and last year, be it noted, was unfavourable rather than otherwise.

Buildings.—Within the limits of the reserves, frame houses are almost exclusively in use ; but when the Micmac goes abroad for a short time, to make and sell his wares to better advantage, he builds a wigwam as a temporary shelter for himself and his family, which invariably accompanies him. A small barn, but sufficient for the purpose, is always erected at a convenient distance from the frame dwellings, and is sometimes owned in joint partnership by two or three Indians.

Stock.—A few horses, a fairly large number of cows, and a very limited supply of nets, are always on hand at the reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls is, at Whycocomagh, one hundred and seventeen, and at Malagawatch, twenty-one, the total being one hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were four births, six deaths, and five immigrations, thus showing a slight increase of three.

Health.—As compared with the other inhabitants, the health of the Micmacs was normal during the year, and does not, therefore, furnish occasion for special remark. Sickness, more or less severe, was indeed to be found, but not in greater frequency than can always be noted even in the most healthy communities.

Religion and Morality.—The Indians are all devout Roman Catholics. Grave crime is unknown among them ; civil processes and lawsuits are never resorted to—there is no need whatever ; they are an honest, law-abiding and peaceful race.

Education.—The late Mr. John McEachen had continuously taught school at Whycocomagh Reserve for many years. The great bulk of the children attended, and were taught the common branches very efficiently ; but as the knowledge thus acquired was not supplemented in later years by any sort of educational exercise, many of the Indians are practically illiterate still, notwithstanding their youthful advantages and proficiency. On Mr. McEachen's lamented demise, his work was continued by others without interruption to the present day, when Mr. Patrick A. Murphy, who holds a provincial grade C license, is the teacher.

I have, &c.,

D. MACISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, September 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Occupation.—These Indians remain in about the same condition as that occupied by them hitherto. They do not take kindly to tilling the soil, but subsist more by hunting, trapping, acting as guides, basket-making, coopering, &c.

Characteristics.—As a rule, they are a quiet, law-abiding race of people.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH, .
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
 EUREKA, October 5, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this county for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—I may briefly state, in the beginning, that there are two reserves in Pictou County—one at Fisher's Grant, with an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres; the other consisting of two islands in Merigonish Harbour, Indian Island and Moolie's Island, or Island A and Island B, so-called, having a combined area of about sixty-five acres. No more than one-third of the land on these islands is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile. The Indians seem to regard Indian Island as a resort where they meet several times a year for various purposes. There they have their church and burial ground.

Occupation.—The Indians reside principally on the Fisher's Grant Reserve, and are awakening to the benefits of growing crops, especially a potato crop, for which the land there seems to be particularly adapted. On this reserve they are near public works, such as loading and unloading vessels, at which they earn good wages. They are still very conservative of their language and customs, notwithstanding their daily associations with their more civilized neighbours.

Education.—The old school-house on the Fisher's Grant Reserve had been thoroughly renovated last fall, and school opened on October 18, under the efficient management of Miss Nelly E. Connolly. Although the attendance was fairly good during the term, the teacher had to contend with several disadvantages. The children, at the commencement of the term, scarcely understood a word of English, and explanations from the teacher were, therefore, largely lost upon them. With perseverance she overcame these difficulties, and I am pleased to state that Mr. McLellan, the inspector of schools for the county, having examined the school, paid a high compliment to the efficiency of the teacher in the progress made by the children.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
 CALEDONIA CORNER, August 24, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—This agency consists of three reserves—one at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wild Cat, Queen's

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County. There are also small bands of Indians at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Mill Village and Greenfield. Each of the above reserves comprises one thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in population of fourteen. Two births and two deaths have occurred since my last report. The present population is one hundred and sixty-nine.

Health.—The Indians have enjoyed general good health, except at Milton, where quite a number suffered severely on account of an epidemic of grippe. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed.

Occupation.—The Indians on the reserves live principally by farming; the others hunt, fish, and make baskets.

Education.—I am able to report a first-class school at New Germany. The children attend regularly, and are being carefully instructed by their teacher.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are honest, law-abiding and temperate. With the exception of several old people, they are self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
ST. PETER'S, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report of Chapel Island Indian Reserve.

Population.—The population has decreased since last year by eight. Twelve have left the reserve, having been discouraged by the failure of the crops and the fishing during the last few years. They sought the means of livelihood in the coal mines and in public works.

Health.—The general health has been fair. Only three have died during the year, and very few have been incapacitated for work through sickness for any length of time. It is, however, quite manifest that their constitutions are gradually deteriorating. They do not show that vitality, strength and endurance which they have been known to possess in by-gone years. No doubt, the different way of living has much to do with this change. In former years abundance of fresh fish and game was within their easy reach, and they lived on good nutritious food; but such is not the case at present, their food being generally bread, tea and molasses for breakfast; tea, bread and molasses for dinner, and molasses, tea and bread for supper. But what, in my opinion, tends most to debilitate their constitutions and evaporate their vitality, is their excessive use of tobacco. I was with them for over ten days this summer, and was fairly disgusted with their excesses in smoking and chewing tobacco. In my opinion, a prohibition in the way of giving tobacco to the Indians would be fully as much to their benefit as the prohibition of selling them intoxicants.

Education.—The children attending school are doing very well. Many of them read and write fairly well, but it seems almost impossible to get them to write correctly. The school for the last year has been under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd.

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Characteristics.—The poor Indians are morally good and law-abiding.

Religion.—Through the kindness of the Honourable the Superintendent General, the Chapel Island church received the much-needed repairs this summer.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a net increase of three in the band under my care, making the Micmac population of Shelburne County sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, except two families, has been fairly good. They are becoming alive to the necessity of cleanliness in and around their houses and outbuildings.

Occupation.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast hoops and baskets, and attending to their farms.

Education.—Very few children attend the public schools, they reside such a distance from the school-houses. I hope next year to be able to report a great improvement.

Temperance.—These Indians are temperate, with the exception of one or two.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

BADDECK, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indian reserve at Middle River, in this county, is ninety-six, a decrease of one during the past year.

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Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year.

Occupation.—About thirty per cent of the Indians live almost exclusively by farming ; the remainder live chiefly by coopering, basket-making, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The school attendance during the last year shows a marked improvement over former years.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very strict in the observance of their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some of the members of one family, these Indians are temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD.

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS' ROAD, August 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, namely, Lennox Island Reserve and Morell Reserve. The former is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, seventy-nine men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and sixty-seven children, making a total of three hundred and fifteen souls, an increase of one since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians during the winter; no less than fifteen adults died during that period; but now I am able to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort. Those living on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox Island and attended by twenty-four children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church, built three years ago, which is a credit to them.

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Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island ; and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
BERENS RIVER, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River, at the south, to Cross Lake, about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve reserves, as follows: Black River, Hollow Water, Bloodvein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Grand Rapids, and Pekangikum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is twenty-one hundred and ninety-eight, an increase of thirty-two over 1898. Of this number, there are at Black River Reserve fourteen men, sixteen women, sixteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve fourteen men, sixteen women, sixteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow twenty-nine girls. At Bloodvein and Loon Straits Reserves, which are included together, as there is no one living at Loon Straits, thirteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and fifteen girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are eighty-two men, ninety women, eighty-nine boys and seventy-eight girls. At Jack Head Reserve there are seventeen men, twenty-one women, twenty-four boys and seventeen girls. At Berens River there are fifty-four men, sixty-one women, one hundred and eleven boys and seventy-six girls. At Poplar River Reserve there are twenty-five men, thirty-six women, fifty-six boys and thirty-one girls. At Norway House there are one hundred and twenty-one men, one hundred and fifty-six women, one hundred and forty-one boys and one hundred and seventy-one girls. At Cross Lake Reserve there are sixty men, seventy-two women, sixty-three boys and seventy-three girls. At Little Grand Rapids Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, fifty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. At Pekangikum Reserve there are nineteen men, twenty-four women, thirty-six boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality has been slightly lessened since last year, there being a decrease of two deaths. The causes of death are, generally speaking, tuberculosis (pulmonary), pneumonia, senility, and occasionally accidents. Dr. W. R. Jamieson, who accompanied me on my trip, paying annuities, treated cases of sickness and left medicines in the hands of competent persons with full instructions as to their administration.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are chiefly fishing and hunting, no farming or stock-raising being done north of Fisher River. At Black River, Hollow Water River, Fisher River and Berens River, the fishing was highly successful. At the other reserves in this agency there was a scarcity of fish.

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The Berens River Indians in the last twelve months sold over \$12,000 worth of sturgeon. Through delay in issuing licenses to Norway House and Poplar River Indians at the opening of the fishing season, the sturgeon fishing has proved a failure with them this season.

Hunting, as a source of income, is becoming less every year, Fisher River being the only reserve where it has been up to the average.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity presents, earn considerable money by working in saw-mills and cutting wood; but those north of Berens River are limited to 'tripping' as a means of further increasing their income.

Farming.—Outside the Fisher River Reserve no farming is done with the exception of raising potatoes sufficient for their own needs.

Buildings.—The old buildings are being torn down and replaced by better ones on a great many of the reserves.

Stock.—I am unable to report much progress in this direction, with the exception of Fisher River Band. These Indians received four pedigreed bulls this summer; consequently, the value of their stock will be increased.

Education.—I visited all the schools in this agency that were open. The teachers are doing all in their power to carry out their instructions: to teach the children to read and write, and adopt as far as possible the manners and customs of the whites. The principal complaint is irregular attendance, the parents not seeming to care whether the children attend or not.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a commodious Anglican church, which is well attended.

At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house, the Anglican ritual being observed. Mr. John Sinclair acts as minister and school teacher.

At Bloodvein Reserve there is no missionary.

At Fisher River Reserve there is a large and prosperous Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. E. R. Steinhauer. There is a fine church, which is well attended, and also a very fine parsonage.

At Jack Head River Reserve there is an Anglican church, but no missionary.

At Berens River there is a Methodist church and parsonage, in charge of Rev. James MacLachlan.

At Poplar River Methodist services are conducted by Mr. Joseph Dargue. The mission is under the jurisdiction of the Rev. James MacLachlan, of Berens River.

At Norway House there is a very large Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Mr. Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. They have a commodious church and fine parsonage.

At Cross Lake there is a Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Edward Paupanekis.

At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission. Rev. James MacLachlan occasionally visits this reserve.

Character of Indians.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. They go quietly about their various occupations of fishing and hunting. Quarrels and fighting are, I am glad to say, extremely rare.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-second annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The reserves in this agency are three in number, viz., St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander Reserves. I have discussed them so often that it is not necessary to make more than a passing reference to them. The soil of these three reserves is unsurpassed in fertility, and would, if properly cultivated, yield enormous crops of cereals and roots; it is well timbered with poplar, and in low places with balm and tamarack. There is a wide expanse of prairie, especially in St. Peter's, so that the land can be broken with very little labour. There are immense quantities of hay on the first-mentioned two reserves; but at Fort Alexander they have only coarse hay growing in the swamps; it is scarce, and the Indians have much difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity to winter their stock, and they urgently ask that hay lands be set aside for them at Jack Fish Creek.

Tribe.—A tribe of Ojibbewa Indians, about the beginning of the century, under the leadership of Chief Peguis, came from the shores of Rainy Lake, and, finding the land much better for cultivation than where they left, settled at St. Peter's. Shortly afterwards, a tribe of Swampy Crees, or Muskegoes, emigrated from the shores of Hudson Bay, and was given a portion of land at St. Peter's. These two tribes mingled in marriage with each other; but such is their clannishness that any mountebank among them making a fiery appeal to their prejudices kindles the smouldering embers of ancient discord into a flame, so that elections are conducted frequently on tribal distinctions alone.

Population.—The number of Indians paid annuity on June 30 this year, was one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, of which one thousand and ninety-five were paid at St. Peter's, one hundred and eighty at Brokenhead River, and five hundred and nine at Fort Alexander. This number, however, does not include absentees, of whom there are forty-eight, making one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two in all, showing an increase of eight since the time of payments last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians everywhere were notified regarding the sanitary regulations as to having all rubbish around their dwellings and outhouses burnt, and, from my observation, they were generally observed. Their drinking water is almost invariably obtained from the rivers, so that the Indians at St. Peter's unavoidably drink water that is somewhat contaminated by sewage from Winnipeg and Selkirk; but the other reserves have wholesome water to drink. Their houses are whitewashed with lime, both outside and inside, and look clean and tidy.

The health of these communities is as favourable as that of other settlements in the neighbourhood. A few cases of scarlet fever, and measles and other epidemics appeared on the reserves, but were not attended with much fatality. The mortality among the Indians is chiefly caused by consumption, scrofula and syphilis.

I notified Dr. Steep, as directed, to vaccinate the Indians; and, during the payments at Fort Alexander, he vaccinated about fifty children. The Indians are very averse to the operation being performed on them, and the doctor had much trouble in inducing them to submit to it.

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Resources and Occupation.—The varied resources from which these Indians derive their subsistence are: cultivating the soil, which they do successfully to a limited extent, particularly in the growth of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes; stock-raising, they have large herds of horses and cattle; and employment in lumber camps, saw-mills and in loading and unloading barges at Selkirk, from which they derive a considerable income. Thousands of cords of wood are annually sold at Selkirk, and a large quantity of hay is also disposed of to dealers, which nets them a handsome amount. The fishing interest contributes very materially to their support, and thousands of dollars are derived from the industry. The game and fur caught, although diminishing in quantity, is still a resource of no little importance, as they kill numbers of moose, deer and fur-bearing animals. They gather tons of huckleberries, raspberries, Saskatoon berries, cranberries and strawberries, which are in constant demand in the market. They are employed on steamers, at boating and canoeing, so that from all these resources they succeed in making a comfortable living.

Buildings.—This agency has a large number of dwelling-houses, horse-stables, cattle-stables, pig-sties and storehouses, ample for sheltering man and beast.

Stock.—The Indians have a good number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls. The horses and cattle are in excellent condition in consequence of the superior pasturage on the reserves.

Implements and Vehicles.—On the reserves there are eleven hundred and eighty-seven agricultural implements and three hundred and six vehicles, the former consisting of ploughs, harrows, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, and tool-chests, and the latter of wagons, carts, draught sleighs, driving sleighs and buggies.

Education.—Of the eight schools in operation in this agency five are at St. Peter's, one at Brokenhead River and two at Fort Alexander. All of them are commodious and furnished with the necessary stationery and equipment for the efficient instruction of the children. The attendance, however, is most irregular, and consequently their advancement is materially retarded. The teachers cannot be expected to accomplish much under the circumstances, but a faithful teacher makes the school interesting to his pupils, and thus attracts them to the school, instead of conducting it in a listless manner with no aim in view, as is often the case.

Religion.—There are twelve hundred and sixty-nine Anglicans, four hundred and forty-two Roman Catholics, twenty-eight Baptists and forty-five pagans. The Indians are very devout in their beliefs, and attend regularly the various services of their churches.

Temperance.—There is a great change in the character of the Indians in respect of temperance: formerly, large numbers were constantly hovering round grog-shops, and drunkenness was prevalent then; but now it is the exception to find an Indian intoxicated. In Winnipeg the police look vigilantly after them, and it is seldom that a drunken Indian is seen there; but at Selkirk, although drunkenness is not so prevalent as formerly, yet occasionally young Indians obtain alcoholic stimulants from unscrupulous dealers and make night hideous by their drunken carousals.

Morality.—There is a great improvement in morality among the Indians since I first came among them. It was a frequent occurrence that many Indians had a plurality of wives; but now the chiefs and councillors discountenance it by taking action at treaty time, and no Indian who is guilty is tolerated on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 14, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and list of Government property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The Coutcheeching Agency is situated in the Rainy River District, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves, viz.: Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River, and Lac La Croix. The total area of the above reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres. There is also the 'Wild Land Reserve,' adjoining Hungry Hall, which contains twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population in this agency is eight hundred and seventy souls, made up as follows: one hundred and seventy-nine men, two hundred and thirty-eight women, two hundred and twenty-seven boys, and two hundred and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good. There were no epidemics. The diseases most prevalent are consumption and scrofula.

The medical attendant, Dr. Moore, has looked carefully after them, and had those vaccinated that required it. The villages, as a rule, are kept clean, and all refuse burnt up. The health of the Indians on the lakes is better than that of those on the river, the former leading a wandering life.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves on Rainy River contain a good proportion of farming land. There is also some pine and large quantities of timber, suitable for fire-wood and cord-wood for steamers.

There is also good fishing and hunting during the proper season. The reserves on Rainy Lake are mostly rocky, but good mining locations may yet be found on them; the chief at Seine River Reserve discovered a mining prospect off the reserve, for which he received \$500, and will receive \$500 in December, which will help the band during the coming winter. There is also good pine on Nickickonsemenecanning Reserve, and some on Seine River Reserve. The fishing and hunting is also good in the season.

These Indians have been occupied in attending to their gardens and fields, putting up hay where possible, hunting and fishing, working in lumber camps, river-driving, at which they are very good; acting as pilots to steamers, and canoemen to tourists and prospectors, making and selling bark canoes; the women sell berries and bead-work; from all of which they manage to do fairly well, with the exception of the old and sick.

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Buildings.—The agency house has been repaired inside, and is very comfortable, and presents a nice appearance.

Houses at Long Sault and Manitou Rapids are well furnished, with money earned by the Indians in making dry timber ties. At Little Fork Reserve five new houses have been built.

At Coutcheeching Reserve, the Indians have made good improvements in finishing their houses and putting on shingle roofs, partitions and floors. At Seine River they have adopted shingle roofs and floors. At Lac La Croix Reserve, eight new houses have been built, two of hewn logs, and they will have shingle roofs; the others are well built, but have bark roofs for the present. The lumber used for flooring, doors and windows, was all whip-sawn. This is the first large improvement on this reserve for some years. The stables on the reserves are small, but comfortable.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and fifty-three boys and girls, about one-third of whom are of school age. There are three day schools in operation, one at Long Sault, which is taught by Miss Miller, and the attendance has improved since she has had charge; one at Manitou Rapids, and one at Little Forks. The attendance at the latter places has not been very good, although the teachers, Mr. Wood and Mr. Bagshaw, deserve a better reward for the efforts they have made. The principal difficulty appears to be the want of control of the children by the parents.

The school-houses are very comfortable and well furnished.

The school-house at Coutcheeching Reserve has been closed for some time. It has now been repaired, and a lady teacher is expected very soon to re-open the school, when she should have a good attendance.

Religion.—On two reserves, Long Sault, where Rev. Mr. Johnston is missionary for the English Church, and Coutcheeching Reserve, where Rev. Father St. Almat is missionary for the Roman Catholic Church, services are regularly held, and generally with good attendance.

The school teachers at Manitou and Little Fork Reserves also do their best to give religious instruction.

In this agency there are one hundred and ten Roman Catholics, sixty Anglicans, and eight Methodists, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency have a good reputation for honesty, and will compare favourably with their white neighbours.

I am glad to say that their progress in their way of living and in the improvements they have made in the dwellings, such as shingle roofs, flooring and partitions, also a good class of furniture, is very marked on some of the reserves.

An-je-ke-jick, of Long Sault Reserve, had his hand amputated since last summer, but has recovered, and is acting as pilot on a steamer, at good wages. Namapok, of Manitou, has a good field of grain and corn.

Windegous, life councillor at Nickickonsemeneccanning Reserve, was elected in place of the late chief, on account of being the best worker on the reserve. Peter Jourdain was also re-elected at Lac La Croix Reserve, for the same reason.

There are many more that have made good progress on the different reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians are temperate and not immoral. The most isolated reserves have the best record, but they have not the same temptation as those adjoining the white villages. There have been several arrests of Indians for being intoxicated, and they were punished. They said in court that they procured the liquor from the American side, but their evidence, in some cases, is not to be relied on, as there is no doubt that half-breeds act as middlemen, with Canadian dealers as well.

I am pleased to say that there has been a reduction in the sale of liquor; both Indians and dealers see that measures are being taken to put a stop to it.

I have also asked the American consul at Rat Portage to assist, which he promised to do. Help from the American authorities is very necessary, on account of the boundary line being so close.

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General Remarks.—During the year Inspector Levêque made his usual careful inspection of this agency and the different reserves, and also gave good advice to the Indians for their future welfare. In conclusion, I may say that the general progress has been as good as could be expected.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MANITOWAPAH AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 23, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

SANDY BAY BAND—TREATY No. 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

Tribe.—The pure-blood Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe; the remainder are English, Scotch and French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-four men, fifty-four women, and one hundred and sixty children; total, two hundred and fifty-eight. There have been sixteen births and ten deaths, one joined the band and five were absent, giving an increase of two since the previous year. The deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year a very severe outbreak of measles took place, attacking both adults and children. No deaths resulted from this epidemic. Otherwise, the health of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians have many occupations open to them, among the principal being hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, digging senega-root, working for the farmers during harvest time, and manufacturing flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, carts, &c. The dairying industry is still doing well, and the housewifery is satisfactory.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been a few more buildings erected this year, larger size, better ventilated and substantial. Of the one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle—an increase of thirty-six since last year—fifty-three belong to the Government, and one hundred and twelve are the personal property of the Indians. These Indians have also ninety-one horses, twenty-five pigs and forty head of poultry.

They have a very good equipment of all necessary tools, wagons, buckboards and implements.

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Education.—There are, in all, about one hundred and fifteen children of school age, with a good average during the winter months, but not in the other seasons, owing to the Indians being compelled to leave this reserve, seeking employment elsewhere, and thus reducing the average attendance by taking their children away with them. There is a school under the management of a competent enough teacher, but, owing to so many absentees quarterly, the progress is poor. It is of the Roman Catholic denomination.

The school-house is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided with the requisite number of desks, tables, chairs, blackboard, cupboard, and a sufficient quantity of school material, books and biscuits.

Religion.—There are nineteen Anglicans, two hundred and thirty-five Roman Catholics and four pagans in this band.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND—TREATY NO. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, twenty-two women and seventy children, making a total of one hundred and twelve. During the year there were four births and nine deaths; one joined the band, and one left it. The death was caused by old age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are in good health, and sanitary measures have been put into effect, lime-washing and mud-washing the houses and burning refuse are the order of the day, the reserve being inspected every Saturday by the teacher in charge.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are fishing, hunting, trapping, and cattle-raising. The Indians hunt, trap and fish; and manufacture a few sleighs.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians have erected three more houses, five shanties and two stables. Of the cattle, one hundred and forty-six are Government property, and thirty-one are the personal property of the Indians. Four horses belong to the Government, and forty-seven to the Indians. They are well equipped with all the necessary tools, rigs and implements.

Education.—There are thirty-four children of school age. The average attendance is five, owing mostly to sickness of the pupils and parents taking their children away from the reserve with themselves for the purpose of fishing, trapping, hunting, and visiting friends. The school has been kept with a very poor attendance, so much so that the teacher has decided to resign, if the Indians do not send their children regularly to school in future; in consequence, the pupils are only advanced to Standard II, and a few in Standard III. The school is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school-house, which is new, is comfortable for the pupils, and is well supplied with material, books and biscuit. The progress is very slow in many cases. The discipline and behaviour are good.

Religion.—There are four Anglicans, eighty-eight Roman Catholics and twenty pagans. Some of these Indians take great interest in religious matters.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

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Tribe.—The pure Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe, while the remainder are Scotch and French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirteen men, twenty-one women and thirty children, making a total of sixty-four. There were two births and one death during the year, and five absentees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and the houses are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising. They also act as boatmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are a few more buildings added from last year, of better material and larger size. Of the cattle, fifty-nine are Government property, and seven are personal property; of the horses, four belong to the Government, and twenty-four to the Indians.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, with a good average. The school is under a competent teacher, and the pupils are attending regularly and progressing fairly, as far as Standard III.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fairford River. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians of the Ojibbewa tribe and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, fifty-six women and eighty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and seventy-eight. There have been three births and six deaths; one joined and two left the band this year.

Stock.—Under Government control there are two horses, ninety-nine head of cattle and six sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of one hundred and ninety head of cattle, fifty-nine horses, eight pigs and sixty-six poultry.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the majority of these Indians is good. Consumption is the prevalent disease. Owing to sanitary laws being in force, the whole reserve is in good order and condition.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters, fishermen, boat and canoe builders, carpenters and blacksmiths. They work at harvesting, and as millmen, shantymen and as guides to tourists. They also raise cattle.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—There were some more comfortable houses put up this year. The Indians have now two villages, one at the Upper and the other at the Lower River Fairford.

They are well supplied with all tools and implements, wagons and harrows.

Education.—There are thirty-nine children of school age on this reserve, and there are two schools, one at Upper and the other at Lower Fairford. The average attendance is very good. The teachers are competent. The progress is satisfactory, but slow in arithmetic. The Upper school has gone as far as Standard V. and Lower up to Standard IV. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England. A new school-house was completed this year by the Indians, helped by the department in supplying lumber, shingles, windows and doors. This school-house would be a credit to any white settlement, and therefore it is very encouraging indeed to witness such marked progress.

Religion.—Of the inhabitants, one hundred and forty are Anglicans, thirty-three Baptists and one pagan.

The Anglicans have a large church and a cemetery attached; and a fine parsonage. The Baptists have also a fine church and a parsonage. Both churches are doing good work among the Indians.

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LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and nine. During the year there were six births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean and lime-washed twice a year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There were some new buildings, erected this year. There are forty-one head of cattle Government property, and ten the personal property of the Indians; three Government horses, and nine of their own.

Education.—There are eighteen children of school age, all attending school regularly. The school is of the Church of England denomination, with a competent teacher. The progress, discipline and order are good.

The Indians are completing a new school-house, which, when finished, will compare favourably with the other new school-houses erected this year.

Religion.—Of this band, eighty are Anglicans, and thirty-three of the Baptist persuasion, and they are greatly interested in religious concerns.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-seven men, thirty women and sixty children, making a total of one hundred and seventeen. There were six births and five deaths, and twelve joined the band, making an increase of thirteen since last year. In four cases death was the result of consumption; in the other instance old age was the cause.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. There is no disease among them. Their houses are kept clean, and lime-wash is freely used.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, digging senega-root, building boats, canoes (birch-bark) and skiffs, and making snowshoes are the principal resources of these Indians.

Education.—There are twenty-one children of school age; but the attendance is not good: the average is low as a general rule, although they have a competent teacher and a good school-house, with all the books, material and biscuit required.

Religion.—There are sixty-seven Anglicans, thirty-four Baptists and sixteen pagans.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north-east side of Crane River, and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba. Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and cattle-raising are the only resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—This band also is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twelve men, seventeen women and twenty-four children, making a total of fifty-three. There was one birth and one death, leaving the same population as last year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health here is good, and sanitary precautions are taken by the use of lime-wash frequently.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Some new houses were erected during the year, and a new school-house, which is a great credit to the Indians; the old house will be used as a council-house. Of the cattle, nineteen belong to the Government, and thirty-eight cattle, three pigs and fifteen poultry are the personal property of the Indians.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, and they all come regularly to school.

Religion.—Fifteen of these Indians are Anglicans, and the remainder are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers. It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Tribe.—This band forms part of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, twenty-seven women, and eighty-one children, making a total of one hundred and forty-one. Twelve births and two deaths took place during the year, and two having joined the band, there is an increase of twelve since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is good, and the sanitary regulations are observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the principal resources.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There were a few more buildings erected during the year. Of the cattle, twenty are under Government control, while the personal property of the Indians consists of twenty-eight cattle, thirty-one horses and sixteen poultry.

Education.—There are twenty-six children of school age, who, with the fifteen at the boarding school, give an average of thirty-one. Both schools are under the good management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam. They are of the Roman Catholic denomination. English is spoken by the pupils, and the girls receive instruction in the arts of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, and making dresses. The progress is good, and order and discipline very good. The parents manifest very great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

PINE CREEK BAND—TREATY NO. 4.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Pine Creek, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three children of school age on the reserve. The average of both day school and boarding school is fifteen. Both schools are now under the Reverend Franciscan Sisters, an order that came from France to educate the little ones, and already we see a fair degree of progress among these pupils.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians.

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Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. There is a church, and the Roman Catholic missions have built a new, large house for the boarding school, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high, and a basement full size of the building, with all the modern improvements. It is a stone, granite building, shingled roof, at a cost of \$12,000.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five bands.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, fifteen miles west of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-seven men, forty-seven women, and fifty-five children, making a total of one hundred and thirty-nine. There were eleven births and eight deaths, four joined the band and ten left it, making a decrease of three from last year. The deaths were caused by consumption.

Education.—They have twenty-eight children of school age, but no school yet.

SWAN LAKE AND INDIAN GARDENS BANDS.

Mostly all these Indians are settling down gradually at Swan Lake Reserve, leaving the Indian Gardens to the old people. The chief, Yellow Quill, is desirous of settling also at Swan Lake with his followers.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, in the province of Manitoba.

It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. This reserve is very well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and a fine spring creek running through it. It is in the wheat country proper.

INDIAN GARDEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, forty women and forty-one children, making a total of one hundred and ten. This includes Swan Lake Band, better known as 'Yellow Quill's Band.' There were five births and ten deaths, three joined the band and eleven left it, making a decrease of thirteen from last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians was not good last winter, caused by living in too small houses and want of cleanliness; in consequence, quite a few deaths occurred.

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND PROPER.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. It has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay, and the soil cannot be surpassed in any part of Manitoba.

ROSSEAU RIVER RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Rosseau River, eighteen miles from its mouth. It has an area of only eight hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, as it is high and dry. There is no hay on it, and the soil is much lighter than at the mouth of the river, but grain does well on it, as also potatoes and other roots.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve there is a population of two hundred and forty-four, consisting of sixty-six men, sixty-nine women, and one hundred and thirteen children. There were eight births and nine deaths. Four joined the band, and twenty-four left it, making a decrease of twenty-one from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, in general, was pretty good. The deaths were from natural causes. There were no infectious diseases.

Occupation.—Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them make a great deal out of digging senega-root and working on farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their stock look well, and are on the increase.

Only a few Indians on these reserves have good buildings.

As a general rule, their farming implements are in pretty fair condition.

Education.—These bands have no schools, and only a few of them attend the industrial school at St. Boniface.

Religion.—There are eighty-two at the Rosseau River 'Proper' who are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and two Anglicans, and two more Roman Catholics at Long Plain Reserve. All the others, namely, four hundred and seven Indians, are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and industrious in the pursuit of their occupation. The progress has been very good. Now, we notice, with pleasure, that the Indians rely more and more on their industry, and that the number of cattle, horses, implements and other personal property is on the increase. As a general rule, the Indians are energetic enough, and always put up large quantities of hay in the summer, when practicable, for winter use.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little intemperance, except when the Indians come into towns, and the morality is much improving.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is pleasant to report that the Indians are becoming more civilized and self-sustaining. With a few exceptions, I found their houses clean and well kept.

English is taught in all the schools, and the children are learning to speak the language. In the instruction of the children, the lessons are interspersed with singing, and an effort is made to make the studies as interesting to the pupils as possible. There is a competent staff of teachers, and the progress of the children, in some schools, indicates energy, patience and perseverance on their part, and I must admit

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that I have been well supported during the year by said teachers in the general management of their respective reserves in the Manitowapah Agency. The teachers and farm instructors are all liberally supplied with medicine, to be dispensed in cases of sickness, and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. The health of the Indians, on the whole, is fairly good.

It will be observed that I have massed my general remarks on characteristics and progress for all the reserves. This is owing to the fact that the same remarks apply to all the Indians in my district.

In conclusion, I would say that no effort on my part has been spared in doing all in my power to carry out the instructions of the department, and in enforcing proper submission to the authorities. At the same time, the wants and comforts of the Indians have been attended to, and the effort to advance civilization has met with highly gratifying success.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., September 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Pas Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This agency is made up of eight bands of Indians, located on seven different reserves, between Grand Rapids in the east and Pas Mountain in the west.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Great Saskatchewan, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg, and contains four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population and Tribe.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-eight women, thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls in this band, and, like all the others in the agency, these Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses, which are fairly comfortable, are built along the river bank, where the bush has been cleared away, and small gardens have been cultivated. No progress has been made so far in stock-raising, but many of the Indians are now trying to get cattle and make a fresh start.

Occupation and Education.—Nearly all the Indians here find employment in summer at Selkirk Island, fifteen miles from the reserve, where the Dominion Fish Company carries on extensive fisheries. In winter they can get work putting up ice and chopping cord-wood. The only drawback to this is that they take their families with them and thus deprive their children of a school education.

We have had good teachers here, but the small, and often non-attendance of the children, has been very discouraging. The school has been held in the C. M. S. church,

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which is at the extreme end of the reserve. This summer the Indians have commenced to build a new school in the centre, and probably this change may have a good effect.

Religion, Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, like nearly all the others in the agency, belong to the English Church. As the fishing company strictly prohibits intoxicants on the island or being carried in its boats, there is little temptation in the way of intemperance.

I cannot say that the Indians are strictly moral, but they will compare favourably with most other communities similarly circumstanced.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the banks of the Great Saskatchewan, where it empties into Cedar Lake. It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres, very little of which can be cultivated.

The north side is limestone rock, and in the south the land is swamp and hay marsh, except one island on which grows fairly good timber; part of this has been cleared and cultivated with very good results.

Population and Occupation.—In this band there are thirty-two men, forty women, forty-seven boys and thirty-three girls. Some of the men found employment this summer at the Winnipegosis fisheries, and seem satisfied with their earnings. In winter they make a good living hunting, as this is the home of the muskrat.

Education.—The school at present is held in the C. M. S. church. It is very encouraging indeed to see the interest that both old and young are taking in educational work here, and much credit is due to Mr. Hooker, the present school teacher, for the marked progress made since last year. He has not only displayed an adaptability for training the young, but has also accomplished the hard task of persuading the parents to leave their children at home to attend school when they go off hunting or fishing.

Buildings.—Owing to their being so much away from home, the Indians have taken little interest in their buildings; but this year several new houses are being built, of a more substantial and comfortable style than the old ones.

Previously to this summer there was no building of any kind on the reserve wherein to store the department property. Now there is a commodious storehouse and workshop combined, built by the Indians without any outside assistance whatever. They have also laid the foundation of a new school-house, and agree to do all the work, if provided with the material.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies about sixty miles north from Chemawawin, on the south shore of Moose Lake. It contains three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women, twenty-eight boys and thirty-one girls.

Buildings.—With a few exceptions, the buildings here are very poor; a few of the more industrious Indians have settled on an island five miles out on the lake, and have comfortable houses and good gardens.

Occupation.—These Indians have no chance of getting any employment here, and have to subsist on whitefish and sturgeon, with which the lake abounds. Hunting in winter is good.

Education.—The school is held in the C. M. S. church, and, principally owing to their isolation, the Indians have not yet realized the benefits to be derived from education. It is hard work to get the children to attend school.

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THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The Pas, as the word implies, is a ridge, or narrow strip of land, and crosses the Great Saskatchewan about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth and about three hundred east from Prince Albert. The reserve has an area of eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres.

History and Natural Features.—This is the oldest permanent Indian settlement in the Territories. Fifty-eight years ago a missionary station was established here by Henry Budd, who was afterwards the first ordained Indian clergyman in all Rupert's Land.

This ridge, which is practically all the dry land in the vicinity, extends for hundreds of miles from south-west to north-east, covered with small timber growing on a few inches of rich black loam. Underneath are white clay, boulders and limestone gravel.

As early as 1842, small crops of grain and roots were grown here, and, during the lifetime of Mr. Budd, the community was prosperous; but after his demise a retrograde movement set in.

By fits and starts strong efforts have been made to reclaim them, but they have never regained their former thrift and energy. The missionary has a hard ordeal to convince and convert them from their pagan superstitions and hold them to the ways of Christianity; but the task of reforming their nomadic natures and getting them to become tillers of the soil requires a zeal and stick-at-it-iveness that is rarely attained.

Population.—The population consists of eighty-six men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and five boys and one hundred and ten girls.

Education.—Last year a two-roomed school-house was built here, and since it was opened, the average has been about fifty, and the parents are taking a much greater interest in educational affairs. Last New Year three of the band were elected to act in the capacity of trustees, their duties being to see that all the children attend school regularly and keep themselves clean; to have the rooms regularly swept, scrubbed and supplied with wood and water; to hear and report all complaints from teachers or pupils, and generally superintend the school affairs. This has had a good effect, and they have performed their duties creditably.

In past years a strong prejudice existed against sending any of their children to an industrial school. This year they gave way, and no less than nine went from here to St. Paul's, and more may be expected next year.

BIG EDDY BAND.

The Big Eddy is part of the Pas Reserve, situated along the ridge on the north side of the river. This band deserves special mention. Although having no advantages, natural or otherwise, they are the most go-ahead and taking with the ways of civilization better than any in the agency. Several of them have horses and cattle of their own, and are acquiring implements by paying for them out of their treaty money. Some of them took their winter's catch of fur to Prince Albert this summer, and brought down supplies for winter use. They are building several new houses, and have commenced to build a new school-house. With a little direction and encouragement, this little community is likely to improve steadily.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Opposite the Big Eddy the Carrot River enters the Great Saskatchewan. After pulling for eighty miles up this mountain stream, then crossing several miles through swamp covered with tall reeds and bulrushes, a heavy belt of timber is entered.

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In the heart of this is a small clearing, and here the Shoal Lake contingent of the Pas Band is settled.

This reserve has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty-five.

Resources and Occupation.—The soil of the reserve, where cleared, is a deep sandy loam, and yields large crops of potatoes. There are several salt springs in the neighbourhood that produce a good, pure salt.

The only means of support here has been confined to the potato crop and hunting large game; but, owing to the encroachment of civilization from the south and west, game is getting scarce, and the Indians are beginning to realize the necessity of clearing off and breaking up more land and giving more attention to their cattle.

Buildings.—They have all well-built, comfortable houses, made white as snow with pipeclay, of which there is a bed at the foot of the mountain. They are building several new stables, and have completed a large storehouse in which to store Government property and their own supplies. The one end of this storehouse is used as a workshop for the use of the band.

Education.—The school is held in the C. M. S. church. It is well attended, and the children are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—No temptation ever reaches these Indians in the way of liquor, and their morality is of good report. .

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—Fifteen miles west from Shoal Lake is the Red Earth Reserve. The Indians occupying it are another branch of the Pas Band. This reserve is beautifully situated at the foot of the Pas Mountain, with the Carrot River winding through a landscape growing with shady maple, birch and elm trees, and is in reality an ideal deer park. The soil is all that could be desired, this being the north-eastern extremity of the fertile belt.

Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres is the extent of this reserve.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are not so well off as they were years ago. Their cattle have dwindled down to thirty head, and their large band of horses have all but disappeared.

Of late years they have been depending on their potato crop and hunting large game. Being in circumstances similar to those of their Shoal Lake brethren, they are also beginning to see the necessity of making a fresh start, and, with the natural advantages that surround them, and a little encouragement, there are good hopes for their improvement.

Religion and Education.—The majority of this band still hold in a modified way to the belief of their forefathers; but, as the younger generation grows up, they are becoming Christianized, and there are now fifty-two out of one hundred and twenty-three who belong to the English Church.

The school here is held in the C. M. S. church, and has not been a success in past years; but since Mr. Robert Bear has taken charge, a marked improvement is visible, and good progress may be expected from next year's report.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is unknown on this reserve, and the morality of the Indians is exemplary to any community.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Cumberland lies about fifty miles due north from Red Earth, and in seasons of high water—by making some portages—can be reached in a day and a half;

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otherwise, it takes four days to make the journey. The reserve extends from the shores of Pine Island Lake to the banks of the Great Saskatchewan. It has an area of eighteen hundred and eighty-three acres.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-three men, forty-three women, forty-two boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Most of the land on this reserve is poor, and very little is cultivated. Formerly these Indians found employment on the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers and York boats; but since the traffic has been diverted into other channels, they have found it hard to make a living, and consequently have broken up into small bands and are scattered all over the country. They are now getting anxious to be united and settled together again, and a strong effort is being made to re-organize the band, with the hope that good results will follow.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my second annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and to the date above-mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first two are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

There are eighteen reserves in the inspectorate, namely: three in Portage la Prairie, nine in Manitowapah, and six in the Pas. The reserves in Portage la Prairie Agency are all situated in good agricultural districts; those of Manitowapah on Lakes Winnipegosis, Manitoba and St. Martin; those of the Pas on the Lower Saskatchewan River and tributary streams.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

ROSSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. There is also an auxiliary to this reserve, containing eight hundred acres, situated about eleven miles up the Rosseau River from the main reserve. The area of the principal reserve is thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payments was two hundred and forty-four. About two-thirds of these reside at the principal reserve, and the rest at the Rapids or smaller reserve. During the past year there have been nine deaths and eight births.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the rivers there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. There is a large acreage of choice grain land. Splendid pasture and fine hay meadows on the lower lands. The Northern Pacific Railway is only two miles west of the reserve, and the Emerson branch of the C. P. Ry. three miles to the east. The lands of this reserve are becoming valuable, and at a conservative estimate are worth from \$4 to \$6 per acre. The smaller reserve at the Rapids of the Rosseau River is choice grain land, with a little wood on the bank of the river. The Indians residing here are good workers, but do not care to be under much restraint. This season they have about eighty acres of wheat, with prospects of a good yield. The surrounding country is well settled by thrifty Canadian farmers, and the Indians, when not engaged at home, earn a good deal of money, and learn valuable lessons in farming from them. At the principal reserve, John Hayden is employed as farming instructor, and under his management the band is making fair progress. The proximity of this reserve to small towns, where liquor is sold, and the Indians badly advised, makes it very difficult to make very much of them. Latterly, the Indians are taking more interest in the raising of cattle, and this spring they fenced in over five hundred acres for pasture. They have forty-five head of cattle and thirty-seven horses.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway runs through the reserve, and there is a station on it. The reserve is located in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as 'Indian Gardens,' containing six hundred and forty acres, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten, the greater part of which reside at the reserve proper. There were five births and ten deaths during the past year.

Resources.—The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan Lake; the land is mostly high, rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber, with a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his supervision the Indians are making progress. Last year their crops were badly damaged in the fall by continuous wet weather, which had a very discouraging effect. This year the crops are good, and the prospects much brighter for all concerned. On account of the scarcity of labour, many of the able-bodied Indians are making good wages this fall as farm labourers with the neighbouring farmers. The smaller reserve, situated on the banks of the Assiniboine River, is a very fine section of grain land, no better in the province; but the Indians get very little good from it. The old chief, Yellow Quill, and a few of his old-time followers, reside here, and they look with suspicion on all efforts made for their advancement.

LONG PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, the greater part of which is wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming as the other reserves of the agency, but there is plenty of open farming land for all the cropping they can do. There are a number of good hay meadows, sufficient to supply all the hay necessary for a large stock. This season the Indians have about one hundred acres of wheat, which will yield a fair return.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-nine. During the past year there were eleven births and eight deaths.

Resources.—During the past year these Indians have made some progress ; they have done a large amount of work on the main road running through the reserve, built some new houses and given their crops good attention. In the winter they make some money from the sale of dry wood. This summer and fall there has been no scarcity of work, and all who are able and willing can earn good wages. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this heading the same remarks will apply to all the reserves in this agency. The Indians are making some progress and appear to be contented with their lot, much more so than the writer of this report, when we consider the amount of work expended on these Indians and the great possibilities they have if they would only take advantage of what they have, and what is being done for them. When we see the meagre results, we are often very much discouraged.

Religion and Education.—Among these Indians there are two Anglicans, eighty-four Roman Catholics and four hundred and seven pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church at Rosseau, and the Presbyterians have lately placed a missionary at Swan Lake. As a whole, they are very much opposed to missionaries and schools. Some of the younger and more progressive would like to have their children taught, but they are overawed by the old pagans, who do not believe in any innovation of tribal customs.

Health.—The health of these bands has not been so good this year as last. There have been three more deaths than births. Consumption and scrofula are the principal diseases among adults, and neglect has caused the death of a number of infants. It is impossible, with the means at our disposal, to enforce proper sanitary arrangements. The greater part of the Indians live all winter confined in small, badly ventilated shanties, and move out early in the spring into tents, often before the snow is all gone. The consequence is that they take cold, and in a short time some of them die from consumption, and with others scrofula shows itself in its worst forms. We may talk, coax, threaten them as much as we like about matters of sanitation, but it has little effect ; they promise to carry out our instructions, and thank us for our advice, and that is the last of it. When we have farm instructors who are with them all the time, they do a little better, very little.

Temperance.—The greatest trouble and the greatest curse in this agency is the liquor question. They will get liquor in spite of all we can do ; they can always find white men and half-breeds to buy it for them, and it is almost impossible to get a conviction, as they will not tell who gets it for them. We may fine and imprison the Indians, but it is rarely they will tell who the more guilty person is who supplied the liquor. The very restrictions that are in the way of their getting liquor seem to be incentives to them to try to get it.

Resources.—Numerous occupations are open to the Indians of this agency outside of their farming operations, and all who are able and willing to work can make a good living.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indians of this agency have a great heritage in their lands. I estimate that the total value of real and personal property, per capita, for the Rosseau bands is \$270 of the Swan Lake bands \$605, and of Long Plains \$339, based on the present population, and a low value on the lands.

SIOUX INDIANS OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

These Indians number one hundred and thirty-two. They reside within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie, on a tract of land purchased by themselves, con-

taining twenty-six acres. Most of them have good houses and gardens; the men can always find employment when they want it, and the women earn a good deal at washing and other heavy housework. In short, these people are doing well, but would do much better if they could not get liquor. Nominally, most of them are Christians. The Presbyterians have a nice mission church in the Sioux village, which is well attended. The Foreign Mission Society of the same church has a very comfortable boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils. The school is under the principalship of Miss Annie Fraser, with Miss Laidlaw as assistant. The school has been established for some years, and is doing excellent work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Reserves.—The main features of the nine reserves of this agency are so much alike that I do not think it necessary to enter into a lengthy description of each. Four of the reserves, namely, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, and Crane River, are situated on Lake Manitoba; Fairford on the Partridge Crop River, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin on Lake St. Martin, Water Hen River on a lake of the same name, and Pine Creek on Lake Winnipegosis.

Population.—The population of the agency is eleven hundred and twenty-six, an increase of thirty-six over last year.

Religion.—In this agency there are three hundred and thirty-seven Anglicans, six hundred and four Roman Catholics, ninety-six Baptists and eighty-nine pagans. There are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford and one at Little Saskatchewan; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church at Lower Fairford.

Education.—There is a school at each reserve, except Fairford, where we have two. Eight of them are day schools, and two are day and boarding combined. These schools are attended by about two hundred and seventy-five pupils. This season two new school-houses have been built, one at Crane River and one at Little Saskatchewan. A new roof has also been put on the building at Lake St. Martin. The labour on these school-houses has been done by the Indians, the department finding the material.

The Roman Catholics have also erected a magnificent solid stone boarding school building at Pine Creek Reserve. This building is intended to accommodate one hundred pupils. It is three stories and a basement in height, and, when completed, will be one of the most perfect institutions of the kind in Canada. This building has been erected to take the place, on a very much enlarged scale, of the boarding school that has been in operation at Pine Creek for some years past. The Rev. Father Chamont is principal of the institution, and the teaching is done and the pupils supervised by Sisters of Charity. The new building will be ready for occupation this fall. The cost is placed at \$13,000, but I am satisfied that it could not be built here or in Winnipeg for less than \$25,000. It is the intention of the Roman Catholic authorities to fill this school from the Catholic reserves in proximity to the school.

The other boarding school is at Water Hen River Reserve, and is also under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It has a grant for fifteen pupils. Mr. I. H. Adam is principal and teacher, with Mrs. Adam as matron. The work done at both of the boarding schools is all that can be desired, and reflects credit on the management.

Each reserve in the agency has its day school. Five are Protestant, and five Roman Catholic. At Fairford Reserve, owing to the large number of pupils and the distance apart, it is necessary to have two schools. The one at Upper Fairford is taught by the Rev. Geo. Bruce, and is the oldest school in the agency. For sixty years this has been a mission of the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), and there has always been a school in connection with it. The result from this teaching is very apparent on visiting the reserve, as nearly all the Indians can read, write and speak the English

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language, and the marked intelligence of the people is quite in contrast to those reserves where the people have not had the benefits of mission-school training.

In concluding my remarks on educational matters in this agency, I would say that the Indians, with few exceptions, appreciate the efforts that are being made in this direction, and although the results on some of the reserves are not very manifest, still it is having a civilizing effect on both parents and children, perhaps more than we by a casual visit can estimate.

Live Stock.—In this agency there are eleven hundred and thirty-two head of cattle and three hundred and six head of horses and ponies. The Indians on all the reserves are taking more and more interest in stock-raising; they are beginning to see the benefits. They are taking better care of them in the winter, and last year, for the first time, there was no scarcity of hay. Most of the cattle are scrubby, but with the infusion of new blood by the use of well-bred sires, the herds will soon improve.

Farm Implements and Garden Tools.—The reserves of this agency are all fairly well equipped with implements for agricultural purposes. Farming operations can only be carried on to a limited extent: the lands are low and the soil stony and difficult to work. Small patches here and there are cropped successfully when the season is favourable. About all that is grown are potatoes and a few other garden vegetables. The only exception to this is at Fairford, where a little grain is grown, principally oats and barley. Wild hay is to be had in abundance, but some seasons, owing to high water in the lakes, the meadows are overflowed. This unfavourable feature will apply to all the reserves.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my report on this agency, I am pleased to be able to state that owing to the isolated position of these reserves, their distance from white settlements, there is little, if any, intemperance. The morals of the Indians are very good. Their spiritual welfare is closely looked after by missionaries and teachers. They are not subject to the contaminating influence of our modern civilization, as are the bands of the Portage la Prairie Agency. We find the chiefs and councillors obedient to all reasonable advice given them, and in some cases it is remarkable the amount of work these men do to advance the welfare of their people.

The Indians of these reserves are self-supporting, with the exception of a few aged and sick. These, when their relatives cannot provide for them, are allowed rations during the winter months. The Indians depend mostly on fishing and hunting for subsistence. Agricultural pursuits cannot be successfully carried on, for the reasons before stated. In a few years, with careful supervision, they will obtain considerable revenue from stock-raising. Even now it is quite a boon to them. Last winter—although it was very severe—owing to the high price paid for fish, the Indians lived better than for several years. This was particularly noticeable at Water Hen River and Ebb and Flow Reserves: an inspection of their homes disclosed many of the comforts of life in the shape of stoves, clocks, tableware, clothing, harness, &c., all new, and made from last winter's fishing. The dwellings are in most cases comfortable, and kept fairly clean. Sanitary regulations are observed. On four of the reserves where it is possible to burn lime, the buildings are whitewashed twice a year. During the summer months most of the people live in tents. At Fairford there are several families with good, roomy houses, supplied with all the comforts of the average Canadian home. From my observations, a reserve situated, as these are, in isolated localities where there is little to attract settlers, is the ideal place for the Indians. They will stand any amount of hardship in fishing, hunting and kindred pursuits, but they cannot settle down for any length of time to hard, continuous manual labour, and it will take generations of training to alter this condition.

Mr. Herman Martineau, who has been the agent of this agency for many years, still continues to have the confidence of the Indians, and it is largely owing to his un-

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tiring vigilance and indomitable perseverance that this agency has attained its present very favourable condition.

PAS AGENCY.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, at its mouth, and has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres. The land immediately on the bank of the river is high, but is not well adapted for agricultural purposes, as it is very rocky. Small gardens of potatoes and other vegetables are grown in a few favoured places.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are the principal pursuits of the band. During the summer months most of the men work for the fish company on Selkirk Island, about twelve miles from the reserve. For two or three months they make good wages. Moose are plentiful in the winter season.

Population.—The population, at the annuity payments, 1898, was one hundred and fourteen. At this writing I have not yet received the statistical statement of 1899, but presume the population is about the same.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Church of England. The Church Missionary Society has a church on the reserve, which is well attended. The morals of the people here are not so good as those of the bands further up the river. Their life on Selkirk Island at the fisheries has a demoralizing effect.

Education.—The school is not so good as last year. A change of teachers has recently taken place, which may improve it. A new school building is being erected about the centre of the reserve. Heretofore the teaching has been done in the church, and, as it is located at the extreme eastern limit of the reserve, it was too far for many of the pupils to attend regularly.

CHEMAWAWIN, OR CEDAR LAKE, BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan, at the west end of Cedar Lake. The land is low and rocky and subject to overflow, in places, from the river.

Resources and Occupation.—Some potatoes and other vegetables are grown on the high spots, and produce good returns. There is plenty of wild hay, and the Indians raise a few cattle, but hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. This is a great country for muskrats, and the annual catch by the Indians is very large. It is also one of the best fishing grounds in the country.

Education and Religion.—The school is held in a chapel of the Church Missionary Society, and is taught by Mr. J. C. Hooker. The average attendance is about twenty. The pupils of this school have made good progress the past year. It is expected that a school building will be erected next summer. A missionary is located on the reserve, who attends to the spiritual welfare of the Indians.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located on the south shore of Moose Lake; a few of the Indians live on an island about six miles distant from the main reserve. They are closely related to the Cedar Lake Band. The soil on the mainland is stony, but is better on the island, where most of the gardening is done. Part of the reserve is well wooded with spruce.



ARRIVALS AT FAIRFORD, MAN., FOR ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

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Population.—The population is about one hundred and twenty-five.

Resources and Occupation.—Here, as at the former reserve, the principal occupation is rat-hunting and fishing. The sturgeon fishing of Moose Lake is the best in the North-west. The Indians have a nice herd of cattle, and take quite an interest in them.

Religion and Education.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here, which is used for school purposes. The teacher is Mr. Louis Cochrane, and I am pleased to note a marked improvement in the school this year. The children do not understand much English, but this is not to be wondered at, when they hear nothing but Indian in their homes and out of the school.

PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan River, one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and about the centre of the agency. The agency office is located here.

Population.—The population is about four hundred.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all Christianized, the greater part of them being Episcopalians; a few are Roman Catholics, and a few Plymouth Brethren. This is an old mission of the Church Missionary Society, and they have a fine large frame church, with the Rev. Rural Dean Hines in charge. The Rev. Father Charlebois, of Cumberland, ministers to the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Jos. Reader to the Plymouth Brethren. Mrs. Hines is dispenser of medicines, and is unceasing in her efforts in cases of sickness. There are two school-houses on the reserve and three teachers; the large frame school building is located on the south of the river, in the centre of what may be called the village, and is in charge of Mr. T. H. P. Lamb, with Miss Hines as assistant. The other school is located on the north side of the river, at the Big Eddy, and is about five miles west of the agency office. Mr. Settee is in charge of this school. At this place a new log school building has been erected this season to replace the old one, which was about tumbling down.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend largely on fishing and hunting for a livelihood. They have a nice herd of cattle, which is of considerable assistance, and they also have, usually, very good gardens. They also earn a little in the summer months as boatmen on the river. Mr. Courtney, the resident agent, is putting forth strong efforts to increase agricultural pursuits, and to show the interest that the Indians take in the matter, I would mention that they bought a good team of horses last spring, and paid for them by an assessment on their annuity money.

SHOAL LAKE AND RED EARTH BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the Carrot River, the former about one hundred and seventeen miles from its mouth, and Red Earth, fifteen miles further on. About one-third of the population reside at Shoal Lake, and the rest at Red Earth. These reserves are very isolated, but are well adapted for Indian life. The soil is better than on the other reserves, and there is an abundance of fine spruce timber. At both places there is plenty of wild hay and good grazing lands for the cattle. At Shoal Lake there are several salt springs, and the Indians make all their own salt. Fish are scarce, but water-fowl and large game are abundant.

Population.—The population of the two bands is about one hundred and ninety-five.

Education and Religion.—There is a school on each reserve. Both are well attended, and the pupils are making fair progress. The schools are held in the chapels.

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About half of the Indians are pagans, but the Church Missionary Society is doing good work, and in a few years it is expected that nearly all the Indians will be Christianized.

Health.—These people are remarkably healthy, much more so than on the other reserves. I attribute this to the free use of vegetables and abundance of salt. The reserves are also better situated, from a sanitary point of view; the land is higher.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan River, about eighty miles west of the Pas, and has an area of twelve hundred and forty-three acres. Cumberland House, the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company, is located adjacent to the reserve. The soil is low and marshy, and not well adapted for gardening. Many of the members of this band reside off the reserve, and are only present to receive their annuity payments.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and fifty.

Occupation.—These Indians hunt and fish, and act as boatmen for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Religion and Education.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel and a missionary on the reserve.

There is no school at present. A school was in operation here for a time, but, owing to the roving habits of the parents, it was closed for lack of attendance.

A number of half-breeds also reside here. They are ministered to by the Rev. Father Charlebois. The Government of the North-west Territories also maintains a school for the benefit of the half-breeds.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my report, I would say that the Indians of this inspectorate are making fair progress, not very marked, but still perceptible. A slight increase in population is shown. There have been no epidemics, except a light outbreak of measles at Sandy Bay Reserve in Manitowapah Agency. Intemperance causes considerable trouble in Portage La Prairie Agency, but the use of liquor is almost unknown in Manitowapah and the Pas.

I find the Indians reasonable in their demands, and in most cases willing to be governed by the rules laid down by the officers of the department. They are law-abiding, and during the past year we have not had a case of serious crime.

The chiefs and councillors of the various bands are always willing to carry out our instructions, and are of great assistance in administering the affairs of the reserves.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians is closely looked after by the missionaries of the different churches.

They appear to be contented and satisfied with their lot. A few of them are ambitious, and are making provision for the future, but the great mass think only of to-day, and, so long as they have plenty to eat, they think but little of the future, and were it not that they are obedient, and anxious to carry out our instructions, their progress would be slow indeed.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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MANITOBA,

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

WINNIPEG, September 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting to the department my twenty-third annual report of inspection of the different Indian reserves of the Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, I have the honour to inform you that I started on my tour of inspection on August 15, and arrived on the 22nd of the month at Norway House Reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the east shore of Playgreen Lake, and has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and forty acres. It is mostly rocky and swampy, interspersed with limited fertile portions of clay on the banks of the rivers, and there are several acres of arable land at Rossville village. The timber on this reserve is principally jack-pine, poplar, spruce and white birch.

Tribe.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve are Swampy Crees, who emigrated from the shores of Hudson's Bay many years ago.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of one hundred and three men, one hundred and seventy-four women and three hundred and twelve children, making a total of five hundred and eighty-nine, which is an increase of six over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no prevalent epidemic among the Indians; during the year some cases of consumption and scrofula occurred. About forty children were vaccinated by Dr. Jamieson.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is excellent, in consequence of the dwellings invariably being situated on the banks of rivers.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and gardening, mostly in cultivating potatoes, of which they will raise, approximately, one thousand bushels. A large number of them have found employment with the Dominion Fishing Company, which has commenced operations on Playgreen Lake. Other members of the band are engaged in building the new school and the boarding house at Rossville, and also in working for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have ninety-three comfortable log houses, supplied with ordinary furniture, and seventeen stables for their thirty-four head of cattle, which were well attended to. I noticed that some of their implements, such as ploughs and harrows, were not housed, but these implements are not much used by the Indians on the rocky land of which the greater part of their reserve is composed. The grub-hoe is chiefly used in cultivating the soil.

Education.—Two schools are in operation, one at Rossville and the other at Jack Fish River. The former is an admirable and commodious building, erected this year. The latter is a flattened-log structure, shingled and mortared. It is a warm and comfortable house. At Rossville a boarding school is partially completed. It is 100 x 46

feet, including a lean-to 100 x 16 feet. The upper story, which is 100 x 30 feet, is devoted to dormitories, bed-rooms and living-rooms. Hence ample provision is made for the thorough instruction of the children of this band. It is due to Messrs. Lowes and Hardiman, the teachers of the children of this band, that favourable mention should be made of them for the able manner in which their schools are conducted.

These and other Indians owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Mr. Evans for his invention of syllabic characters, by which they were enabled in a short time to read in their own dialect the Bible and hymn-books. His first efforts were made in the old school-house at Rossville, where, assisted by Donald Ross, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company's officer, he shaped characters out of blocks of wood, and afterwards out of melted lead, which he procured from tea-boxes. This primitive type was subsequently cast by an Edinburgh firm and sent to Rossville, where the first syllabic printing was done.

Here formerly the emporium of the Hudson's Bay Company was established within the palisaded fort of Norway House, where merchandise of every description, from England via the Hudson's Bay route, was stored before being forwarded to the different 'posts,' scattered through the vast North-west, to the Pacific coast, down to the Missouri River and eastward to Lake Superior. Here also was the assembled council of the Hudson's Bay Company convened, when the officers of the company gathered from remote districts to deliberate upon what was most conducive to the fur-trading interest. Therefore, this band had the civilizing advantages of conversing with and being otherwise employed by these officers, and, necessarily, would learn from them many things to which less favourably situated bands were strangers.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Methodists, and are very devoted in their religious observances. They have had many distinguished pastors, among whom I might mention Rev. Messrs. Evans, Young, McDougall, Germain, Semmens, Eves and Nelson, who is the present incumbent.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, when employment is available. They are always peaceable and law-abiding; for instance, several years ago a jail was erected, but no Indian has ever been committed to it.

No advancement in wealth is perceptible in any of this band, for the nature of their reserve makes the accumulation of property impossible. These Indians are intelligent, courteous and generally cleanly.

Temperance and Morality.—The remoteness of this reserve from the centres of civilization, where intoxicating beverages can be obtained, makes intemperance unknown among these Indians; many of them, in fact, have never tasted stimulants.

The persistent manner in which the church and council frown down the vice of immorality is having its effect in stamping out this atrocious evil.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, about one hundred miles south of Norway House, and seventy-five miles north of Berens River. It has an area of three thousand eight hundred acres of exceedingly rocky and swampy land, not adapted for farming, though several acres of it may be utilized for raising potatoes. The timber is chiefly jack-pine, poplar, spruce, birch and tamarack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of one hundred and forty-eight Indians, made up as follows: twenty-five men, thirty women, and ninety-three children, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Scrofula and tuberculosis are the prevailing diseases among these Indians, attributed to their impoverished and unsanitary condition. Their houses are small and ill-ventilated. The doctor treated twenty-five cases of various ailments, but only two were of a serious nature. This band is far removed from the sources of supplies, and is struggling for existence, which is very precarious at times.

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Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this reserve eke out an indifferent living by fishing, hunting and a little gardening. They will have only about one hundred and forty bushels of potatoes. There is no other employment available at this remote place.

Buildings; Stock and Farming Implements.—The school-house was rebuilt by Mr. Dargue, the school teacher. It is 30 x 22 feet. A new foundation was put under it, the roof was shingled, and the building was mortared. A new stove was bought for it, and it is now warm and comfortable. An elegant manse was also erected by the teacher, and the grounds surrounding the school-house and manse are beautifully laid out with trees, through which walks are artistically cut. The dwelling-houses of the Indians are inferior, being made of logs mudded and thatched.

They have only one ox and two cows; but the teacher has purchased two sheep, and a small spinning-wheel, with which he intends to instruct the Indians in spinning and knitting. Their farming implements, which they prize highly, are well cared for.

Education.—The teacher, Mr. Dargue, is labouring under considerable difficulty in teaching, as the Indians have to go away from home to hunt and fish for their living; hence the attendance is most irregular. He, however, is very diligent in advancing them in their studies when they are present.

Religion.—The most of these Indians are Methodists; the rest are heathens. Their only place of worship is the school-house, where they regularly attend every Sunday.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and most inoffensive, but their continuous struggle with poverty militates against their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to drinking ardent spirits, nor is there any immorality tolerated among them.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

I arrived here on August 30, but owing to the agent being up at Grand Rapids making payments to the Indians there, and no one at home but his little boy, I was unable to examine the books of the office, as they were locked up. I examined the 'files,' which were left out, and found them correctly kept. The buildings of the agency were nearly completed, and appeared to be suitable for the purposes of an office and storehouse.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, about one hundred and seventy-five miles south of Norway House, and contains an area of seven thousand four hundred acres. This, like the preceding reserves, is rocky and swampy. The soil is not sufficient for raising cereals, though there is enough for gardening purposes. The timber is mostly composed of spruce, jack-pine, birch and poplar.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—Of the three hundred and two Indians of this band, fifty-four are men, fifty-seven women, and one hundred and ninety-one are children, being an increase of twenty-eight over the population of last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was considerable sickness among these Indians during the year, principally consumption, scrofula and bronchial affections, but only seven cases proved fatal. The doctor prescribed treatment for all those who were afflicted. Their drinking water is pure, and is obtained from the river passing near their doors. They generally observe the sanitary regulations of the department.

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Occupation and Resources.—Hunting, fishing and gardening are the principal occupations of these Indians. They catch a considerable number of fur-bearing animals, and kill a number of game. They fish extensively for the different companies, and realize \$1.25 for each sturgeon caught. They cultivate a quantity of potatoes, of which this season they will have about one thousand three hundred and sixty bushels. A number of these Indians are employed at saw-mills, on steamboats, and at the fisheries, from which they realize a large amount of money.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indian buildings are warm and comfortable, and equipped with all necessary articles for culinary purposes; many of them are kept scrupulously clean. All rubbish and offal are destroyed. The school-house is a log structure, 18 x 22 feet, ceiled and sided; the roof is shingled, and the building is furnished with everything requisite for the comfort of the teacher and children.

Their fifteen head of cattle are in excellent condition, and farming implements are given to the deserving, who look well after them.

Education.—Miss Lawford, an experienced teacher, has charge of the school. She is evidently a superior teacher, and under her tuition the school must prosper if the attendance is at all regular.

Religion.—An excellent chapel and manse are on this reserve, built by the Methodists, to which denomination nearly all the Indians belong. These Indians profited much by the labours among them of Rev. Messrs. Ross, Langford and McLachlin; the last named, their present pastor, having contended so valiantly against immorality that he has raised the standard of virtue on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Marked progress is noticeable among a majority of these Indians: a larger acreage has been put under potatoes; they are industrious, temperate and self-sustaining, and their condition is generally satisfactory.

JACK HEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, about thirty-five miles north of Fisher River; it has an area of two thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and is largely swampy, with a few elevated portions of fertile soil. The timber consists of spruce, jack-pine, birch, poplar and some tamarack.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong also to the Ojibbewa family.

Vital Statistics.—The eighty-one members of this band are made up of fifteen men, eighteen women and forty-eight children, which is a decrease of ten since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic of any description visited these Indians, neither did any deaths occur among them during the year. Their houses and premises are kept in accordance with sanitary regulations.

Occupation and Resources.—The resources of their subsistence are hunting, fishing and gardening. They will realize about five hundred bushels of potatoes from the quantity planted. The councillor, James Sinclair, and a number of the band went to Grassy River, about ten miles south of the Little Saskatchewan River, where more suitable land was to be obtained for grazing and farming purposes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are warm log structures, covered with thatch. They have eight head of cattle, for which they had already procured fifteen tons of hay. They have not sufficient farming implements, as the Indians who went to Grassy River took so many articles with them.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve, as the teacher, Mr. Disbrowe, has resigned. Very little progress had been made under his tuition, as the Indians were frequently away from home, and regular attendance under the circumstances was impossible. The school-house is a small log cabin, which was erected for a dwelling-house and purchased for school purposes by the department.

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Religion.—The majority of the Indians occupying this reserve are Episcopalians, but those who left with Councillor Sinclair were mostly heathens. A chapel and manse combined is on this reserve, where their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, died last year, and where the Ven. Archdeacon Settee now supplies his place.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, make a comfortable living, but do not increase in wealth; indeed, it is impossible for them to do so, owing to the character of their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not indulge in alcoholic stimulants, and recently there is a decided improvement in their morals.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western side of Lake Winnipeg, and is about thirty miles south-west from Dog Head. It has an area of nine thousand acres. There is excellent soil fronting the river, but, in going back from the river, it becomes low and swampy. When the wind is north, it drives the lake into the river until its banks overflow up to the mission, which is about four miles from its mouth. The timber is chiefly poplar, with a scattering of spruce and tamarack.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Swampy Crees. They emigrated from Norway House in 1875, and, like their kindred, they came from the shores of Hudson's Bay.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is three hundred and thirty-nine, composed of eighty-one men, ninety women and one hundred and sixty-eight children, being an increase of fourteen over the number last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band was not afflicted with any contagious disease during the year, although there are a number of the Indians troubled with consumption, scrofula, bronchial and other affections. Nine of them died since last year's treaty payment.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gardening, stock-raising, fishing, hunting, working at saw-mills, cutting logs, and rafting are their occupations. They will have about one thousand seven hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, besides a small quantity of other roots. They complained that worms and insects destroyed their small garden seed, so that only a small quantity of them came to maturity.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are mostly made of hewn logs, covered with boards or shingles and floored with lumber. They are provided with bed-rooms and furnished with cooking-stoves, cupboards and dishes, sewing-machines, looking-glasses, and other articles found in the houses of civilized communities.

They have large herds of cattle, five head of which they exchanged for sewing-machines, and thirteen head for horses.

Their implements, which they prize highly, are carefully housed.

Education.—These Indians are most intelligent, and they nearly all read their Bibles and hymn-books fluently in syllabic characters. The school was not in operation, as no teacher was employed; but I met the Rev. Mr. McDougall, Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in Winnipeg, and he informed me that a superior lady teacher was being sent out. They have an excellent school-house, equipped with all modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of the teacher and pupils.

Religion.—A chapel is on the reserve, and an elegant manse just finished by the Methodists, to which denomination all this band belong. Mr. Steinhauer, the missionary in charge, is a thoroughly educated, perfect gentleman, and does much in enlightening the band by precept and example. The Indians are devotedly attached to the tenets of their church, and apparently live up to their profession.

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Characteristics and Progress.—This is the most progressive band in this agency, every able-bodied man and woman is a worker. They are peaceable, law-abiding and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly abstemious and proverbially moral.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Dog Head, on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres. It is mostly unfit for cultivation, in consequence of its rocky and swampy nature.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—In this band are seventy-three Indians, of whom thirteen are men, nineteen are women, and forty-one are children. There is neither increase nor decrease in this band since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A lack of sanitation is observable on this reserve, and the inevitable consequence is the presence of consumption, scrofula, bronchial affections and other diseases, arising from neglect and exposure. Four deaths occurred in the band during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The only occupation these Indians have for subsistence is fishing and hunting. They are a nomadic band, without any settled homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements. They have five crude hovels on the reserve, but only one is occupied. They have no cattle, and the few farming implements they have are scattered about neglected and uncared for.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, and the Indians do not want one. They are the most ignorant band in this agency, and there is no hope of any improvement while they follow their present mode of life.

Religion.—The members of this band are mostly heathens. They are intensely superstitious, and spend much of their time in drumming and incantations.

Temperance and Morality.—From the nature of their habits, these Indians cannot get any intoxicating liquors, and therefore are temperate from necessity. Most of them are virtuous.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is about fifty miles south of Dog Head, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of three thousand three hundred and sixteen acres. It is exceedingly rocky and swampy; still there is sufficient arable soil for cultivation.—The timber on this reserve consists of spruce, jack-pine, poplar and white birch.

Tribe.—The band occupying this reserve belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—In this band are twenty-six men, twenty-four women and fifty-six children, making in all one hundred and six, which is a decrease of four since last year. Fifty-nine died during the last two years.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The consequence of the non-observance of the sanitary regulations of the department is notoriously noticeable among these Indians, where more than one-half of them are suffering from scrofula, consumption and other diseases arising from their slovenly habits. Nine died since last payments. Their graveyard is on a peninsula, where they invariably camp when then they come to the reserve. Here the dead are buried with little, if any, earth over them, so that the dogs devour the bodies.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm very little; they will have only about twenty bushels of potatoes. They are working on steamboats, at saw-mills, cut-

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ting logs, rafting, fishing, hunting and picking berries, and from these resources they make a competence for themselves and families.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A number of good, substantial buildings have been erected on this reserve; they are log cabins, shingled, floored and mortared.

These Indians have thirty-eight head of cattle, and their farming implements, especially ploughs and harrows, are left lying to rust and rot on the ground, as they are not used to till the soil.

Education.—A new school-house, 18 x 24 feet, clapboarded, papered and ceiled, shingled and double-floored, is on the reserve. The school is taught by Rev. Mr. Sinclair, a missionary of the Church of England. These Indians, being constantly employed by white people, have learned to speak English and acquired a knowledge of many of the industries of life from them.

Religion.—The majority of this band are heathens, but the Episcopalians have a good following, and the rest are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and inoffensive, and diligent when employment can be obtained.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not often come in contact with liquor-vendors, and therefore do not indulge in ardent drinks. Their morals are as good as those of the same number of white settlers.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is favourably situated on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, fourteen miles north of Fort Alexander, and has an area of two thousand acres. The land in some places is rather low, but, where it is elevated, it is very fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar, spruce and jack-pine.

Tribe.—The Indians settled on this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This is but a small band, numbering sixty-two Indians, composed of thirteen men, seventeen women and thirty-two children. Since last payment there is an increase of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is excellent. I only noticed a few cases of sickness among them. They are exemplary in their efforts to observe the rules of sanitation, and keep their premises particularly neat and clean. The water, as in nearly all the bands, is exceptionally pure and free from sewage or other filth. Only one death occurred since last payments.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, gardening and berry-picking are the principal resources from which these Indians derive their living. They will raise about five hundred bushels of potatoes this season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log cabins are warmly built and neatly kept.

The thirty-seven head of cattle they possess are in good condition, and sufficient hay is prepared for wintering them.

On this reserve the farming implements are carefully attended to.

Education.—The walls of a new school-house are erected on this reserve; they are 18 x 20 x 10 feet, and are of flattened logs. The school teacher, Mr. Sandison, is teaching in the old school-house. He was educated at St. Paul's Industrial School, and appears to be faithfully instructing the children attending his school.

Religion.—All the Indians are Episcopalians. There is an excellent manse and a chapel on the reserve. The teacher conducts the services in the absence of the regular missionary. The Indians are very zealous in observing the ceremonies of the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are gradually improving; they are civil, courteous and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

THE ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited and examined this school on October 9. I found about one hundred pupils in attendance. The teacher, Mr. Burnam, deserves great praise for the efficiency of the boys in military drill and dumb-bell exercises. The bandmaster, Mr. Sale, has accomplished a wonderful achievement in instrumental music, as his pupils manifest attainments of the highest order. The school is progressive in all its departments. The drawing and painting are excellent, and the proficiency in needlework cannot be excelled. Rev. Father Dorais lately made extensive improvements and additions in the building.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited and examined this school on October 10. It has had a varied career, and complaints were continually forthcoming from the parents of the children attending, and it was with great difficulty that there were sufficient pupils available to warrant its continuance. In April of this year, the services of Mr. J. G. Dagg, of Selkirk, were secured as principal. He was well and favourably known among the Indians, having been a successful business man who did a great deal of trading with the Indians, and in whom they had implicit confidence. When he assumed control, there were only forty-one children in the school, and before two months, the then capacity, viz., for eighty pupils, was taxed. He was given leave to take one hundred, and it was not long before this number was reached, and the principal asked leave to increase the capacity to one hundred and twenty, which was granted. It was found necessary to enlarge the building and make various improvements to accommodate this number.

Mr. Dagg has so popularized the school, that instead of going out to the reserve in search of children, he has upwards of forty applicants awaiting their turn. This state of affairs has had a wonderful effect upon the Indians. Although they visit the school frequently, they find no fault and make no complaints. The children are all happy and contented, and no worse punishment can be meted out to them than to threaten their dismissal from the school, which shows perfect satisfaction. The school work is under two of the best teachers of Indian children to be found anywhere: Miss Cree, who teaches the junior department, and Mr. McDougall, who has charge of the senior scholars. The regular curriculum of the public schools is rigidly adhered to and faithfully taught. At a recent exhibition, the school competed against all the public schools in the district, and took all the prizes in every competition. In addition to the school work, carpentering, blacksmithing, farming and printing are taught the boys, and all kinds of housework are taught to the girls.

Band instruments have recently been purchased, and under the instruction of a competent director, fifteen boys are being taught to play, and are making excellent progress. The recent improvements have added greatly to the exterior of the building, and have doubled the capacity of the interior.

Farming operations at the institution have more than doubled those of any previous year, and the prospects for the farm paying well are favourable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is estimated that Captain Robinson pays annually upwards of \$40,000 to the Indians in my inspectorate for lumbering, cutting cord-wood, making ties, working on steamboats, and at the fisheries.

In my inspection of Indian reserves, I visited the different freezers, and found them all thoroughly scrubbed and scrupulously clean. No offal nor decayed fish

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was to be seen, for all refuse was carted away to a distance in the woods. I am glad to bear this testimony, inasmuch as I formerly had to report the slovenly and unsanitary manner in which I found this industry conducted. Messrs. Ewing and Fryer also employed a number of Indians at their fisheries, and gave them a large amount of money and substantial goods for their labours. It is evident that as long as these industries last, most of the Indians in my inspectorate will, along with their other pursuits, be enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

My jurisdiction in this agency extends over eight bands, as follows :—

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine River. These reserves have an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women, twenty-seven boys and thirty-one girls. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good, no infectious disease appeared among them during the year, and the houses and surroundings were kept clean.

Dr. Hanson visited them during the payment of annuity, and vaccinated those requiring to be operated upon.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians of this band are pretty limited. Their principal occupation is fishing and hunting for home consumption and trade. One or two have small patches planted with potatoes and garden seeds.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have the usual log houses, and of altogether too small dimensions to allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants. Four of larger dimensions are nearly completed. The great majority of the Indians live in their wigwams during the whole summer along the shore of the lake. There are only two head of cattle on this reserve and few implements.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age in this band, and parents and guardians will not voluntarily place them in school, and in consequence of their roaming habits, it is practically impossible for the present to open a day school at this point.

Religion.—There is no church or missionary on the reserve. All the Indians are pagans.

Characteristics.—The main characteristics of this band are unwillingness to engage in any work for any length of time, and indolence while at home; however, some of them, although they have not made great strides towards advancement, show better disposition to do so.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected; there are some, however, who will take liquor whenever it is procurable. I had a few liquor cases during the year, and the offenders were found guilty and punished.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kawawiagamok Lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded. It is not adapted for farming.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-eight, consisting of eight men, seven women, nine boys and four girls.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There is only one log building on the reserve, the property of the chief. The Indians have no stock whatever, and the few garden tools on hand are adequate for their wants.

Education.—There are only four children of school age in this band, and the parents will not voluntarily place them in school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—These Indians do not seem anxious to improve their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-five, consisting of thirteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-five boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There was no serious case of sickness nor contagious disease. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment, and vaccinated all the children. They kept their premises fairly clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale are their principal occupations, and a little gardening.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of these Indians have fairly good dwelling-houses. They have no stock. They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—There is one suitable school building on this reserve. The number of children of school age is twenty. During the winter months the attendance was fairly good. The progress, in consequence, was very good, as all worked well and seemed to take an interest in their work. They are all improving in reading. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic, who visits them at different intervals.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but make very slow progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants on this reserve are many, since the opening in its vicinity of several stopping-places for mining men, and while it is not difficult, I regret to say, for Indians given to intemperance to procure liquor from some of those parties engaged in the business, yet it is had through indirect means.

These habits are not confined to a few of the band, and the Indians are so reticent in their nature that it is impossible to induce them to admit who the offending parties are.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve contains much good, merchantable timber.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one, consisting of seventeen men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and fifteen girls. During the year there were two deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good. There was no serious sickness during the year, and sanitary precautions are well attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are trapping and fishing. Berry-picking is also one of their principal resources. Their gardens are well attended to, and more attention has again this year been paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Councillor Keewaycabsmeting has completed his new house, which is a comfortable one; the other buildings, although not very large, are comfortable and kept very clean and tidy. Their little stock has been well provided for, and is in good condition. Their implements are well cared for.

Education.—There is a day school now on this reserve, which is under the auspices of the Church of England; teacher, Mr. Arthur Bruce. There are eleven children of school age, the school having been but a few months in operation. The attendance has been irregular, owing to the Indians being away at their hunting grounds.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—The Indians are progressing favourably in their domestic life. Perhaps the most marked feature in their advancement is the manner in which they cook and serve their meals; also in their dressing, which is clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, with few exceptions, are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-east shore of Lac Seul or Lonely Lake. There is also an auxiliary to this band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,'

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lying about fifteen miles south of the reserve, and also another fragment living at Saw-bill Lake, north of Ignace Station. This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population is five hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine men, one hundred and twenty women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and forty-five girls. During the year there were eleven deaths and twenty-one births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Grippe and old age were the chief causes of death. The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving each year; their houses and surroundings are kept cleaner.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are an abundance of fish, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals. The main occupations are hunting, fishing and trapping for home consumption and trade.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs, and above the average; three new houses have been built during the year, and five are in course of erection. The stock is in good condition and well cared for. The agricultural implements are properly stored.

Education.—There are three school-houses on this reserve. The Canoe River and Frenchman's Head schools were open during the whole term, that at Treaty Point during June and September quarters, with very fair attendance. Several of the children are pupils of the Rupert's Land Industrial School. There are one hundred and twenty-seven children of school age, but a large percentage are most of the time absent with their parents from the reserve.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are Christians, of which four hundred and twenty-nine follow the Church of England and eighty-eight the Roman Catholic Church. The former has two mission stations on the reserve and services are well attended.

Characteristics.—These Indians are well-meaning and intelligent; although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living, and I have noticed that they show a disposition to keep their dwellings cleaner than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any inebriates in this band, although there are some among them who will take intoxicants when offered to them. From their own standpoint, they are fairly moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are seventy persons in this band: sixteen men, eighteen women, thirteen boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their houses are clean and tidy, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupation.—Their main resources are fishing and trapping, also gardening; and the produce from these sources supplies them, to a large extent, with food.

Buildings and Implements.—Their dwellings are in a fair condition, and have been improved, fences built and other little improvements have been added here and

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there. They have a fair assortment of garden implements, which are handled with care, and are properly stored when not in use.

Education.—There are seventeen children of school age in this band. The school had been closed for want of a teacher.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven members of the Church of England, five Roman Catholics, and thirty-eight pagans.

Characteristics.—The majority are industrious. They are a law-abiding people, and some of them have improved fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, are temperate, and their general behaviour has been good during the year.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women, thirty-two boys, and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. An apparent change has taken place in the keeping of their houses and premises, which are neater and cleaner; in some instances, commendably so. During the warmer season, they adopt camp life, dwelling in neat wigwams.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of the members of this band. Their trapping has been very profitable this year. They have enlarged their gardens, with a fair result.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are, with few exceptions, of a poor class, small and not too comfortable; two or three are fairly built, and, as stated above, clean and tidy.

The few animals in their possession are well attended to, and they also take good care of their implements.

Education.—There is no school at present in operation at this place. There are twenty-eight children of age to attend school.

Religion.—There are sixty members of the Roman Catholic Church, eight of the Church of England, and thirty-three pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, although considered more indolent than the generality of those similarly situated, have shown some improvement since my first visit to their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The same remarks under this heading that apply to the Wabuskang Band are also applicable to this band.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, No. 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated in Clear Water Bay, 38 B, near the town of Rat Portage, and 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles north of Rat Portage. They contain an area of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-five, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, and thirty-seven boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is fairly good ; scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among them, and it is impossible to get them to take proper means to lessen these diseases, and little can be done to help those affected outside of a hospital, as even those suffering from these diseases will roam about in all kinds of weather, and so long as cleanliness is a trouble, they will not practise it.

Resources and Occupation.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking ; also working in the lumber camps. They have small gardens, which they cultivate in a perfunctory manner.

Good mining locations have been found on 38 A and 38 B.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings, which are built with logs, that might be considered fair. The general structure of their houses is poor and small.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' but the attendance is so irregular that their progress is practically nil. Several attend the Rat Portage Boarding School with better results.

Religion.—There are in this band forty-one members of the Church of England, fourteen Roman Catholics, and eighty pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The close vicinity of the reserves to the town of Rat Portage, and the frequent visits of the Indians to it, give those addicted to the use of liquor great opportunity to try every means to obtain intoxicants ; consequently, constant watch is required to prevent them from securing this favourite beverage. Their morality is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 39.

Reserves.—The situation of the reserves of this band are on the west shore and north-west shore of Shoal Lake, partly in Manitoba. They contain an area of nine thousand four hundred and forty-six acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are timbered with cedar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-two, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-four women, seventeen boys and twenty girls.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing, gardening and picking berries, a good deal of money is made by work in the lumber camps in winter.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

Temperance.—Several Indians of this band are addicted to liquor. I had a few liquor cases during this year, and in every case the offenders were found guilty and punished.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 40.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north-west shore of Shoal Lake, and partly in Manitoba. The area is six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar, birch, poplar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on it.



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Population.—The population of this band is sixty-two, consisting of fourteen men, fifteen women, eighteen boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Like their neighbours of Shoal Lake Band, No. 39, these Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. Their health is fairly good.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There are eighteen children of school age. A few are pupils of the Rat Portage Boarding School

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance.—The majority of this band is temperate, yet there is room for improvement in this respect.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves: 37 on Big Island, 37 on Rainy River, 37A on Shoal Lake, 37B at North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods, 37C, North-west Angle River in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixteen, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-seven women, twenty-six boys and thirty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula, but no epidemic disease, and all sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Occupation.—With the exception of a few employed by the fish companies, these Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserves. They are too far away from settlement to earn wages at labour. They are hunters and trappers, and do little gardening.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of the ordinary kind of log houses, poorly built and not too comfortable. They occupy them during the winter months only, on account of their indolence and roaming habits. Their stock suffer more or less every winter for want of food.

Education.—There are twenty-nine children of age to attend school in this band, but the great majority of the parents are opposed to having their children educated.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their time is too much taken up in wandering around the lake in indolence, and in consequence they are disinclined to manual labour.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, living, as they do, far from the town, are not much thrown in the way of temptation, and I believe that they are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 33.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band reside at the North-west Angle. They have two reserves, viz.: 33A, situated on Whitefish Bay, and 33B, North-west Angle. The area of the same is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-seven, consisting of fourteen men, eighteen women, ten boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There is no epidemic among them, and their sanitary condition has materially improved.

Resources.—Their principal resource is hunting. Some are employed by the fishing companies and at wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There are only ten children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding. Little progress, if any, has been made. This is largely due to their roaming habits.

Temperance.—These Indians, living, as they do, far from the town, are not thrown in the way of temptation.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 34.

Reserves.—These Indians have several reserves. They reside on the one situated on Gull Bay, Lake of the Woods, No. 34. The others are 34A, Whitefish Bay, 34B, first and second parts on Shoal Lake, and 34C, North-west Angle, in Manitoba, also 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Population.—The population is twenty-one, consisting of seven men, nine women, one boy and four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing for a living and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations.

Buildings and Stock.—The few log houses inhabited by them are in fairly good repair. Their stock is always well cared for and in good condition.

Education.—There are no children of age to attend school on this reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The few Indians forming this band are industrious and law-abiding; although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living.

Temperance and Morality.—One or two of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Point, Lake of the Woods, and is in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, and the land is good for farming, with an abundance of hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is forty-nine, consisting of nine men, twelve women, twelve boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and the sanitary conditions fairly good. During the winter measles attacked several members of the band, but the fatalities were few.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing for a living. Several of them are employed by American fishermen. Their gardens, planted with potatoes and corn, are well attended to.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Eleven children are of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

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Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few good workers in this band. The proximity of the reserve to the boundary line affords them the opportunity to wander across the line, and some of them remain on the war-path the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any drunkards in this band, although there are some amongst them who will take intoxicants when offered them. From their own standpoint, they are fairly moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has ten reserves, principally situated on the Lake of the Woods, they reside on only two—Big Island and 31 A, on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and thirty-one, consisting of twenty-nine men, thirty-two women, forty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year and free from epidemic. They are paying more attention to the sanitary condition of their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting is the principal occupation of these Indians. Some are employed in cutting cord-wood for steamers. Increased attention is also paid to potato-growing.

Buildings and Stock.—The majority of their dwellings are in a fairly good state of repair; but some are small and not too comfortable. Their stock is well kept.

Education.—There are thirty-five children in this band of age to attend school. These Indians do not seem anxious for the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and law-abiding. Their progress is greatly hindered by their indolence and roaming habits.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule the majority are temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, situated as follows: 32A, on Whitefish Bay, Lake of the Woods, 32B on Yellow Girl Bay, and 32C, on Sabaskang Bay. The combined area of these reserves is ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-five, consisting of ten men, eleven women, nine boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary measures have of late years been adopted by collecting the accumulation of dirt and refuse about their dwellings and burning it.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band who reside on the reserve, obtain a living by hunting, and working in the lumber camps, and in the Regina mine. Nearly half of them reside away from their reserve, where they gain a livelihood by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Some improvement is noticed in the new dwellings erected, but the great majority of them are somewhat dilapidated.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve. Twelve children are of age to attend school, and some of them attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

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Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics belonging to this band. The others are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink, and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely, which is often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds.

The marriage relation is not always sacredly observed by them. The habit of taking a wife and 'throwing her away' for the most trivial cause and taking another, is frequent, not only among this band, but also in several bands of the Lake of the Woods.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves. The great majority of the Indians reside on Reserve 35C, near Turtle Portage, on Sabaskang Bay. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are well timbered with merchantable wood.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and eighty-one, consisting of forty men, forty-nine women, thirty-six boys and fifty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Excepting a mild attack of whooping cough, the general health of the members of this band has been fairly good during the year; there were no epidemic diseases among them. These Indians have been slow to become clean and tidy, but now there is a fair improvement in that direction.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are their principal occupations; some of them are employed by the lumber camps in cutting cord-wood; only a little gardening being done by them, which, I am glad to say, they have paid better attention to this year.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are in fairly good repair and kept fairly clean, also their stables. Their stock of horses and cattle are in good condition.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve. The attendance has been irregular for some time during the year, owing to a misunderstanding between the teacher and the band regarding religious instruction, which they were opposed to, but the matter has been satisfactorily settled, and there is promise of a better attendance in the future.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and they are bitterly opposed to the clergy of any denomination visiting their reserve for religious purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, these Indians are naturally indolent and indifferent. They are, however, law-abiding. A few are becoming better off, and seem to show a tendency to improve their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, and will, when an opportunity occurs, indulge freely. They are, however, looked after very closely.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, namely, Islington, Swan Lake and One Man Reserves. The first-named is situated on the Winnipeg River, the second on Swan Lake, and the last-named on One Man Lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four, consisting of thirty-nine men, thirty-nine women, thirty-eight boys and thirty-eight girls.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease among them. Grippe and pneumonia made several victims during last winter; otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Resources and Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens, their sole occupations are hunting and fishing. The hunt yields moose, bear, mink, rat and deer; while the lakes are well supplied with various kinds of fish, including whitefish and sturgeon, which constitute a large portion of their food.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are well built, clean and tidy, especially those built lately. Their stock of cattle is in good condition, and received better attendance.

Education.—This band has a day school on the Islington Reserve, with a small and irregular attendance. Some of the children are pupils of the Indian industrial school in Manitoba.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church, together with a resident minister, in the vicinity of Islington Reserve. The great majority of the Indians are members of that church, with a few Roman Catholics and twenty-seven pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of a few individual cases, the majority of them are not provident, and are more or less indolent. As a rule, they are very law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many in this band lacking the virtue of temperance, and they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink, when it is placed in their way. They do not get nearly so much liquor as in former years, owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, but they still get it at times in small quantities from half-breeds; but, as a rule, the majority are temperate. Although there may be some immorality among themselves, I do not think that any of this is for gain.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Coutcheeching Agency on August 24, and was present at the payment of annuities made by Mr. Indian Agent Begg to the several bands of his agency.

Reserves.—The following are the names of the reserves within this agency:—

Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou Rapids, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickikonsemecanning, Rivière la Seine, and Lac la Croix.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of the Coutcheeching Agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, which are situated near the entrance of the Rainy River, on the north side of it, were visited on August 24, 1898. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands Reserve,' adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is fifty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-two women, twelve boys and nine girls.

Resources.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some get work in the saw-mills and booms in the vicinity of the reserves. They attend to their gardens, which are planted with potatoes and corn. The soil is very good for cultivation, but, on account of their nomadic habits, little progress, if any, has been

made by these Indians of late years. They are too close to the international boundary, to which they pay frequent visits in detriment to their welfare.

Religion and Education.—Forty-seven of these Indians are pagans, and eleven are members of the Church of England. There is no school in operation, and only nine children of age to attend school.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is ninety-nine, consisting of twenty-two men, thirty-two women, eighteen boys and twenty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in hunting. They attend to their gardens and keep them properly hoed. Their houses are kept in good repair. Some of the Indians are employed by the lumbermen and steamboat company as guides in the rapids, and helping the white settlers on their farms.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here, which is under the charge of the Rev. J. Johnstone. Only eleven members of these bands belong to the Church of England; the remainder, to the number of eighty-eight, are pagans.

Education.—The Indians move around a good deal to the different hunting-grounds; consequently, the attendance at the school is very irregular.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name, with an area of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-six women, forty-six boys and twenty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupation. These Indians depend largely on hunting and fishing for a living. The soil is very well adapted for cultivation. I found some very good gardens. Three or four Indians give some attention to mixed farming. The reserve is also well wooded with spruce, poplar and pine.

Buildings.—Much improvement has been made in their dwellings.

Religion.—There are only five members of this band belonging to the Church of England; the remainder, one hundred and eighteen, are pagans.

Education.—A day school has been in operation for years, with slow progress.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy River, about twelve miles distant from Fort Frances, and it contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—The population of this band is composed of ten men, fifteen women, twelve boys, and nine girls, in all, forty-six.

Resources.—The Indians make use of all the resources, viz., fishing, hunting, trapping, gardening and cattle-raising. Their stock of cattle is small and well cared for.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are not so good as on some other reserves, but are nicely kept.

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Religion.—Only five of this band are Christians, being members of the Church of England. The remainder, forty-five, are pagans. The school-house is a substantial one, and, under the tuition of the new teacher, good progress has been made by those children who attend school regularly.

COUTCHEECHING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, a few miles from Fort Frances. It has an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-seven, namely, twenty-eight men, forty-two women, thirty-six boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band, like most other Indians, would rather do almost any other work than cultivate the land. Some, however, raise fairly good crops of oats, potatoes and corn; but most of them depend on their hunting and fishing for a living. The young men get employment from the lumber camps and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—There is a change for the better being made in the buildings on the reserve. The Indians are making them much larger than formerly; those principally noticed are the dwellings of Simon Jourdain, Alexander Brieyere, Alexis Maiville and Joseph Guimond. Their ponies and cattle are well sheltered, and provided with sufficient hay.

Religion.—The great majority of this band, numbering one hundred and three, are Roman Catholics. They attend the church at Fort Frances, which is about four or five miles from the reserve. Eight are members of the Church of England; the remaining twenty-six are pagans.

Education.—The school has been closed during the year for want of a teacher.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Population.—The population is forty-eight: eight men, nine women, eleven boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing, and a very small amount of gardening. Most of the land on the reserve is stony, and it is not nearly so well timbered as the other reserves. Fishing is also not so good as at the reserves on the other part of the lake. These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of the reserve.

Religion.—Only four Indians in this band are Christians, being Roman Catholics; the remainder are all pagans.

Education.—Their school has been closed for several years for want of attendance.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve upon which these Indians reside is situated on North-west Bay. The area of their several reserves is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-seven: ten men, sixteen women, thirteen boys and eighteen girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and attending to their gardens. Several of their number are employed in the lumber camps in their vicinity.

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Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

NICKICKONSEMENE CANNING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy River. The combined area of their reserves is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-seven: ten men, sixteen women, eighteen boys and seventeen girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens, their sole occupations at present are hunting and fishing, in which pursuits they travel abroad from the reserve. A few work with prospectors and in lumber camps.

Religion.—With the exception of two Roman Catholics, all the Indians of this band are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of school age.

RIVIERE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band reside on two reserves, one situated at the mouth of the Seine River, and the other on Wild Potato Lake. The area of these reserves is eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and twenty-five: twenty-three men, twenty-eight women, thirty-four boys and forty girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river, cultivate a few small gardens. Apart from that, the only occupations at present of themselves and of their brethren of the other reserve are hunting and fishing for a living. Some also find work in the several mines in operation on this river, in chopping wood and other manual labour.

Religion.—All the Indians of this reserve are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, although there are twenty-six children of age to attend school; but these Indians are indifferent in regard to education.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on Namaka River, and on the lake of the same name. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—The population numbers eighty-six: fifteen men, twenty-one women, nineteen boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians live mainly by hunting and fishing, the moose, bear and several kinds of fur-bearing animals being their principal game; and for this purpose, range over a considerable area, even across the international boundary.

Religion.—Ten of these Indians are Christianized; they belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The remainder are all pagans.

Education.—For the children of nomadic Indians, as described above, to attend a day school to any profit, is impossible; consequently, very little has been done to open a day school on this reserve.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are, on the average, still backward as regards proper means of subsistence, clothing and domestic habits. There are, however, a few exceptions, among those living on reserves situated on Rainy River: I may mention Angekejick and Mache Kingung, of Long Sault; and of Manitou Rapids, Joseph Jourdain, Jr., Esquibnesse, William Mainville, and Joseph Guimond, and a few others.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during this year has been fairly good. They have been carefully attended to by Dr. Moore, who also vaccinated those requiring it. The villages are kept clean, all the refuse being burnt up. No epidemics have taken place. There are a number of cases of consumption and scrofula, and Angekejick, one of the most industrious among them, lost one of his hands from the effects of the latter disease.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians in the agency are temperate and not immoral; but in the vicinity of white villages, there are a certain number of them that are enticed into drinking, and the proximity of some of the reserves to the American boundary gives opportunity for smuggling intoxicants to them.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are of a good class, well arranged and kept in perfect order and in good repair. The Government implements were securely stored away in a building for the purpose.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout, and were found to be kept with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

The agent, Mr. Magnus Begg, continues to conduct the affairs of this large and important agency in such a manner as to conserve the interest of the department, and retain the confidence of its wards, and they look to him for guidance throughout all the details of their work.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have visited all the reserves under my care during the year.

At Assabaskashing I remained several days during the payment, and attended a large number of Indians suffering from rheumatism, grippe, scrofula and consumption; also several cases of venereal disease.

I visited the Savanne Agency with Inspector Lévêque, and attended all that required treatment.

At Ignace I treated several Indians for coughs and scrofula, and at Wabigoon I attended a large number for venereal disease and consumption, which is becoming more prevalent among them.

At Frenchman's Head I attended to all that required treatment, a number suffering from the effects of grippe, and during the winter a number died from its effects.

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At Lac Seul I attended a large number of them for coughs, sore throat and consumption. Several died from the effects of grippe last winter.

At Wabuskang I attended a number for coughs, rheumatism and grippe. During the winter there were a few mild cases of measles, and one death, caused by taking cold after having them.

At Grassy Narrows there has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians, grippe and measles being prevalent among them during the winter.

At One Man's Lake and Islington there has been a good deal of sickness, grippe and scrofula being prevalent among them, and two cases of paralysis.

On the Lake of the Woods there have been several cases of whooping cough, without any bad results.

During the year I have been kept busy in my office, attending to Indians from the different reserves.

I have supplied the schoolmasters on all the reserves with medicine to be used when required.

I have performed several operations, and pulled a number of teeth.

On the whole, the Indians are becoming more cleanly in their habits, and keep their houses in better condition than formerly, and are adopting the habits of the white people more than they used to do.

I have vaccinated all that required to have it done, on all the reserves.

I am not aware of any serious sickness among them at the present time.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

WOLSELEY, September 5, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is a block of land, nine miles by eight, in townships 15 and 16, of ranges 11 and 12, of the 2nd principal meridian, and contains about seventy-two square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Assiniboiné tribe, and are without doubt an offshoot, at some remote period, from the great Sioux family.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-nine men, sixty-five women, forty-seven boys and forty-six girls, or two hundred and seventeen in all. There were nine births and twelve deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fair. Scrofula and consumption are the chief diseases. Dr. Edwards visits the reserve at stated periods to prescribe for the Indians. He also attends promptly when summoned to any emergent cases.

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Resources and Occupation.—The natural resources of the reserve are wood and hay. The Indians cut and sell a good deal of both to settlers. The Indians engage in farming, and had nearly three thousand bushels of wheat last season. They sold a quantity for cash, some they had gristed for flour, and the remainder they kept for seed this spring.

Besides selling hay and wood, which the Indians mostly take to the towns on the railroad, the women tan hides, make moccasins, and knit mitts and stockings.

Buildings.—I am glad to say that many of the old dilapidated buildings were pulled down during the year and good, substantial log houses built in their place. All the new houses were nicely floored, and several of the Indians put on good shingled roofs, buying the lumber out of the money they had made in raising cattle. A most marked advance has been made this year in the matter of buildings.

Most of the old rotten fencing around the agency offices has been replaced by new and a new flagstaff has been erected on a slight knoll near the offices.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well, and are carefully looked after. I am glad to be able to report a desire on the part of the younger Indians to go more extensively into cattle-raising. They are, no doubt, beginning to appreciate cattle more by seeing the money that the other Indians get for the beef they sell. This feeling is most gratifying from the fact that heretofore there has been a good deal of indifference about having cattle.

Farming Implements.—Several of the Indians have purchased new mowers, horse-rakes, bob-sleighs and cooking-stoves, paying for them out of the money they got for beef and wheat that they had raised.

Religion.—Some of the Indians profess Christianity. Both the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches have adherents among the band. The Presbyterians have a fine stone mission on the reserve, under the efficient charge of the Rev. Ewen McKenzie, who is most ably assisted in the work by Mrs. McKenzie. Regular services are held on the Sabbath morning and evening, and also Sunday school in the afternoon. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are very kind in attending to the wants of the sick and infirm, and in the fall a large quantity of clothing and blankets is distributed from the mission to those most badly in need. These articles are forwarded for distribution by kind and thoughtful friends of the Indians in the east.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities have also a frame building, to be used as a church, in course of erection on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are well on the road for independence. The greatest drawback is the desire to move around too much. It is encouraging to notice that many of the young men are not taking to the roving habit so much.

These Indians took a number of first prizes at the Wolseley agricultural show last fall for grain and roots. One of the graduates of the Regina Industrial School, named Clara Williams, took two first prizes, one for butter, and another for bread. This girl is employed as interpreter at the Presbyterian mission, and fills the situation with credit to herself and satisfaction to her employers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not go out of their way to get liquor, but some of them will take it when offered. Last fall I had two men arrested who had supplied the Indians with liquor, and being unable to pay a fine, they were sent to the jail at Regina. I have to thank Staff-Sergt. Fyffe, of the N.-W. M. Police, for his usual perseverance in capturing these offenders.

General Remarks.—The past year has been one of contentment and progress among these Indians, and their conduct has been excellent.

A good crop was put in this spring, and the prospects are bright for another good yield.

The reserve was officially inspected by Inspector McGibbon last November. He appeared pleased at the state of affairs.

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The department's new well auger was on the reserve for two months last fall, and did efficient work in putting down some good wells, which have been a great benefit to the Indians, being convenient, and also from a sanitary point of view.

I beg to thank the department for the new implements and wagons furnished, which have been a great help to us.

Daniel Kennedy, an ex-pupil of the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, assists me. I find he performs his various duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, September 15, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.

No. 108—Red Pheasant, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stonies, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Battleford.

No. 113—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker's, 19,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of Battle River and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild, 20,820 acres, situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

Natural Features.—The character of these reserves is rolling prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of the Stony Bands.

Vital Statistics.—Eight hundred and twenty-eight men, women and children compose the population of this agency.

Thirty-seven births, fifty-four deaths and twelve migrations occurred during the year, making a total decrease of twenty-nine souls since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of the Indians has been very satisfactory; of course, there are nearly always some cases of consumption and scrofula, also a few old standing cases of syphilis. Last winter there were quite a number who suffered from erysipelas and influenza; but, as the spring advanced and the Indians were able to get more fresh air and outdoor exercise, their sickness rapidly disappeared and a marked improvement took place, which, I am glad to say, has been steadily maintained.

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Houses and premises are kept much cleaner than formerly, and during the spring all refuse and garbage that had collected around their dwellings during the winter, was gathered up and burned.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in mixed farming and stock-raising. There are fifteen hundred and twenty-two head of cattle in the agency, exclusive of this year's crop of calves, which, as will readily be perceived, is enough to keep the Indians fully employed putting up a sufficient quantity of fodder to carry them through our long North-west winter.

Last winter they sold twenty-four steers, which realized \$882.50; the department also paid them \$3,922.15 for hay delivered to the agency.

Owing to drouth and summer frost last year, the crops were very meagre; but this season the outlook is much brighter.

Being so far from a railroad militates considerably against the Indians engaging in many other industries by which they could earn a livelihood. The hunting in this district is practically a thing of the past, and fishing is very scant; so they are confined to selling a little wood and hay, also some lime and charcoal; by such means they are enabled to procure some of the extra comforts of life, which otherwise they would have to forego.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses and stables are all built of logs and are, in consequence, frequently in need of repairs; they are well white-washed in the fall. A few old houses have been pulled down, and new ones, of a better class, erected in their stead.

As the Indians on Red Pheasant and Stony Reserves are individually looking after their cattle more every year, it has necessitated the building of additional stables.

The Sweet Grass stables and sheds at Ribstone Creek were burned by a prairie fire last fall, so new ones have been erected to replace them. It was also necessary to put up stables at Birch Lake, where a number of our cattle are wintered.

Implements are well cared for: they are all gathered up in the fall and put under cover, so as to protect them from the weather and keep them in working condition as long as possible.

The stock are all in splendid condition and thriving well. In addition to the number of cattle already mentioned, we have one hundred and eleven sheep and thirty-eight pigs.

Education.—There are five day schools in operation; three of these are under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other two of the Roman Catholic Church.

These schools are all well equipped; there is a good average attendance at all of them, and the progress shown is fair.

The industrial school at this point conducted by the Church of England authorities, is under the charge of Rev. E. Matheson. There are one hundred and two pupils, who all seem to be doing well.

There are also a number of children from this agency who are pupils at the Duck Lake (Roman Catholic) Boarding School.

Religion.—Religion, as we understand the term, is an unknown quantity when applied to the Indians of the agency. There are about an equal number of nominal adherents to both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches; the remainder of our Indians are pagans, pure and simple.

There are four missionaries stationed on the various reserves, and seven buildings which are used for divine worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very careful in their due observance of the law, and fully appreciate its benefits and punishments.

I am pleased to say that, within the past year, there is an appreciable improvement shown in the progress of my Indians: they are apparently awakening to the fact that at some future day, not far distant, they must support themselves, and are becoming more self-reliant and practical in their mode of living. Of course, a great number of them still have very crude ideas of life, and will require constant supervision and

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encouragement for a long time yet; but as the older generation—who are more prejudiced—die off, the younger ones will be more amenable to the ways and methods of their white brethren in making a livelihood.

The undermentioned Indians are well advanced and very industrious; they will, practically speaking, hereafter be self-supporting:—

Red Pheasant's Band: Pechawis, Baptiste, Jean Baptiste.

Moosomin's Band: Whitecap, Etowekeesik, Josie Moosomin.

Poundmaker's Band: Chatsis, Basil Favel, Pierre, Antoine.

Little Pine's Band: Joe Pemee, Andrew.

Sweet Grass Band: Big Thunder, Edward.

One mower, three wagons, three sets of harness and fifteen pairs of bob-sleighs, as well as numerous smaller tools and implements, have been purchased by my Indians during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here may be called fairly moral, and also temperate, though the latter virtue in some instances is only obtained by careful vigilance and precautions being taken to guard them against the evil.

General Remarks.—All the employees have performed their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

Inspector Chisholm twice visited this agency during the year, and on the last occasion made a careful and detailed inspection.

The treaty payments took place in October, and passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY.

BIRTLE, MAN., August 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are nine reserves within this agency, four of which are inhabited by Sioux, or Dakotas, as they prefer to be called, and five chiefly by Saulteaux.

The Sioux took refuge in this portion of the Dominion in the year 1862, immediately after the massacre of the white settlers in the state of Minnesota. They have no claim on the Government of Canada, and the assistance that they have received has been given as a matter of grace and expediency, and not of right.

The Saulteaux are one of the tribes who originally occupied a portion of this western domain, and whose claim to ownership was relinquished by treaty with the Government during the year 1874.

The Bird Tail Reserve is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine Rivers, and about ten miles southerly from the town of Birtle. The area is six thousand four hundred acres.

The Oak River Reserve is at the junction of the Oak and Assiniboine Rivers, and about four miles northerly from Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The area is nine thousand seven hundred acres.

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The Oak Lake Reserve is situated on the Pipestone Creek, four miles northerly from Pipestone Station, and has an area of about twenty-five hundred acres.

The Turtle Mountain Reserve is in a gap of the mountain, from which it derives its name, and about eight miles southerly from White Water Lake. It comprises one square mile.

The Keeseekoowenin's Reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan River and on the southern base of the Riding Mountain. The area of this reserve is eight and three-quarter square miles, besides which the Indians have a fishing station on the northern shore of Clear Water Lake, of about eight hundred acres, and a quarter-section about eight miles northerly from their reserve, set apart for hay purposes.

Waywayseecappo's Reserve comprises thirty-nine square miles, and is situated on the Bird Tail River, about eighteen miles northerly from the town of Birtle.

The Valley River Reserve lies between the Duck and Riding Mountains, and on a river of the same name, which flows in an easterly direction to the Dauphin Lake. The extent of this reserve is eighteen and one-quarter square miles.

The Gambler's is near the mouth of the Silver Creek, and about five miles from Binscarth Station. About ten hundred and fifty acres are included within its scope, besides which there are about eight thousand five hundred and fifty acres of surrendered land around and about the reserve proper.

The Rolling River Reserve, as the name indicates, is on the Rolling River, and about fifteen miles northerly from the town of Minnedosa. About twenty square miles are within the boundaries of this reserve.

Population.—The population of the nine bands within this agency is as follows: Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57, nineteen men, twenty-two women and twenty-four children; Oak River Sioux, No. 58, sixty-nine men, eighty-five women and one hundred and fifty-eight children; Oak Lake Sioux, No. 59, eighteen men, eighteen women and thirty-four children; Turtle Mountain Sioux, No. 60, three men, three women and three children; Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, twenty-six men, forty women and eighty children; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62, forty men, forty-four women and eighty-one children; Valley River, No. 62½, fourteen men, twenty-one women and sixty-nine children; Gambler's, No. 63, four men, six women and eight children; Rolling River, No. 67, thirty-four men, thirty-three women and forty-five children.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves occupied by the Sioux are of much lighter soil than those in possession of the Saulteaux, or treaty Indians, but while the soil will not produce nearly such heavy crops of grain, cereals mature more quickly; the lands are also freer from scrub, and therefore more easily put under cultivation. Although small herds of cattle are kept by the Sioux, and some profit derived from the sale of surplus animals held by individual members of the bands, their chief resource is from the sale of grain. They are successful growers of corn, some of which is used when green, preserved by cooking and then drying, and by crushing the matured grain into meal and cooking it by various processes. Limited quantities of garden stuff are also grown by them, and usually more potatoes than they require for their own use. Rush mats and baskets are also made by some, and a few much-needed dollars in this way gained.

The Saulteaux do not farm as extensively as do the Sioux. The benefits that they derive each year under the treaty tend more to stagnate energy than to foster it. Their reserves are well adapted for the raising of cattle, there being luxuriant pastures and numerous natural meadows. Ample timber is also available for building and sheltering purposes. Game, large and small, is yet plentiful in close proximity to the reserves, while fish abound in the lakes and rivers.

The Indians gain their livelihood from the sale of surplus cattle and hay, by tanning hides, gathering senega-root, raising potatoes and garden stuff, while a few grow small fields of oats and wheat. A few also work for white men during the harvest and threshing season.

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Education.—The day schools on the Oak River and Keeseekoowenin's Reserves are yet in operation. The attendance at the former has not been as large nor as regular as it might have been. During the summer months, from the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday until late on in the summer, there are attractions without the reserves, but within the reach of these mirth-loving people, that allure the Indians away from their homes and the children from the schools. During the winter months the plea for irregular attendance is the cold weather.

The attendance at the Keeseekoowenin's—known as Okanase—Reserve school has been fairly regular during the year, and very satisfactory progress has been made. Children from this agency are also in attendance at the Regina, Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn and Brandon Industrial and the Pine Creek and Birtle Boarding Schools. There is a section of the Rolling River Band who yet object to taking advantage of the schools that are open to their children, but the great majority of the Indians within this agency are now warm friends of the schools.

Religion.—A commodious new church, costing over \$800, was erected on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve by the Presbyterian denomination. The Indians of the Oak River Sioux Reserve have gathered a large quantity of stone, and hope to have in the near future a stone church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of this agency are fairly industrious, some particularly so, while there are a few who are indolent. They may all be classed as law-abiding.

John Tanner, of the Gambler's Band, No. 63, is the wealthiest Indian within this agency. He has nearly fifty acres of as good wheat and oats as I have seen this season, a good farmhouse, stable, implement-shed and milk-house, besides a new binder, seed-drill, mower, wagon, and other necessary farm implements. He has over fifty head of good cattle, and about ten horses. His personal property, including buildings and land improvements, is worth at least \$3,000.

Temperance and Morality.—There were several convictions during the last year for supplying intoxicants to the Indians, which is evidence that the traffic is not dead, and that the Indians have not totally abandoned the use of liquor. The Indians, I believe, are fairly moral.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been tolerably good, no sickness of any contagious nature having occurred.

General Remarks.—Since my last report was written, evidences of progress may be seen in many of the Indian homes—true, not as numerous nor as important as I had wished for, yet they are, I believe, indicative of advancement on substantial lines.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

GLEICHEN, August 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, and includes townships 20, 21, 22 and part of 23. It is bounded on the north by the



A TYPICAL INDIAN HOME, MANITOWAPAH AGENCY, MANITOBA.

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Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo Hills. Gleichen, on the C.P.R., is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles, more or less.

Natural Features.—The land is open prairie, with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the Drifting Sand Hills, extending about six miles long and three miles wide, are on the north side of the Bow River, and a good deal of hay is cut in these hills and on other parts of the reserve. There is also a range of sand dunes, called the Peigan Sand Hills, on the southern side of the Bow River, near the western boundary of the reserve. There is no water to speak of, the sloughs generally drying up in the early part of the season. The Arrowwood Creeks, in the south-western parts, and the Crowfoot Creek, in the north-eastern part of the reserve, are the only creeks on the reserve that contain water all the year round. The Bow River runs through the reserve. With the exception of some groves of cottonwood and poplar on the river bottom, there is no wood to speak of.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper. The Bloods, Peigans and South Peigans, on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes during his lifetime.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the end of the fiscal year was ten hundred and ninety-six, consisting of two hundred and seventy-six men, three hundred and fifty-eight women and four hundred and sixty-two minors. During the year there were twenty-six births, sixteen males and ten females. The deaths numbered forty-five, twenty-seven males and eighteen females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. The principal cause of death was consumption and scrofula. There have been no epidemics during the year.

The Indians live in tents during the summer months, and, after leaving their houses in the spring, care is taken that all houses are properly cleaned and white-washed, and the surroundings cleaned up and refuse burned.

Hospital.—The hospital at the North Reserve is under the control of the Church of England, and supported partly by the Government. The attendance during the year has been fair. The patients are well fed and looked after by the nurses. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits, and has successfully treated cases of scrofula, and vaccinated fourteen adults and fifty-one minors. A large number examined had already been vaccinated. The hospital has been painted.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians engage in farming and raising cattle, and also work for ranchers in the vicinity at herding, haying and doing general farm work, giving good satisfaction to their employers. A number of the Indian women are employed by ranchers' wives, washing and doing other necessary work, and give fair satisfaction. Our Indians were also employed filling a hay contract, four hundred and thirty tons of hay being put up for the 'O' Ranch, Queenstown. This work was done satisfactorily, and the sum of \$1,397.50 was received by the Indians. The amount of hay cut and stacked by the Indians was thirteen hundred and fifty tons, as follows:—seven hundred and seventy tons for Indian cattle, one hundred and five for farmers and agency, forty-five tons for schools, and four hundred and thirty tons for 'O' Ranch, Queenstown. The Indians were also employed putting up five hundred tons of hay for Mr. I. Clarke, of Crowfoot Creek, and three hundred tons for Mr. Vic Anderson, Namaka, and gave the best of satisfaction. The sum of \$522 was realized by the Indians from the sale of seventeen hundred and forty-two bushels of oats raised on irrigated land. They have purchased a self-binder and seeder out of the proceeds. The amount of coal mined and sold during the year was three hundred and eighty-one tons, as follows: to settlers, one hundred and fourteen tons; Northwest Mounted Police, Gleichen, five tons; Crowfoot day school, thirteen tons; agency and farms, eighty-three tons, and to the White Eagle and Old Sun's

boarding schools and hospital, one hundred and sixty-six tons. There is a good coal seam, but, on account of its being on the south side of the Bow River, it cannot be worked to advantage until the river is frozen and safe for teams to cross. Two drifts are worked during the winter months, one by Calf Bull and the other by Bear Robe. These Indians employed others to mine the coal.

Buildings.—The houses on the reserve are nearly all built of logs. Quite a number have shingled roofs and good floors, and greater interest is now taken by the Indians in having good floors and proper windows in their houses. The Indians who own cattle take an interest in having good stables, sheds and corrals. The great drawback on this reserve is the difficulty in getting good timber suitable for building houses and stables. Fourteen log houses have been built during the year to replace old ones, and twelve cattle stables.

Stock.—The number of cattle now owned by the Indians totals three hundred and ninety-seven, an increase of ninety-two over last year. There are twenty to be taken over by the Indians in exchange for ponies, which will bring the total up to four hundred and seventeen. We have received four thoroughbred short-horn bulls, which now makes a total of twelve on the reserve for the improvement of the herd. There were twenty-three casualties during the year, and twenty-two head were butchered and turned into the ration-house and issued as rations. Our calf crop at the June round-up was ninety-three, and four hundred and forty-one head were branded. This includes the stock held by the farmers and the calf crop. Our Indians took quite an interest in the round-up, and I have no doubt that it will be an incentive to those who object to cattle to trade off their ponies for heifers, as this industry is the only one to make them self-supporting.

Farm Implements.—One self-binder, one seeder, four mowing-machines, two horse-rakes, five sets of harness and ten wagons have been purchased by the Indians during the year. Greater care is taken of these implements and wagons, as the Indians are beginning to realize that hard work has to be done to earn and save sufficient money to replace them. Implement-sheds are being put up by the more progressive Indians for the protection of their wagons, mowing-machines and other implements.

Education.—There are two boarding schools, one at the North Reserve, 'Old Sun's,' and one at the South Reserve, 'White Eagle's,' both under the auspices of the Church of England. The 'White Eagle' boarding school for boys has twenty-eight on the roll, and the other, 'Old Sun's,' for girls, has twelve pupils on the roll. The progress made by the girls is very encouraging. They speak English fairly well, and are quite clever at knitting, washing, cooking and baking bread. At the White Eagle's school the boys have been taught gardening, milking and the care of stock. One day school (Crowfoot), Roman Catholic, has on the register twenty-five—fifteen boys and ten girls—with an average attendance of ten. The studies, as nearly as practicable, are carried on according to the regulations required by the department. In this school very little progress is noted, as what is taught them in school is all forgotten on their return from the summer holidays. When the new Roman Catholic boarding school is completed, it is hoped that the pupils now attending the day school will enter the boarding school. The number of pupils attending industrial schools is fifteen—fourteen boys and one girl.

Old Sun's boarding school has been plastered and painted.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly pagans, but a number are claimed by the Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken, as members of the Church of England, having been baptized and confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Pinkham. A Blackfoot service is held every Sunday morning in the memorial building, and there is also a service in the afternoon in English, which a number of the Indians attend. These services are held at the North Blackfoot Reserve. The Rev. C. H. P. Owen (Church of England) holds an afternoon service in English at the White Eagle boarding school, South Reserve, for the pupils of the school; a few of the Indians attend this service. The Rev. Father Danis, O.M.I., who has charge of the Roman Catholic mission, holds divine service every Sunday in

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the school-room. Quite a number of the Indians attend these services. It is his intention to build a church, as the present room used is too small to accommodate all the Indians married. A number of the Indians of both denominations have been legally married.

Temperance and Morality.—There were three cases of drunkenness tried before me during the year. One was dismissed, and two sent up to Calgary—one for one month, and the other for fourteen days. These Indians received the liquor from some white man in Calgary, but would not say who he was. There were also two cases of gambling on the reserve, which were dismissed with a caution. It has had a good effect, as no more cases have come under my notice. With these exceptions, the behaviour of the Blackfeet has been good. A good many of the Indians are fond of liquor, and when they go to Calgary, are invariably supplied with it by half-breeds and unprincipled white men, who make a practice of carrying on this traffic for the extra profit in it. The North-west Mounted Police are very vigilant and keep a close supervision over the Indians when visiting Calgary, and of course this makes it a very difficult matter for the Indians to get liquor without being found out by the police.

The women, as a rule, are moral, and compare favourably with other tribes. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, in charge of the North-west Mounted Police detachment, Gleichen, keeps a close supervision over Indians when in Gleichen, and up to the present no case of immorality has been charged against them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are employed farming, haying, mining and hauling coal, and attending to their stock.

The quantity of grain raised last season was two thousand five hundred and nineteen bushels of oats and three thousand three hundred and ninety-five bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of turnips, carrots and onions. We sold one thousand seven hundred and forty-two bushels of oats, and out of the proceeds received (\$522) a self-binder and seed-drill were purchased, and the sum of \$433 was divided amongst the Indians who raised the grain. Ten new wagons have been purchased by the following Indians: Yellow Horse, White Pup, Yellow Tail-feathers; Running Martin, Running Rabbit's Son, Big Road, Bear Chief, Many Good and The Cutter; four mowing-machines and rakes by Bad Old Man's Son, White Eagle, Little Axe, and Greasy Forehead; also four bob-sleighs by Wolf Collar, Big Old Man, Big Road and Crow Shoe.

The improvement in their houses during the year has been good, and the Indians have now in their houses good bedsteads, chairs, fairly good stoves, cooking utensils; and quite a number have clocks, cupboards and tables. Most of their houses are small; this is accounted for by the Indians having no timber on the reserve suitable for building purposes. The earnings of the Indians, as a rule, are well spent, and I might mention the following Indians as doing their best to improve their condition: Little Axe, who now owns seventy head of cattle, horses, two sets of double harness, two mowing-machines and rakes, two sets of bob-sleighs, a good shingled-roofed house, and stables and corrals which will compare favourably with the average white man's. He has also about one hundred and sixty acres of pasture fenced. Wolf Collar has eighteen head of cattle and a number of ponies, stable and corral, a good shingled-roofed house, mowing-machine, and rake, and bob-sleighs. Drunken Chief has twenty-two head of cattle, good stables and corral, mowing-machine and rake, wagon and one set of bob-sleighs. Old Woman-at-War has twenty-eight head of cattle, house, stables and corral, mowing-machine, and rake, and wagon. He has also a number of ponies. There are a number of other Indians owning cattle who are anxious to improve their condition, and who own wagons, harness, mowing-machines and bob-sleighs, and have fairly good houses, stables and corrals. There is quite a spirit amongst them to purchase their own wagons, mowing-machines and other necessary implements, which I encourage, as it tends to make them more independent. The Indians have earned during the year \$7,365 from the following sources: sales of ponies, beef cattle, coal-mining, sale of oats, hay contracts, and working for ranchers.

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We have contracts for cutting and stacking five hundred tons of hay for the 'O' Ranch, Queenstown, seventy tons for the beef contractor, and twenty-five tons for the North-west Mounted Police, Gleichen. Besides this, our Indians will be employed putting up hay for themselves and the ranchers in the vicinity.

Our Indians, at the invitation of the Calgary City Council, went to Calgary on July 16, 1898, to meet the Minnesota Press Association, and take part in the programme of sports for their amusement. I might say that our Indians were the principal attraction, and behaved themselves creditably.

The Indians held their sun dance in August, a later period than usual. The reason of the delay was, the chiefs were under the impression that I would relent and give them assistance to hold this dance, in the shape of beef tongues and paunches, which of course I refused to do. This dance will eventually die out, if too much importance is not attached to it.

Our first Blackfoot fair was held on September 28, 1898, and was successful. The Indian Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Forget, was present, and opened the fair, afterwards distributing the prizes to the fortunate ones. The Indian Commissioner congratulated the Indians, the agent and the employees on their efforts in making the fair a success. The Indians and visitors all went away pleased and glad they attended the fair.

The treaty payments took place on October 26 and 27 following, and passed off quietly, Staff-Sergeant Brooke and one constable being present. One change among the employees occurred during the year, Mr. Haynes resigning the position of clerk, and Mr. Race was appointed in his place.

Inspector Wadsworth inspected this agency once during the year.

Great assistance was given me by the department employees in the work of the reserve during the year.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, near Macleod, in southern Alberta, the southern boundary being not more than fourteen miles from the international boundary. It contains an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in the district.

Tribe and Vital Statistics.—The Blood Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation. The population of the tribe at last payment was three hundred and twenty-seven men, four hundred and fifty-five women, two hundred and sixty-eight boys and two hundred and twenty-eight girls, showing a decrease of thirteen souls. The births during the year numbered twenty boys and thirty-five girls, while the deaths were nine men, fifteen women, sixteen boys and nineteen girls.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been so good as could have been wished for, and the deaths have been more numerous than in former years, but no epidemic of any kind has taken place. An outbreak of diphtheria was reported among the Indians last fall, but upon inquiry no case was found, although the wife of Farmer Grant, at the upper reserve, was under quarantine for the disease.

The sanitary condition of the various farms and villages has been good, and all refuse carefully taken away.

The hospital has been better patronized, and the attendance has averaged about nine patients.

Occupation.—The principal work of these Indians, after seeing to their cattle and horses, is hay-making and freighting of coal, flour and other supplies.

During the season over two thousand and sixty tons of hay was put up. Of this amount, some eleven hundred and thirty-nine tons was sold, netting about \$5,695. the remainder being fed to cattle and horses.

The hauling of coal for the agency, reserve farms, boarding schools and ranchers in the district, and to the North-west Mounted Police detachments, afforded a considerable amount of occupation for these Indians during the fall and winter. The total tonnage freighted was four hundred and ninety-two.

The usual amount of freighting of supplies for the agency and storekeepers in the surrounding district was undertaken, while some \$1,400 was realized from the Mormon colony for freighting lumber, &c., to the irrigation canal.

Stock.—The cattle industry, which was only begun in 1894, is fast assuming a most important place, and our herd now numbers about fourteen hundred and fifty-four head. The winter of 1898-9 was a good one—taken all round—for cattle, and with a full supply of hay and lots of open water, the cattle came through in splendid condition.

At our 'round-up' on June 30, some three hundred and eighty-nine calves belonging to Indians were branded, and eleven belonging to department cows, giving a total of four hundred, and there are quite a few still to brand at the fall 'round-up.'

During the month of October we killed all our three-year-old steers, and the average of the lot (seventeen head) was eight hundred and ninety-eight pounds of dressed beef per animal, which shows what condition our cattle were in.

Only pure-bred pedigreed bulls are used in the herd. These are taken up in the fall and carefully fed all winter, and not placed with the cows till about July 5.

Mange was very prevalent in the district this spring, but we were fortunate in having only one steer and a few of the bulls affected. No case was noticed among the cows or young stock. As usual, a few deaths from blackleg took place among the young stock, but not to any extent.

Education.—The two Roman Catholic day schools are now closed, and the new boarding school has been open since October. Some twelve pupils are resident. The St. Paul's Episcopal boarding school contains forty-four pupils, and the day school at Bull Horn's belonging to this denomination has an average attendance of seven children.

No great interest, however, is taken by the Indians in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two churches, one Episcopal and one Roman Catholic, upon the reserve; but the Indians care very little for the white man's religion, and few comparatively, attend the services. Those older Indians, who are baptized, and the pupils from industrial schools, seem to care more for their own dancing religion than for any other form.

Progress.—Very fair progress has been made by the Indians during the past year, and they evince a strong desire to work and make money, but work of a suitable kind is hard to find in this sparsely-populated part of the country. The total

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income of the Indians for the year amounted to \$25,061.75. Progress among the Indians is, of course, much more noticeable if one takes a retrospective view of a few years.

Temperance.—A considerable amount of drinking has taken place; but when it is taken into consideration that the Indians are seldom without money, matters might very easily have been worse. Half-breeds congregate round the towns, and for the sake of what money can be made, purchase liquor for the Indians, re-selling it to them at two or three times its original cost, and thus eke out a precarious living.

General Remarks.—A barb-wire fence of four strands has been run along our southern boundary from Belly River to Cardston, a distance of some sixteen miles. For years the settlers' cattle and horses have been trespassing upon the reserve, but this will now shut that part off, and also be the means of keeping the horses and cattle belonging to the Indians from straying off the reserve in that district.

The treaty payments, which took place during October, passed off in the usual quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians were careful to spend the money to good advantage.

During the year it was my sad duty to report the death by accident of Farmer Baker, which took place while he was at work in the cellar of his own house. Farmer McNeil left the service of the department in July, and the positions of these two men have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jas. A. Grant, of Macleod, and Mr. H. G. Long, of Kipp.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, October 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Carlton Agency comprises that part of the provincial district of Saskatchewan lying north of the North Saskatchewan River, and between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude. It includes the following reserves and bands of Indians :—

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. The soil is a sandy loam, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile for farming. The northern extremity is heavily timbered with spruce of superior quality, poplar bluffs being scattered over the remainder of the reserve. Pasturage is good and hay plentiful. Sturgeon Lake runs easterly across the reserve, and abounds in fish.

Population.—The population is composed of forty men, forty-one women and seventy-five children.

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Occupation.—About one-half of this band are hunting Indians, and have to travel abroad from the reserve while engaged in this pursuit. The others follow farming and stock-raising. They also earn a good deal freighting and working and selling hay to the lumbermen.

Education.—A day school has again been opened adjacent to the reserve, with Mrs. T. Clarke as teacher; but, owing to the difficulty in getting the parents to send their children to school, progress has been slow.

Religion.—A large number of this band are still pagans, and cling to their old customs and beliefs. Those that do profess religion belong to the English Church, and are under the charge of Rev. J. Badger, resident missionary.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake, twenty miles north-west of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. The west side is wooded with spruce and poplar, which will produce large quantities of building and fencing timber. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable depth, with sand subsoil, a considerable portion of which is suitable for cultivation. There are numerous large hay marshes, and water is plentiful.

Population.—The population consists of seventeen men, twenty-five women, and thirty-eight children.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band are chiefly engaged in farming and cattle-raising. They also earn some money by freighting, digging roots, and working for settlers adjacent to their reserve.

Education.—As the children are all attending boarding or industrial schools, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Rev. Father Vachon has charge of the mission here. The Indians, all Roman Catholics, attend service regularly.

MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake Plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, on the trail to Green Lake, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The north-western part of this reserve is well wooded with poplar, spruce, jack-pine and tamarack. The south-eastern part is prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich loam covered with a considerable thickness of vegetable mould, except on the high lands, which are generally sandy. The reserve is well watered, and the pasture magnificent.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-three women and fifty children.

Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in farming and cattle-raising, their reserve being well adapted for mixed farming. They also earn a good deal in freighting, and digging and selling roots.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. Good progress is being made, although the attendance is never large, as many of the children are attending industrial schools. The teacher, Miss K. Gillespie, is competent, and very energetic in her work.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a church on this reserve, with Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., as resident missionary. About two-thirds of the band attend service here; the remainder, being Roman Catholics, attend service at Muskeg Lake.

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AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. There is a considerable portion of wooded land on this reserve, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack. Along the valley of the Assissippi, or Shell River, which flows south-easterly across the reserve, every kind of soil may be found: light sandy soil on the ridges; rich loam on the flats, and extensive hay meadows.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-four men, fifty-three women, and one hundred and nine children.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band make their living chiefly by farming and stock-raising, and in these pursuits they have been fairly successful, as their crops have never been a total failure, and the large herd of cattle they now have indicates that their reserve is well adapted for raising stock. Occasionally they have an opportunity of earning a little by freighting when not engaged at farm work. A few are still engaged in hunting for a living.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, and steady progress is being made under the teaching of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—The English Church is the only one represented here, and the Indians attend service very regularly every Sunday. The Rev. James Taylor is the missionary in charge.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow Lake, about one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford, and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. This reserve, which is one of the most northern in Treaty Six, is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, good soil, and plenty of timber and water. The country around Meadow Lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. Along the shores of the lake and river are extensive hay meadows, capable of feeding many thousand head of cattle.

Population.—The population is composed of fourteen men, fifteen women and thirty-seven children.

Occupation.—These Indians live entirely by hunting and fishing, large game being still numerous in that part of the country.

Education.—During the year there has been no day school, as it was found impossible to keep up the attendance, owing to the wandering habits of the Indians.

Religion.—A number are Christianized, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and are under the care of the Rev. Father Leston, Green Lake.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 106.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Big River, twelve miles north of Sandy Lake. It includes several lakes, which abound in fish of excellent quality. Hay and timber are plentiful.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-five men, twenty-seven women and fifty-three children.

Occupation.—These are a band of hunting Indians, and are just beginning to settle on their reserve. A few who located on the reserve last year have been engaged breaking land, and taking out saw-logs during the winter.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and only a few children have been sent to industrial schools.

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Religion.—Those that profess religion belong to the Church of England, and are under the care of Rev. James Taylor, Sandy Lake.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED.

The Pelican Lake Band live on the shores of Pelican Lake, about sixty-five miles north-west from the agency headquarters. The treaty Indians of this band number eleven men, fifteen women and twenty-nine children. They are all pagans, and have no means of being educated. This band has the privilege of settling on the reserve at Big River, but as yet none have done so, and continue to make a precarious living by hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

Location.—These Indians live on the shores of Montreal Lake.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty men, thirty-four women and eighty-nine children.

Education.—A number of the children have been sent to industrial schools, and a day school is located at Montreal Lake.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Christianized, and belong to the Church of England. Hunting and fishing is their only means of support.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This community of Indians consists of several bands living on the shores of Lac La Ronge, Churchill River and Pelican Lake.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and sixty women, and four hundred and four children.

Religion.—These Indians nearly all profess religion, and belong either to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Education.—To a large extent, education is neglected, owing to the wandering habits of the Indians, hunting and fishing being their only occupation. A reserve has been located for this and William Charles' Band, about twelve miles east of Sturgeon Lake. Only a few have yet settled on it, and are engaged in growing roots, and looking after a few head of cattle.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and fifty-three children, all Sioux.

Occupation.—At present only about forty live on the reserve, and are engaged in farming. In winter they cut and haul fire-wood to Prince Albert, for which there is always a ready market. This enables them to live very comfortably on their reserve. The remainder of the band live near Prince Albert, on the opposite side of the river. The women, who are good workers, do a lot of work for the town people, and a few of the men work for the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Education.—A good day school is on this reserve, which is doing excellent work, no difficulty being experienced in getting the children to attend, as the parents, along with the teacher, take a great interest in the school.

Religion.—Those who are Christianized belong to the Presbyterian Church, Miss L. M. Baker, with an assistant, being the teacher and missionary in charge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tribe.—With the exception of the last-mentioned band, all of the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Erysipelas of an epidemic nature occurred at Sturgeon Lake and the Sioux Reserve, but by procuring prompt medical attendance, only two cases proved fatal. At Sandy Lake, mumps and measles were prevalent during the winter months, and several children died, owing chiefly to their going out and catching cold before they were fully recovered from the disease. This arises from the habits of the Indians moving around from place to place, taking their families with them; sickness does not prevent them, nor the most inclement weather, from this visiting. On the other reserves the health has been good. As hereditary diseases, of scrofula and consumption, are common, they claim a certain number of victims every year. Sanitary measures are enforced as much as possible, and the Indians, as a rule, keep their houses and premises clean.

Temperance and Morality.—Cases of drunkenness are rare, as the opportunity of procuring liquor is seldom within the reach of these people. Only two cases, to my knowledge, having occurred during the year. They were each given one month's imprisonment with hard labour. This had a good effect on the others.

Their morality, as far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands of Indians.

Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious, and are doing well; others will work well for a time and then take a wandering spell, and thereby lose what they have gained by their work. This inclination to wander is not so strong in the rising generation as in the older Indians. A keener desire can be noticed in their endeavours to better their circumstances, both in farming and looking after their stock, and improving their buildings, and they are beginning to realize that this can only be attained by continuous efforts on their own part. Cattle-raising is becoming a profitable employment, the Indians now purchasing all their own farming implements and machinery, as well as clothing and other necessities, from the proceeds of their surplus stock.

Saw and Grist Mill.—A large number of logs were taken out during the winter to be made into lumber and shingles, the mill at present being busy at Mistawasis cutting shingles. This is a great advantage to the Indians, and enables them to have a better class of buildings than are generally seen on Indian reserves. The grist-mill turned out nearly eleven hundred sacks of flour during the season.

Improvements.—A blacksmith and repairing shop has been built at the agency headquarters, which has already been of great convenience in repairing implements and machinery. Miller McKenzie devotes his time to this work when not engaged at the saw or grist mill. A first-class stable, with loft and shingled roof, has been built by Farmer Anderson at Sturgeon Lake.

In conclusion, I would add that, as I have only been in charge of this agency since last November, my report is not as comprehensive as it might have been. But I am gratified at being able to say that fair progress has been made during the year, and the Indians are in a fairly prosperous condition.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with an inventory of the Government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1899.

Agency Offices.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows: Ochapowace's, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72; Cowesess, No. 73; and Sakimay's, No. 74; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell, bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle River from below Round Lake on the east to a short distance above Crooked Lake on the west. Little Bone's Reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech Lake, lying about forty miles north, also belongs to this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is on the eastern side of the agency, and lies north-west of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley.

It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The southern portion is prairie, with many hay swamps and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern portion, sloping to the Qu'Appelle River, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil, being very gravelly, is unfit for cultivation. On the southern part of the reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam, with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—There are, belonging to this band, thirty-eight men, forty-three women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, there having been no epidemics. The Indians are slowly improving in the matter of cleanliness, and they are well looked after to see that all rubbish round their dwelling-places is destroyed. There are a number of good springs on this reserve, from which they get their water.

Resources and Occupation.—Some of these Indians follow farming, and nearly all of them keep stock. They tan skins, and sell hay, fire-wood and senega-root. They are able to catch fish in Round Lake, which gives them part of their food supply.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are built of logs, and are only of a poor class. They only use them in winter, moving into tents in the summer.

Their cattle are of a good grade, and are slowly increasing.

They have a moderately good outfit of farming implements and tools.

Education.—Fifteen of the children attend the Round Lake Presbyterian boarding school, where they receive good food and attention, get a good training, the boys being taught farming and attending to stock, the girls general housework, and all receiving the ordinary school tuition. One child has been sent to the Roman Catholic boarding school which was recently commenced on Cowessess' Reserve, in the valley near to Crooked Lake.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are pagans, although some belong to the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions. The only resident clergy or missionaries are Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the boarding school, and Jacob Bear, a member of the band, who is employed by the Presbyterians as a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are good workers, but require to be continually looked after to keep them at it. I regret, on the other hand, that some of them are too indolent to do anything, even to earn their own living. Last year their crop was, from various causes, a total failure, which somewhat discouraged the workers; nevertheless, they got ready their land, and this spring they have put under crop about one hundred and ten acres, of which one hundred is in wheat, all of which is looking well.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians use intoxicants when they can get them, but they are sharply looked after.

I sent one of these Indians and his wife to jail for a month, and fined two white men \$50 and costs each for supplying the liquor. I have had no complaints of immorality among the Indians.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band joins that of Ochapowace's Band on the west side, lying north of Broadview, on the C.P.R., the Qu'Appelle Valley being its northern boundary, together with a small fishing station at the eastern end of Crooked Lake.

This reserve contains forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features.—The land is undulating prairie of fair quality, interspersed with ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar here and there. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty women and forty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been moderately good; there have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to all Indians. They are being continually impressed with the necessity of keeping their houses and surroundings clean, and I am having a kiln of lime burnt wherewith to whitewash all their houses, inside and out.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, do a little tanning, sell hay and fire-wood, also gather and sell senega-root, which is generally in good demand.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have log houses and stables, which are kept clean when occupied during the winter months. In the summer they move into their tents. Their cattle, which are of good quality and are slowly increasing, are all in good condition.

The Indians have a good supply of wagons, mowers, rakes, binders, ploughs and harrows, together with smaller implements.

Education.—Eight of the children attend the Round Lake Presbyterian boarding school. Three are at the new Roman Catholic boarding school at Crooked Lake mis-

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sion, seven at the Qu'Appelle and two at the Elkhorn industrial schools, where they receive instruction in farming, stock-raising and various trades and handicrafts. All healthy children of school age are attending school.

Religion.—Over half the members of this band are pagans, in which state I fear the older members will remain, as it is hard to convince them against the ways of their forefathers. The children generally follow the religion of the school in which they are educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians work fairly well at farming and stock-raising, although it has been hard to get them to persevere in their farming operations, the last two seasons having been so poor that they derived no benefit from their work and were thus naturally discouraged and disinclined to go on working, as they imagined, for nothing. However, this year they have about one hundred and fifteen acres in crop, which I hope will turn out well and give them encouragement to go on.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may all be said to lead temperate and moral lives, with few exceptions. I have been unable to detect any drunkenness during the year.

COWESESSE' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle Valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw's Reserve.

The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features. Weed Creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle Valley through a large thickly-wooded ravine, very tortuous in its course, and its banks are heavily covered with poplar, balm of Gilead and a few elms. The southern part of this reserve is undulating prairie, with a few good hay marshes here and there.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are French half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

Population.—Thirty-nine men, sixty-three women and seventy-four children constitute the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been moderately good: they have suffered from only minor ailments, consisting of colds, lung and scrofulous troubles. Strict attention is shown to matters of cleanliness, perhaps more on this reserve than any of the others, as these Indians nearly all reside in their houses the year round.

Resources and Occupation.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve farm and keep stock. Some of them have from twenty to thirty head of stock each. They sell their surplus grain at Broadview and Grenfell; also fire-wood and hay, and sell beef cattle to the department. Some of them catch fish for their own consumption.

Buildings.—All of them have good log houses, some of which are shingled, some thatched. They have also log stables and other outbuildings.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a good class, mostly the progeny of grade cows and thoroughbred shorthorn and Galloway bulls. The sale of their private animals is discouraged as much as possible, and with care they will have herds of a good size in a very short time.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are getting together a very good lot of improved implements, such as binders, seeders, disc-harrows; and they have a good stock of ploughs, harrows, sleighs, wagons and smaller implements.

Education.—All the children of school age who are healthy are attending one of the various schools. Four children are attending the Round Lake Boarding School, two at Regina Industrial School, and one at Elkhorn, and twenty-five at the Qu'-

Appelle Industrial School. Last winter a boarding school was commenced at the Roman Catholic mission in the valley, at which six of the children are attending.

Religion.—These Indians mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations, the remainder being pagans. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests at the mission, also four sisters, who attend to the boarding school. They have a neat church where services are regularly held, and are well attended. The Presbyterians also hold services at the house of Headman Gaddie.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, some of them farming quite a large area, and attending to from five to thirty head of stock. This year they have two hundred and seventy-five acres in wheat, and one hundred in oats, together with a fair area in potatoes and other crops. Owing to the failure of the crops last season from frosts and drouth, only five hundred and eighty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats were harvested on this reserve. Alex. Gaddie had the best yield, and from seventy-five acres he only threshed three hundred bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of oats. This year he has fifty acres of wheat and twenty acres of oats in crop, and all looking well. He also has forty acres of summer-fallow this year.

All the crops on the reserve promise a heavy yield, if not injured by frost.

There is a decided improvement on this and the other reserves in the Indians' method of farming, and they are gradually adopting the improved methods, which they are not slow in observing is for their advantage, but with many of them it is very difficult to get them to summer-fallow their land properly, as they consider it a waste of labour to harrow and cultivate fallow land.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess' Reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve, and on the north by Crooked Lake and Qu'Appelle Valley, a portion of the reserve being on the north side of the lake and river. This reserve contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred acres. In addition to this, is the Leech Lake Reserve, forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part, it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead. There were formerly large ponds on the reserve, now dried up. About one-half the land is good loam, and the other half is sandy and gravelly. There are splendid hay lands in the valley. The Leech Lake Reserve is a very valuable adjunct, being composed of magnificent hay lands, which yield large quantities of hay every season.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saultaux, with a few Crees.

Population.—Fifty-three men, sixty-six women, and ninety-five children compose the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, they having only suffered from minor ailments. These Indians, as well as the other Indians of this agency, have been vaccinated, with the exception of the members of She-Sheep's party, who object to having their children vaccinated. They are made to clean up their houses and premises, and no case of infectious disease has occurred.

Resources and Occupation.—There are two separate parties on this reserve, Yellow Calf's and She-Sheep's. Yellow Calf's party live on the southern portion of the reserve, follow farming and stock-raising, sell fire-wood, hay and senega-root. In a dry season, they have to depend on the hay at Leech Lake, where, last winter, they built stables and corrals, and took up all their stock for the winter. In addition to all the hay they put up for their own use, permits were sold to the white settlers

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for about seven hundred tons at forty cents per ton, the proceeds of which were deposited to the credit of the band. The Indians of She-Sheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve, where all the good hay land is. They make their living by selling hay, hunting and working for the settlers. They do no farming, and refuse to accept any assistance from the Government in the way of cattle and implements.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians have log houses and stables, but, as is usual, live in their tents in the summer. They have a nice lot of cattle, which are steadily increasing; and have a good supply of implements of the usual kind.

Education.—Seven of the children of Yellow Calf's party attend the school at Round Lake, and a like number are at Qu'Appelle Industrial School. She-Sheep's party will refuse to send their children to any school, and I fear will adhere to that resolve, unless the Compulsory Education Act is enforced. His Honour Lieut.-Governor Forget purposes shortly to visit these Indians and have a talk with them on this school question, which has been a long time under discussion.

Religion.—No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve; little, if any, interest is manifested in religion; the Indians are nearly all pagan, with the exception of a few, who are Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians were among the last to settle down on a reserve, and are gradually, if slowly, getting into the line of farming, from which occupation, owing to the past two or three bad seasons, they have not derived much benefit. They have, however, under crop this year one hundred and twenty-five acres in wheat and about twenty in oats, besides garden stuff.

She-Sheep's party do no farming; refuse all assistance from the Government in the way of seed, cattle or implements; but still they are not idle, as they put up a large quantity of hay, which they sell, as well as fire-wood; and some of them do a good deal of work for the settlers in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, from all I can observe, temperate and moral in their habits, although some of them still adhere to their old practice of having more than one wife. One Indian, whom I had been observing closely for some time past as leading an immoral life, and who caused some mischief in one or two families, was arrested last spring, tried and found guilty of stealing meat and attempted burglary in Grenfell, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. I had two white men apprehended for supplying intoxicating liquor to this Indian, who were both found guilty, one of whom was fined \$200 and costs, and the other \$50 and costs. In default of paying the fine, the first-mentioned served three months in jail.

General Remarks.—As mentioned in my report of last year, these Indians were much discouraged owing to the failure of their crops, along with those of the white settlers of the district, and it was with some difficulty that they could be persuaded to go on and prepare their land for another crop, as, generally speaking, an Indian must have within view some repayment for his work. They never look to the future in either the way of economy or in the building up of their resources.

By the goodness of the department, I was enabled to purchase nine hundred bushels of seed wheat, three hundred bushels of seed oats, and one hundred and eighty-one bushels of seed potatoes, all of which were sown under favourable conditions. Thus we have about seven hundred and fifty acres under crop, from which, if anything like a good crop is harvested, the Indians will derive substantial benefit towards their next winter's sustenance, and their requirements for seed for next year's operations, apart from the fact that a bountiful harvest will lead them on to further efforts.

We had our grist-mill running during part of the winter, when we ground over one thousand bushels of wheat; a quantity of this wheat was supplied by the department in place of flour. We were thus enabled to get a supply of bran and shorts,

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which was of much benefit to the stock on the reserves. Some of this flour was distributed to the very old, sick and destitute Indians. In order to overcome the somewhat lowering effect of issuing free rations to the able-bodied men of the reserves, such flour as was issued to them was on the condition of its being repaid out of the present year's crop, so that when received, which I have no doubt it will be if the harvest is good enough to permit of it, it will be on hand for the use of the old and sick during the forthcoming winter should it be required.

I am pleased to be able to state that every bushel of the one hundred and eighty-one bushels of seed potatoes advanced by the department in spring was paid for by the Indians at the recent annuity payments, and the money refunded to the department a few days ago.

There have been no sun dances held in this agency during the year. In this connection, I suggested to the Indians last year that, instead of paying their annuities on the four reserves, I should pay them all at the agency on one day, and on the following day we would get up a day's sport for them, and give prizes for horse-racing, foot-racing, and competitions of various kinds. This was agreed to, subscriptions were got in the neighbourhood in cash and goods, and on the second day of the payments a programme was gone through, consisting of twenty-five events, for which seventy-five prizes were awarded.

Nearly one thousand people were present, everything went off well, and all went home satisfied with their first annual sports.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that I consider that the Indians' greatest help for the future will be stock-raising, if they can only be persuaded from disposing of their stock before their herds are of a respectable size.

Two years ago the cattle in this agency numbered five hundred and eighty-eight head. This year they number seven hundred head, an increase of one hundred and twelve head, in addition to supplying the department with over twenty-nine thousand pounds of beef, about five thousand pounds of beef killed for their own use, and selling a few private cattle to supply their necessities in clothing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, August 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my twelfth annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.



ST. PAULS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIDDLECHURCH, MANITOBA.

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Natural Features.—The soil is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie with poplar bluffs, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty-seven women and forty-eight children, a total of ninety-one persons.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Influenza, scrofula and consumption have been the chief cause of death. These Indians are very particular about keeping their premises clean: all rubbish is collected in the spring and destroyed by fire or carted away from the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow the usual avocations of mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting, picking roots, and dressing hides for white settlers and half-breeds; and in this way they are able to supply themselves with a good deal of clothing, sugar, tea and tobacco.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are small, but are kept in good repair, and are thoroughly overhauled every year. The stock on this reserve is of a good class, and came through the winter in good order, and the increase has been very satisfactory.

The Indians are taking more interest in their cattle than formerly, as they have found during the past years that they derive quite a benefit, not only from the sale of cattle, but also from private beef and milk; during the year the band sold twenty head, and killed for the department and private beef, fifteen head.

These Indians are fairly well supplied with implements, all of which are kept in good repair and under cover when not in use.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—The Indians in this band who profess religion are two Anglicans and sixty-two Roman Catholics, with thirty-seven pagans. There is no church on the reserve, but the Indians frequently attend the Roman Catholic churches at Batoche and Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making an effort to better their condition and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, and the majority of them are temperate, yet there are a few of them that will make free use of intoxicants, if they can by any means procure them.

This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer Louis Marion, who takes a great interest in doing all in his power to improve and advance the welfare of the Indians.

OKEMASIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the Carlton Trail, at Duck Lake, in townships 43 and 44, west of the 3rd initial meridian, and the combined area is forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—On these reserves are scattered bluffs of poplar, with rolling prairie and hay lands. The soil is of a rich sandy loam and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of forty-four men, forty-nine women and sixty-two children, in all one hundred and fifty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands is only fair. During the winter the Indians were troubled with erysipelas, bronchitis and la grippe. There

are also a number of the Indians suffering from scrofula and consumption, and, as the season has been wet, their health has not improved.

Sanitary precautions are strictly observed. All houses are kept in good order, being clean and well ventilated.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, sale of hay, roots, dressing hides, and freighting are the chief occupations. A few do a little hunting. Their root crop last fall was a failure, but the grain crop was fair. The majority of these Indians being able to provide themselves with flour for the most part of the year, they also disposed of a portion of their grain to purchase clothing and other necessities, such as tea, sugar and tobacco.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling-houses on these reserves are fairly good, and are being improved every year, are better furnished and kept clean and in good order, and the general surroundings present a more thrifty appearance than formerly. The stables are regularly mudded each fall and made comfortable for the winter.

The stock is well looked after. The increase in calves is satisfactory. During the year these bands have sold at good prices forty-two head of cattle, and killed for the department and private beef thirty-one head.

These Indians are adding to their stock of implements yearly from the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef. A new seed-drill was supplied this spring by the department, which has given good satisfaction, as there is a marked difference between the grain sown by hand, as well as a great saving in seed.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Regina or Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—These bands consist of one Anglican, seventeen Presbyterians, ninety-three Roman Catholics and forty-four pagans. There is no resident clergyman on these reserves, but the Indians attend the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are more provident, and are becoming better off every year. The majority of them have comfortable homes, their dress and personal appearance are much more like the white man's than formerly, and many of them appear ambitious of improving their condition. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians of these bands will take liquor whenever an opportunity occurs for procuring it, and, as they are constantly coming in contact with half-breeds in the villages, a strict watch has to be kept over them, as the only medium they have of procuring liquor is through the half-breeds.

General Remarks.—During the first four months of the year there was no farm instructor with these bands, and consequently this work devolved on myself, and I am pleased to say the Indians worked well and were very obedient and industrious, having put up an abundance of hay and completed their harvest in a proper manner. In the end of October last Mr. J. H. Price, who was farm instructor on the James Smith and Cumberland Reserves at Fort à la Corne, was transferred to the charge of these bands, since which time he has been acting as farm instructor and assisting me with the office work satisfactorily.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. The area is thirty-seven square miles. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich black loam and is well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are half-breed Crees.

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Population.—The population is composed of thirty-eight men, twenty-eight women and sixty-two children; total, one hundred and twenty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good, except during the winter months: in November and December last an epidemic of grippe, erysipelas and typhoid fever broke out amongst the band. This continued all the winter, notwithstanding that the Indians were constantly attended by the doctor, and everything possible was done to stamp out the disease. I am pleased to say, however, that this disease disappeared on the approach of warm weather. There are also a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst these Indians. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible, and the Indians are particular in keeping their premises and houses clean and in proper order.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of logs and are a credit to the band, being neatly built and in the majority of cases having shingled roofs, some of which are painted, and are kept in good repair.

The stables are kept in good order and the stock well attended to. During the year this band sold twenty-three head of cattle, and twenty-six were killed for the department and private beef. The herd at present numbers three hundred and eight head of cattle, twenty-four sheep, thirteen hogs and fifty-five horses. All implements are in good repair, and are kept under cover when not in use.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. The teacher, Miss M. Thompson, appears to take great interest in her work. The average attendance for the year has been eight, with good progress; besides this, there are a number of children at the Battleford Industrial School and at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—This band consists of one hundred and twenty-five Anglicans, two Roman Catholics and one pagan. They have a very neat church on the reserve, but have had no resident clergyman during the past year, yet services are regularly held, and the Indians are very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer J. S. Letellier. The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living with what assistance they receive from the department. This band may be considered fairly well civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, but a few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can in any way procure them. On the whole, they are moral.

JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin each other, and are dealt with as one. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, near Fort à la Corne. The combined area is ninety-two square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil varies from sandy to rich black loam. The principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough, undulating and broken by shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant, hay of the finest quality being in abundance. The land is admirably adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of seventy-one men, sixty-five women and one hundred children; total, two hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, except during the winter months, when they were visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, erysipelas and grippe, which resulted fatally in five cases. Consumption and

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scrofula have been prevalent amongst these Indians, resulting in a number of deaths, but on the approach of warm weather, I am pleased to say, these diseases in a great measure disappeared. Sanitary measures are strictly observed. The houses generally are kept clean and well ventilated, and in the spring all refuse matter that may have accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt.

There are a few of the older Indians that are not so clean in their habits, and in whom it is difficult to accomplish a change.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are principally occupied in hunting and stock-raising, with a little farming, picking roots, dressing hides and freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are, in the majority of cases, not of the best. There are twelve fairly good houses, and, as the Indians got out a number of logs during the past winter, I hope to see an improvement in their houses during the next year. All stables are of logs, and are kept in good order and repair.

The stock is doing well, although we find it very difficult to induce a number of the Indians to take proper care of their cattle.

All farm implements, when not in use, are put under cover and are kept in good order and repair.

Education.—The day school on these reserves was reopened on January 24 last, under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Donald McDonald being teacher. The average attendance has been over six. Fair progress has been made. A number of children from these reserves are at the Battleford Industrial School and Emmanuel College, at Prince Albert.

Religion.—Of these Indians, one hundred and ninety-four are Anglicans and forty-two pagans. There is a very neat church on the reserve, with a resident clergyman, and the Indians attend church regularly. The cemetery connected with the church is neat and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians cannot be called industrious, but are rather of an indolent nature and require constant attention to keep them at work, as it takes but little at any time to upset their good resolutions. They are, on the whole, law-abiding, and, although not making rapid strides towards advancement, are not losing ground.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of these bands has been fairly good. They are, however, addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can procure them in any possible way. They are, however, orderly and moral.

These reserves are under the supervision of Mr. Farmer A. J. McKay, who was appointed to that position in October last to replace Mr. J. H. Price, who was transferred to the Duck Lake Reserve.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This institution, situated at Prince Albert, is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Ven. Archdeacon J. A. McKay being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, reading, general knowledge, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history, vocal and instrumental music, as well as religious instruction. Excellent progress has been made.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, situated near the Roman Catholic mission at Duck Lake, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are one hundred pupils in this school, fifty boys and fifty girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and the progress made by the pupils in all their studies is excellent. Several new buildings have been erected during the

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year, and the whole place presents a neat and home-like appearance. In fact, this institution is second to none in the Territories, and reflects credit on the rev. principal and his staff.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency was inspected in November and December last by Inspector Chisholm, who visited all the reserves in the agency.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the work in connection with the general management of the affairs of the agency has been cheerfully performed by the different officers on their respective reserves, as well as at the headquarters of the agency.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY.

EDMONTON, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, inventory of Government property and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton, on the trail to Stony Plain. It contains an area of forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil is a sandy loam, and there is an abundance of hay lands. It contains numerous lakes and woods, the latter consisting of spruce, poplar, willow, tamarack, birch and hazel.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, made up as follows: forty men, thirty-eight women, twenty-four boys and twenty-two girls. The death-rate during the year has slightly exceeded the birth-rate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Considerable sickness occurred during the winter months, gripe and influenza being very prevalent, and extra rations had to be distributed in consequence.

Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation on this reserve, none of these Indians being hunters. A lot of hay was stacked last fall, and about one hundred and fifty loads were sold in Edmonton during the winter.

Stock and Implements.—The stock are a very fine lot, and show the results of having good bulls. The implements are kept in fair repair by the Indians themselves. Three new mowers and horse-rakes, two wagons and one plough were bought out of their own earnings during the year.

Education.—There are no schools open on this reserve. A few of the children attend the St. Albert Boarding School.

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Religion.—These Indians are nearly all Roman Catholics, and have a resident missionary on the reserve, the Rev. Father Lizée. There is a good church, the services of which are always well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Although every effort is made to prevent them from doing so, many of these Indians buy intoxicants whenever they have any money; in fact, were it not for this vice, some of the families would have unusually comfortable homes.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southern side of the Sturgeon River, and is about sixteen miles from Edmonton. It contains an area of forty square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil is clay loam, and there is plenty of hay land. Poplar and fir are the principal kinds of timber.

Tribe.—This band is of the Iroquois tribe.

Vital Statistics.—At present there are eighty-five members in this band, and the birth-rate invariably exceeds the death-rate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and premises, without any exception, are always kept in the best of order, the result being that there is but little disease.

Occupation.—The farms on this reserve are quite equal to any of those of a white settlement. The grain fields are well fenced, and are of good shape and size.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings generally are substantial and well built. The stock and implements are well cared for.

Education.—The children of school age attend either the St. Albert Boarding School or the industrial school at Dunbow.

Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics, and are regular church-goers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and well-behaved. As a proof of their advancement, I may say that one of the men, Louis Callihoo, has started a private banking account in one of the local banks.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lac la Nonne trail, about twenty-five miles from Edmonton. It contains forty-one square miles.

Natural Features.—About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil; the remainder is wooded with spruce and poplar.

One of the lakes of this reserve, Sandy Lake, contains a lot of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the cold weather there was a great deal of sickness, and extra food supplies were required. Since spring opened up, these people have been fairly healthy.

Education.—Most of the children attend the St. Albert Boarding School.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and eighty-five: forty-nine men, fifty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-seven girls.

Religion.—This is a Roman Catholic band. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin. There is a nice church, and the services are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

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JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The locality of this reserve is the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles from Edmonton, with an area of twenty-three square miles.

Natural Features.—Three-quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands. Lac Ste. Anne is the principal fishing ground for this band.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of twenty-seven men, thirty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Many of these people were laid up in the winter with influenza, but with the advent of spring, the disease disappeared. These Indians are very cleanly in every respect.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the principal means of livelihood on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are roomy and well ventilated. All the Indians who own cattle have stables, although they do not as yet value stock as they should. As but very little farming is done on this reserve, but few implements have been issued to this band.

Education.—There is a Roman Catholic day school on this reserve, the teacher being a daughter of Chief Michel. On the whole, she is fairly successful, but, owing to the nomadic habits of these Indians, the attendance has been very small.

Religion.—The members of this band attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne.

Characteristics.—These Indians are thrifty and intelligent, but are too fond of hunting to do any farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Whisky is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, and it seems an impossibility to stamp out this traffic.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenths square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. The soil is good, and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—The population is made up as follows: twenty-seven men, forty-two women, forty-three boys and thirty girls, making a total of one hundred and forty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—As on the other reserves, influenza was very prevalent during the cold months. The houses on this reserve are not kept very clean, and the women are slovenly housekeepers, and thoroughly Indian in their ways. In the spring all the winter refuse was collected and burnt.

Occupation.—The farmer appointed last spring resigned in December last, and his place has been taken by Mr. W. G. Blewett. As the latter can speak the Stony language, it is to be hoped that more progress will be made in farming; so far it has been of a very crude nature. Up to date, fishing is the mainstay of this band.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve thrive very well, and show a good natural increase.

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Education.—The day school on this reserve is at present closed owing to poor attendance. Many of the children of school age are at the industrial school at Red Deer.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all Methodists. Services are held every week in the school-house, and are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I know, the Indians spend nothing on intoxicants, and are fairly moral.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good work being done at this institution. The whole establishment reflects great credit on all connected with its management.

Agency Headquarters.—At the agency headquarters a new ice-house has been erected adjoining the ration-house, and about twenty-five tons of ice were packed in it last March. This allows of meat being kept fresh in the hottest weather; and the upper part of the building makes an excellent place for storing bacon.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As my appointment to this agency is only of recent date, I am scarcely in a position to make special mention of Indians who are further advanced and better behaved than others, as it takes some time to become thoroughly acquainted with each individual character and the surrounding circumstances; however, I may say that nearly all of these people are amenable to advice and authority, and seem anxious to better their condition.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY.

Qu'APPELLE, August 22, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The File Hills Agency is situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle. The agency consists of four reserves: Pee-pee-kesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These reserves adjoin each other, and contain a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—The natural resources of the four reserves are hay and wood. There is a very large quantity of dead timber on these reserves, the result of a forest fire that passed over this district three years ago, and the Indians find a ready market in the surrounding district for this dry wood. Most of the hay land is situated in the timber, and in ordinary seasons it grows in great abundance, but in a wet season, such as we are having at present, it is a very difficult matter to cut hay on these lands.

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Occupation.—Mixed farming, cattle-raising, selling wood, hay, roots, and tanning hides are the principal occupations of these Indians. The Indians of the four reserves put up over two thousand tons of hay last year. All this hay was hauled up to their stables in the fall, so that no hauling had to be done in the winter, and, as a result, I found that the cattle were much better cared for during the winter. The hauling of this hay was quite an undertaking, as most of it had to be hauled from five to seven miles. Many of the Indians, especially those on Okanees' and Little Black Bear Reserves, have good gardens. The work in connection with these gardens is usually done by the women.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the four bands at the present time is two hundred and forty-six souls. There were five births and thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, consumption being the principal cause of what illness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. The Indians, as a rule, keep clean houses, especially those on Okanees' Reserve; the improvement on this reserve in this direction is marked.

Buildings, Fences, Implements and Stock.—The agency buildings are in good repair. A new blacksmith's-shop, 20 x 24, with shingle roof, was built during the year. The work was done by Indians with the assistance of the interpreter. A number of Indians built new houses and stables during the year. The houses built have shingle roofs, and are a decided improvement on the old flat, mud-roofed houses.

The cattle are in excellent condition, and the number of calves this spring was very large. Two thoroughbred short-horn bulls were added to the herd this spring.

About four miles of fencing was built during the year, and the old fences were all overhauled and put in good repair.

The implements are all housed in the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the reserves here have a good name for morality. I have only had two liquor cases during the year, and in both cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

Education.—The File Hills Boarding School, situated at the agency headquarters, gives the usual satisfaction. Mr. Skene, the principal, understands his work thoroughly. A large number of children from these reserves are attending the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and are making good progress. We have residing on the reserves here a number of married couples, ex-pupils of industrial schools, and, with two exceptions, they are all doing well. The young women keep neat and tidy houses, in fact quite as neat as the average white person's home. They devote much of their time to sewing, and they all keep hens and make butter. It is a pleasure to see homes of this kind on the reserves.

General Remarks.—On June 22 last, our first annual fair was held at the agency headquarters, and I am pleased to say that it was a great success. My idea in getting up this fair was to encourage those Indian women who are industrious, and especially the ex-pupils. We had, in all, over two hundred entries, and the competition in bread-making and butter-making, sewing, knitting, &c., was very keen. About \$175 in cash and kind was collected, and given out as prizes. A large number of people from the surrounding country were present on the occasion. Through the kindness of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, the brass band of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School was present and helped to make the fair a success.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

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ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY.

HOLLBROKE, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The agency headquarters is situated on Samson's Reserve, near the Battle River.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within the agency:—

No. 137, Ermineskin's (39,360 acres), situated in the Bear's or Peace Hills.

No. 138, Samson's (39,360 acres), situated on the Battle River.

No. 140, Louis Bull's, on the north-western part of Ermineskin's Reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them.

No. —, Montana or Little Bear's Band (20,160 acres). This was originally the Bob Tail Reserve, on the south side of Battle River, near Ponoka Station, on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon Lake, containing 4,980 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them by marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-four men, one hundred and seventy-nine women and two hundred and ninety-four children, or a total of six hundred and seventeen souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been good. In addition to the many old cases of consumption and scrofula, gripe was prevalent during the spring, owing, no doubt, to the very changeable weather in this locality. The medical officer vaccinated quite a number this spring, and more will be attended to at treaty payments. Premises were all cleaned, and refuse removed and burnt. Houses were whitewashed in the fall. During the summer all the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more healthy and can be removed from place to place, when required for cleanliness.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down. Large stables and cattle sheds were built and completed last fall at the Battle Lake hay camp to replace those burnt in the spring of 1898, separate stables and yards for the bulls, cows, calves and young stock. The loss during the winter was very slight. At the round-up in June the stock numbered eight hundred and thirty-six head, viz., six hundred and eighty-five mature animals and one hundred and fifty-one calves. I expect there are a few head which will still turn up and a number of cows still to calve, which shows an increase from last year. The cattle are all in splendid condition.

Implements and machinery are kept in a fair state of repair.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-eight children of school age. The Roman Catholic school on Ermineskin's Reserve has forty-four pupils, who are making excellent progress under the guidance of the sisters. The buildings are kept in splendid order, and are very much appreciated by parents who have already children there.

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The day school on Samson's Reserve, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is better attended than last year, but still is not encouraging, owing to the distance many of the children have to travel, and that during haying the parents take their children away with them, and also in winter to fish at Pigeon Lake. The average is therefore kept down owing to these circumstances.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's Reserves are principally Methodists. Those on Ermineskin's are Roman Catholics. Those of the Montana Band are pagans. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Some are doing much better than they were.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice. One or two cases of giving liquor have been brought to my notice, but, unfortunately, I was not able to get at the proper persons to secure a conviction. The liquor is obtained through half-breeds, who are pretty hard to catch.

General Remarks.—The mill has been kept going all the spring, gristing, cutting lumber, shingles and scantlings, which are being used for buildings and general repairs.

The grain crops last season were almost an entire failure on account of the dry weather and frost. This spring there has been altogether a change—any quantity of rain—and the crops are looking splendid at present, and, should there be no frost, the yield will be heavy. We have about four hundred acres of wheat, besides other grain and roots.

Chief Samson, I am sorry to say, died on Christmas Day, and we lost a good, faithful adherent of the department. His son has been chosen as his successor, and I sincerely trust he will follow in the footsteps of his father.

In conclusion, I have to say I have received great assistance from the members of my staff, who have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CANNINGTON MANOR, July 3, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, together with a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose Mountain, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, and is well suited for mixed farming, as there is plenty of good arable land, and enough timber for fuel and fencing. Hay of the best quality is plentiful.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is the same as last year, consisting of thirteen men, thirteen women, five boys and eight girls. There were neither births nor deaths to record during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very good, and everything possible has been done in the way of sanitation. All the Indians of this band have been properly vaccinated.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. Their grain and root crops were fairly good last fall, and many of them, after providing a good quantity of flour for their own consumption, had some wheat to sell, though it was not of so good a quality as the previous year, and they did not therefore get so good a price for it at Whitewood, where they sold it. A few of the Indians still do a little hunting, but I think they do not depend much on it, and look upon it more as a pastime than as a way of making a living. Some of the men do a good deal of work for the white people in the settlement during the harvest. They also get some employment hunting for stray cattle and horses. The women of the band find plenty of work, and make good wages tanning the various hides and skins brought to the reserve by white people of the neighbourhood. They also derive a little benefit from the sale of fruit and senega-root during the summer months. A little fishing is done from time to time, but fish are getting scarce, and the Indians do not make much out of it. The earnings of the band during the year were over \$700.

Buildings.—Some new buildings have been put up during the year, and are of a much better class than those previously occupied by their owners; a house without a good lumber floor and windows is an exception now on this reserve, and I trust that as the Indians become better off the houses will be of a much better class. Many of them are going to buy shingles for roofing their houses this fall, and in another year or so I hope to be able to report houses on this reserve as good as in the neighbouring white settlement.

Stock.—The stock consists of one hundred and three head, and there are no better cattle in the district; in fact, many of the Indians look after their cattle much better than many of the settlers; their stables are kept clean and comfortable, and there is always plenty of hay on hand; the stables have been much improved lately, and are larger and higher in the roof, and all are well plastered, both inside and out, and there is plenty of good water not far from all the stables, and water holes were properly cut, and kept open during the winter. The Indians killed, for their own consumption, and sold during the year, fifteen head. The casualties during the year were few.

Farming Implements.—The band is fairly well off in the way of necessary farming implements, and they are kept in good repair by the farmer, Mr. Murison. The principal implements are stored at the farm implement-shed during the winter.

Education.—There are six children of school age in the band, three of whom attend school—two at Qu'Appelle and one at Regina.

Religion.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this band are pagans. The Rev. F. T. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on White Bear's Reserve, makes frequent visits to them, and is always well received; but it takes a long time before any change is noticeable in an Indian in the matter of religion, and at times I think the missionaries' faith and patience must be pretty well tried.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer W. Murison, and I think they are making good progress towards self-support and civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year; neither has any complaint been made against any Indian of the band. They are as moral as the general run of Indians.

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STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of Pheasant Rump's Reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and the general features are the same as those of the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are a mixture of Cree and Assiniboine.

Vital Statistics.—This band now numbers thirty-six souls, made up of twelve men, twelve women and twelve children; there were two deaths and three births on the reserve during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and sanitary measures were well attended to.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and stock-raising, sale of hay and dry fire-wood are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly every man in the band has a crop of some kind, and nearly all have cattle, which they look after very well. The women of the band do a good deal of work tanning hides, and in making mitts and skin coats for white people in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a change for the better in the buildings on this reserve, both in the Indian dwelling-houses and in cattle stables. Nearly every house has a good lumber floor, and doors and windows are properly put in; there are open fire-places in every house.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve number eighty-one head, and all are in fine condition. They were well looked after during the winter, and the increase in calves is satisfactory.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and the number of children of school age is only three, two of whom are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think these Indians are making decided progress towards civilization and self-support, and Inspector McGibbon, on his last visit seemed much pleased with the general state of the reserve. He says: 'It was pleasant to find this band so comfortably situated, and taking such an interest in their cattle, and having their houses and stables in good order. These two bands may be classed independent of the ration-house, or nearly so.'

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no charge of any kind brought against any Indian of this band during the year, and I believe them to be temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. W. Murison, farmer, has the two foregoing bands under his charge, and is working hard to bring them along. He is under all circumstances patient and painstaking with them, and all the Indians have respect and good-will for him, and do their best to carry out his instructions, and there have been no complaints of any kind from these Indians during the year. I am sure at all times of having Mr. Murison's hearty support in carrying out the instructions of the department.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose Mountain and has an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is well suited for the principal occupation of the Indians, namely, mixed farming.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and twenty-three, a decrease of three since this time last year; there are twenty-nine men, thirty-seven women, and fifty-seven children. There were seven births and ten deaths during the year. Grippe was the cause of most of the deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band for most of the year was good, but an epidemic of grippe gave a lot of trouble this spring, and at one time there were over seventy cases, more or less severe, on the reserve. All the usual sanitary measures, such as cleaning up all filth and rubbish in and around the Indian houses were well looked after, and everything that would burn was burned. The majority of houses were whitewashed, both inside and out.

Resources.—There is an abundance of hay, and a large area of timber land on the reserve. There is also a large lake, White Bear's, where the Indians catch a good quantity of fish in season. In favourable seasons wild fruit of all kinds is to be had in large quantities, for which the Indians receive good payment in the village of Cannington and from the white people in the neighbourhood. In the winter a large quantity of dry fire-wood and building logs is cut for sale. The women tan hides and other skins for settlers and get well paid for their work.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and the raising of cattle are the principal occupations of this band, and I am glad to say that the Indians have begun to show a great interest in their work.

The men have their time fully taken up during the spring and summer with the usual farm work at that time of the year, and in the winter they have their cattle to look after; they have most of them to haul their hay a long way to their stables, and it takes the best part of a day in winter to get home a load of hay from the hay lands seven miles away from their stables. They also cut a lot of fire-wood and building logs, which they sell to the settlers in the district. This spring they have a good acreage in wheat and other grain, about one hundred and forty acres altogether, and they also built about eight miles of new fence around the cultivated lands. They have broken eighty-four acres of new land since this time last year, and I expect to have a good deal more land broken up before fall. The acreage under crop this year is over eighty acres more than last year, and an increase of over one hundred acres since the year before. The women of the band attend to the usual housework, tan hides, pick berries and dig senega-root for sale; they also do a good deal of fishing, weed gardens and do other such work.

Crops.—The grain crop last fall was the best they ever had, over seventeen hundred bushels of grain was threshed, and though the crop of roots was small, all was of good quality. The crop at present looks first-rate and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest. The gardens and root crops are a little backward, but with a few warm dry days I think they will be all right. It is going to be harder work this year than formerly to get our hay, owing to the high water in all the hay sloughs. I have never seen such a quantity of water in the sloughs on the prairie as there is this year since away back in the early seventies when I first came to the North-west, but the upland hay will be a good crop this year, and as we shall have a large quantity of straw, our stock will not suffer.

Stock.—The herd now numbers one hundred and fifty-eight head, and all are in good condition. The increase in calves this spring is satisfactory. All the Indians looked after their stock very well during the winter. Eight young heifers were purchased by the Indians to replace some of those killed or sold last fall.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are much the same as last year. A few new houses and stables have been built.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age on the reserve, and of this number eight are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn. Since White Bear was reinstated as chief, the Indians of this band have been asking for a school on the reserve, and when the Deputy Superintendent General visited the reserve last fall the Indians asked him for a school, and he promised to do what he could for them. I am sure that were a school opened, there would be no trouble in getting children to attend. There are a number of children on the reserve who would

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not be received at an industrial school, owing to their suffering from scrofula, and other diseases of a like nature, but were a day school started on the reserve, I think it would help the industrial schools in the future, for the teacher in the day school could see that the children in attendance were washed every day and kept clean, which is more than half the battle where scrofula is the trouble. In this way, after a year or so, there would, I think, be some children fit to be sent off the reserve to school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are for the most part pagans. During the past year, however, some few have shown some interest in the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Dodds, our missionary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodds have been indefatigable in their work on the reserve, and I can see that the Indians have respect for them, and look upon them as friends. On two or three occasions when there were deaths on the reserve the Indians sent for Mr. Dodds and asked him to perform a Christian burial service at the grave; this, I think, shows that there is a better feeling working in some of them in the matter of religion, for I know it is only a very short time ago when such a thing would have been impossible even were the Indians paid for it.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made good progress during the year. I may mention the following names as examples of what is being done:—

Red Star last year had three acres in wheat; this season, thirty-three acres. John, last year, wheat, five acres; this year, sixteen. Lone Child, last year, wheat, four acres; this year, sixteen. F. Waywinche Kappo, last year, no crop; this year, sixteen acres of wheat alone. I could mention many others who have done well, and all show more taste for work than formerly, and I think they are beginning to see and feel that it is the man who works that is best off. Several new wagons were purchased during the year, as was also horse harness of good quality.

There has been a good deal of help in the way of food given this band during the year, but if our harvest this fall comes anywhere near what it should, the issue of food for the coming year will be small.

It is now only on very rare occasions I see an Indian with a painted face, and most of the people dress in white people's clothes, and have put aside the blanket.

The earnings of the band during the year were in the neighbourhood of \$3,000, which was properly spent.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the band has been good.

General Remarks.—Only one attempt was made to hold a 'sun dance' during the year, and I am glad to say I had very little trouble in putting a stop to it. I do not think the Indians will ever try to hold one here again. Mr. Murison continues in charge of Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket Bands, and works hard to bring them on.

Being quite alone here, I find my time fully occupied from day to day, and have no spare moments; but the great advance towards civilization and self-support made by these Indians during the past two years encourages me to still further exertions to bring them on.

I thank the department very much, on behalf of the Indians under my care, for the great help given them in the way of farming implements.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,
Farmer in charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

September 12, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the reserves in this agency during that portion of the fiscal year 1898-9 that they were under my charge.

Ill health having rendered my retirement from the position of secretary to the Indian Commissioner imperative, I succeeded Mr. J. B. Lash in the charge of this agency in November last, and as my work has since been principally that of familiarizing myself with the condition of the Indians and observing their requirements, I am not in a position on this occasion to present as comprehensive a report as I trust to be able to do at the close of another year.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band comprises township 20 and a portion of township 21, in range 18, west of 2nd initial meridian, and is partially in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and partly on the uplands adjacent thereto, and possesses an area of fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve contains little really good farming land, but is noted for the fine hay produced in the valley portion, which renders it an excellent locality for stock-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees belonging to the 'plain' or 'prairie' branch of that tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and eighty-four persons, consisting of fifty-nine men, seventy-five women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. The percentage of pulmonary and scrofulous diseases among them will, I believe, compare favourably with any band of Indians in the North-west.

The sanitary condition of the houses, which are only occupied during the winter, is as good as can be expected. The department's sanitary regulations regarding the cleaning up of houses and premises and the burning of the refuse are always carefully complied with, with good results.

Resources and Occupation.—This band secures large quantities of native hay, which is sold in Regina and elsewhere at remunerative prices. They also supply each year either a part or the whole of the hay required by the North-west Mounted Police headquarters at Regina. Grain and roots are grown to a moderate extent, and wheat is either sold or gristed in Regina. Up to the present time, the sale of dry fire-wood in Regina has been one of the principal industries, and has brought in a great deal of money to these Indians. This source of earnings is, however, rapidly nearing an end, as the dry wood is about exhausted.

These Indians, owing to their being able to earn their living by the above-mentioned industries, have not taken up cattle-raising on the scale that the hay supply of the reserve would warrant, but now that wood is almost gone, I am hoping to be



GROUP OF INDIANS, WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, MANITOBA.

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able to bring about a change in this respect, whereby the Indians may in the future be able to dispose of their hay in the more profitable form of export beef steers, instead of having to haul it long distances, to the detriment of their teams and equipment, to sell it.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a rather inferior class, and as there is no good building timber on the reserve or even in the district, it is difficult to secure any marked improvement until such time as the Indians are sufficiently well off to afford frame dwellings. The interiors of their present dwellings are an agreeable surprise to one visiting them for the first time, and forming his conclusions from the rough appearance of the exterior. They are generally comfortable, and are always clean and neat. Pictures adorn the walls of many of them, and they have a much more pleasing aspect than one would expect from outside indications. Stables are built of small poplar poles, but are warm, as the Indians keep them well plastered and the hay roof ensures warmth in that quarter.

Stock on this reserve have as fine a range as can be found anywhere in the district, and in the course of a few years it is hoped that this will be more readily taken advantage of by the Indians, and that their herds will be largely increased. This reserve is also admirably suited for the raising of a good class of draught horses, and I am pleased to be able to report that, as the result of persistent effort, these Indians are now endeavouring to make a beginning in this direction, and are securing the services of first-class stallions owned by settlers in the neighbourhood.

Education.—There are a few children from this reserve in the Regina and Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools, but as these Indians are chiefly pagan, their opposition to sending their children to the schools is very pronounced, and difficult to overcome. Every favourable opportunity is, however, taken advantage of to break down the existing prejudice, and in time the results will be seen.

Religion.—As before stated, the majority of these Indians are pagans. The reserve is visited periodically by the missionaries of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic bodies, and from recent indications, I am inclined to believe that some headway is being made among them. They certainly evince a greater interest in the services than, I am informed, they did in the past. There is no church on or in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and inclined to be progressive whenever it is possible to induce them to strike out for themselves. They are not a little hampered, however, by that fear, which is so common among Indians, of doing something to offend their neighbour, and also by being unwilling to assist each other unless well paid for the service rendered. They are, I think, gradually shaking off these incumbrances, and, as fast as they do so, rapid will be their advancement, for they are naturally shrewd, and are possessed of good business ability.

There can be no question that steady progress is being made, and it will not be long before the very limited aid that they receive from the department at certain seasons of the year, will be entirely withdrawn. As it is at present, they return value in the form of hay for the agency cattle herd, and wood and hay for the use of the farmer, for the greater part of what they receive to help them when putting in crops or in hay-making and harvesting.

They are well-behaved and live on excellent terms with their white neighbours in the vicinity of the reserve, by whom they are invariably well spoken of.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, these people have not given any cause for complaint on this score. There have been occasional grounds for suspicion that intoxicants were being obtained by some of the looser characters in the band, when visiting Regina with wood or hay; but strict watch has been kept on all, and since this resulted in the breaking up of a place of ill-repute in Regina, I do not think that intoxicants have reached these Indians.

As to morality, there has been little, if any, ground for complaint.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The lands owned by this band lie along the south bank of the Qu'Appelle River, between Piapot's and Pasquah's Reserves, and occupy some fifty-eight square miles immediately west of range 17, west of the 2nd initial meridian.

As with Piapot's Reserve, part of the lands in this reserve lie in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and the remainder on what is locally termed the 'bench' or uplands.

The valley section is a valuable hay meadow, while the uplands are very well adapted for farming. There is now very little timber worthy of the name left on the reserve, and in a few years the fuel problem will have to be faced.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Saulteaux tribe, with a slight admixture of Cree blood.

Population.—Ninety-five persons compose the population, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-nine women, thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been good. There have been periodical outbreaks of colds and kindred illnesses, and there appears to be a stronger tendency towards scrofulous and pulmonary affections than among the Crees of Piapot's Band; but on the whole the condition of the Indians has been equally as good as would obtain in an average white settlement under the same conditions. A complete stock of drugs is kept at the agency headquarters, and all cases not absolutely requiring the attention of the agency physician are treated by myself.

The houses are kept clean, when occupied, but they are very much overheated during the winter, and this I find to be the cause of much of the illness that is observed during the winter and early spring. When the Indians move into their lodges, as they do every summer, their health improves immediately. Little attention is given to whitewashing the dwellings, but I hope to be able to bring about an improvement in this respect ere another winter sets in.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians derive a fair revenue from the sale of hay and fire-wood and in working for settlers, though not nearly to the same extent as their neighbours on the west—the Indians of Piapot's Band—as nearly the whole of their time is taken up during the winter months in hauling hay for the maintenance of the agency beef herd, which is kept on this reserve in connection with the agency. For this work they receive remuneration in provisions and clothing only, and, as this means that they are practically working for their board, they have not the same opportunity of purchasing such working equipment as wagons, mowers, &c., as in the case of Piapot's Indians, who receive money in return for what they sell, from the settlers; consequently their advancement is slower. They, however, have largely increased their acreage under crop this season, and have a growing crop of wheat, oats and barley which promises well.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses here are open to the same criticism as those on Piapot's Reserve, the same difficulty in obtaining building timber existing. Considering this, they are, however, fairly good and are warm and comfortable.

•These Indians have a good herd of cattle, which they look well after. Hay is plentiful and close to the stables, and a steady supply of good water is at hand in the Qu'Appelle River, so that there is no reason why the herd of this band should not increase largely in the near future.

These Indians are fairly well equipped with farming implements and machinery for haying, but I regret to find that they do not give them the care they should receive. Every effort is being made to overcome this, but as long as their white neighbours are in the same manner, it is difficult to make much progress. Something is, however, being done.

Education.—There are very few children on this reserve, and many of these would not pass the medical examination requisite for entrance to the industrial schools.

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Those who are in the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial institutions are doing fairly well.

Religion.—As in the case of Piapot's Band, these Indians are almost entirely pagan. The few who are classed as Christian are practically only nominally so. Therefore, while services are held periodically on the reserve by the Presbyterian missionary, there is not much interest taken in religious matters. The reserve is also visited at times by missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. There is no church on or near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have had no fault to find with the behaviour of these Indians since I came among them.

Though they work somewhat erratically and are apt to allow their good resolutions to be overthrown by the most trivial events, still, on the whole, they have shown themselves willing and energetic during the past season, and, as they see some practical results accruing therefrom in the shape of a prospective large harvest, I think they will continue to exert themselves and take an intelligent interest in their work. They certainly require constant supervision, however, and were this withdrawn, they would immediately retrograde, as they have but little independence of character.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no fault to find with these Indians on either score, and they stand well with the neighbouring white settlers, all of whom speak well of them.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies almost immediately west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has its northern frontage on the Upper Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lake. It extends back from the lake eight miles, and covers an area of sixty square miles. As in the case of the other reserves mentioned, a part of the land of this band lies in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and the rest on the uplands to the south.

Natural Features.—This reserve is more heavily wooded than either Muskowpetung's or Piapot's, and some of the timber is of fairly good size and suitable for building purposes. The eastern portion of the reserve is largely open prairie, and the soil is of excellent quality and well suited for wheat-growing on a large scale.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux, with a slight admixture of Cree.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of thirty-eight men, sixty-five women, twenty-one boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The same remarks as in the case of the reserves already reported on, apply here. While there has been from time to time more or less ill health and some deaths have occurred among the children, there has been no epidemic of any kind. The deaths, however, exceeded the births, due to infants dying from colds towards the close of the winter.

On this reserve there are two classes of Indians. One class consists of those who have been sufficiently progressive to remove from the original settlement in the valley and take up separate holdings in the farming lands of the reserve on the uplands. These have better houses than the second class, who are those who have not energy enough to make the change, and whose houses are of an inferior class. Among the former the sanitary conditions are better than among the latter. All, however, give some measure of attention to keeping their dwellings and premises clean and in proper condition, and each spring sees each place thoroughly cleaned and the refuse that has accumulated during the winter, is burned.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation of the majority of this band, especially those just referred to as having settled on the uplands. The reserve is admirably adapted for grain-growing, and good crops are almost invariably secured. Hay is not nearly so plentiful on this as on the other reserves, and conse-

quently stock-raising has to be restricted to a small herd. It is the intention to introduce the cultivation of brome grass on this reserve next year, and if this proves a success, as there is no reason to doubt it should, these Indians will be able to increase their herds and not to be entirely dependent on wheat.

The sale of dry wood in the neighbouring railway towns is a steady source of income for these Indians, and with this and their crops a good, comfortable living is made.

The Qu'Appelle Lakes also afford a good supply of fish and fowl in the proper seasons.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables on this reserve are of a fairly good class, and those belonging to Indians located on the 'bench' are really good—as good as those found among white settlers in the primary stage of settlement. I have observed that these are simply but nicely furnished, and are always kept neat and bright.

The cattle are well cared for, and the owners take a lively interest in them, and keep their stables warm and clean.

The Indians of this band are fairly well supplied with wagons and general farming equipment, but they are not as well provided yet with mowers as I should like to see them. This is, however, being remedied as rapidly as means at the disposal of the Indians will permit of, and with the very fine crop which I expect will be harvested this fall, these Indians will be in a position to equip themselves thoroughly. They receive no aid from the department in this respect, except in the matter of guaranteeing payment where they are obliged to make purchases of machinery on short credit, thus securing them a lower price than they would be obliged to pay otherwise.

Education.—Nearly all the children on this reserve are or have been in the Regina and Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools, and some of those who have returned from these institutions are now making good progress on the reserve.

One member of this band sends his son to a public school adjacent to the reserve, where he is said to be making good progress.

Religion.—The number of pagans is less on this reserve than on any other in the agency. The majority of the Indians are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, which has a church established on the reserve. The Presbyterian body also has a church here and a resident missionary. The services are, I believe, well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band as a whole are more progressive and work more systematically than those of the reserves already reported on. They have reached that stage where they perceive that, if they wish to live well and be comfortable in their homes and surroundings, they must work steadily and methodically. This applies, of course, to the better class before referred to; there are, unfortunately, some who have not yet reached this stage and some again who, I fear, never will; but it is gratifying to observe that the influence of the results achieved by the 'progressive' party is having a more marked effect on the others this year than ever before, and there is good reason to believe that next season will witness a considerable migration from the valley settlement to separate holdings on the uplands. No effort is being spared to bring this about, as it is a matter of vital importance to these Indians as they are now beginning to perceive themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with intoxicants during their frequent business visits to the railroad towns in the neighbourhood of the reserve and to Fort Qu'Appelle, where they meet half-breeds through whom they can procure liquor. Several convictions were secured last summer at Fort Qu'Appelle in cases where intoxicants had been given members of this and bands in other agencies centering on the Fort, and this has had an excellent effect. I am in constant communication with the Mounted Police at both Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle station, and a close watch is kept to prevent our Indians getting whisky, with thus far good results.

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The morality of these Indians, that is mainly those who belong to the lower class in the reserve, is not of as high a standard as could be desired, and there has during the past winter been a good deal of strife and bickering between families, arising out of this cause.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, No. 78 (SIOUX.)

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of 2nd initial meridian, and has its southern front on the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes, about eight miles north-west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises an area of seven square miles, part of which lies in the valley of Jumping Creek and the remainder on the uplands of the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley. The soil is rather light to ensure certain crops of grain, but in the bottom lands of the Jumping Creek good root crops are grown.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to one of the eastern or Minnesota branches of the Sioux nation.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and fifty-five persons, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-eight women, twenty-five boys and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is remarkably healthy. The men are of fine physique, and being kept constantly employed working on their farms and among the settlers, their health is maintained at a high standard.

The houses are of a good class and are kept clean and tidy. I have had no special work for the agency medical officer on this reserve since I assumed charge of the agency.

Resources and Occupation.—A considerable area of land is under crop on this reserve and the Indians are kept busy with this and their cattle and the selling of wood in Fort Qu'Appelle, but their principal source of income is in the employment they find among the farmers of the district, by whom they are well liked as agricultural labourers.

Roots are a successful crop on this reserve and large quantities of potatoes are sold by these Indians each year at remunerative prices. The adjacent lakes also furnish a fair supply of fish, so that the Indians make a very comfortable living and are adding to their wealth every year. Owing to there being little hay on or in the vicinity of this reserve, but little can be done in the cattle-raising industry, and it is doubtful whether cultivated grasses can be grown successfully in the light soil.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are as a rule of a good class, considering the scarcity of suitable building timber. They are all warm and comfortable and are kept in good repair.

The cattle are well attended to and the Sioux take a great deal of interest in them; but, owing to the proximity of settlements, they have not the same 'range' to pasture over as on the other reserves and the Indians through fear of having their bull impounded, keep it up too close, with the result that there is not the same return of calves that there should be. The Sioux are now arranging to inclose a large area for pasture, and when this is done, better results will, it is believed, be achieved.

These Indians are well equipped with farming implements and haying machinery and are constantly adding to their stock as they have the means of purchasing. I observe that they take better care of their machinery than the Crees or Saulteaux.

Education.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and have quite a number of their children in the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and these are being added to steadily, as these Indians are fully alive to the advantages of education for the rising generation.

Religion.—I would class this band as almost entirely belonging to the Roman Catholic faith. The few who may perhaps be not so classed, are pagans. The Roman.

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Catholic body maintains a very handsome and substantial stone church immediately adjoining this reserve, where a missionary resides during the greater part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux Indians are, from what I can judge of them, decidedly the most progressive in this agency. They are entirely self-supporting, but are kept under supervision by the visits of the farmer on Pasquah's Reserve and myself. The better class among them are highly intelligent and provident. They appear to be steadily improving their condition, under conditions not the most favourable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Village System.—On all the reserves in this agency the Indians have in the beginning been allowed to settle in villages in the Qu'Appelle Valley. This militates very seriously against the advancement of the Indians, as they are too far from their farms, which are on the uplands, and the close proximity of the houses affords too much opportunity for visiting and gossiping and the promotion of gambling among the men during the winter nights. It also tends to strengthen the clannish feeling which renders it so difficult to deal with individual members of the bands instead of with the band as a whole. Efforts have been made for years past to break up the villages, but except in the case of Pasquah's Reserve not much success has been attained thus far. One of the chief difficulties in the way is the absence of suitable material for the erection of the class of houses that will be required to stand the colder weather of the uplands as compared with the sheltered valley. If the Indians had the means to purchase lumber, this difficulty would be removed.

I am pleased to notice an increasing tendency on the part of the better Indians on both Piapot's and Muskowpetung's Reserves to abandon the village system and build on their farm holdings on the uplands, and I trust that ere long I may be in a position to offer them the means of making this desirable move, which is one that will materially increase their prosperity.

Vital Statistics.—In view of the prevailing impression that the Indian race is disappearing, it is pleasing to note that the birth-rate has during the past year nearly equaled the death-rate on the reserves in this agency. Were it not for the mortality among infants due to lack of proper care on the part of parents, the births would exceed the deaths, as the returns up to the time of the annuity payments in July last showed only nine adult deaths out of the then population of five hundred and eighty-eight souls, while the number of infant deaths reached a total of twenty.

Health.—The agency medical officer, Dr. Edwards, speaks very highly of the remarkable freedom from serious illness or general ill-health noticeable on these reserves, and I am inclined to attribute much of this desirable condition of affairs to the absence of pork or bacon as an article of food among these Indians. Formerly, when bacon was regularly issued, and the Indians were on the regular 'ration list,' there was much more sickness among them than now.

Dr. Edwards attends to the medical needs of the bands in visits made every alternate month, but also holds himself in readiness to come when any special cases require his attention.

Vaccination.—This work has not been done for some years, and the Indians are very averse to having it done, but arrangements have been made to go on with it this fall, as soon as the hot weather is past. The majority of the children are in the industrial schools, where they have doubtless been vaccinated, and there are only a comparatively small number to be dealt with on the reserves. The recent small-pox 'scare' in Montana and Dakota has, I think, rendered the adults somewhat more amenable to reason in this matter.

Trespass on the Reserves.—The presence of settlers close to the southern boundaries of these reserves, and the proximity of good saleable dry fire-wood along the

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south of the reserves has led to more or less timber-stealing in the past, and as wood grows scarcer and more valuable, there is a tendency to do more stealing. Last winter I resolved to make an example in this matter, and succeeded in securing the arrest of an old offender. He was brought to trial in Regina and found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment or a money penalty. This action has had a beneficial effect, and the Indians have since reaped the benefit of the price of a good many loads of wood that would otherwise have been taken from the reserve without consideration.

It has also been found necessary to take similar action with regard to trespasses by settlers on the hay grounds of Muskowpetung's Reserve, but I trust that after this there will be no need for such measures.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of the work performed by the members of the staff under my charge. They have responded to every call of duty cheerfully and willingly, and have not spared themselves in the work of advancing the Indians under their direct charge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY.

ONION LAKE, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and about twelve miles from Fort Pitt. It contains an area of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is six hundred and fifteen persons, consisting of one hundred and seventy-two men, two hundred and six women, and two hundred and thirty-seven children. There has been an increase of eighty over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No cases of contagious diseases have occurred during the year, and the health of these Indians has been good, with the exception of influenza, which was very prevalent last winter. The vaccination of those requiring the same has also been attended to.

The sanitary measures were, as usual, carried out, the Indians being caused to gather up and burn all refuse matters accumulating in the vicinity of their dwellings and premises. The houses were all re-mudded, whitewashed, and put in good repair last autumn. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat, clean and well-dressed.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming and stock-raising are the resources of this reserve. In the cattle industry the Indians have been very successful. The

grain crops and gardens here were a failure, owing to the extreme drought during the spring.

The women engage in bead-work, sewing, making moccasins, tanning hides; and make butter for their own consumption.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings, with the exception of one, are all of log, and during the fall eleven new houses and stables were erected for the purpose of winter ranches.

The stock on this reserve is in good condition, and numbers five hundred and thirty-three head, after ninety-six head had been sold for beef.

A fair supply of machinery is owned by these Indians, being private purchases with the proceeds derived from the sale of their surplus cattle.

Government Herd.—The herd numbers eight hundred and forty-seven head. The animals are in good order, and the natural increase has been satisfactory. The entire beef requirements for this agency for the year have, as usual, been supplied from the increase in stock, while sixty-one head of surplus heifers were sold. The eighteen hundred and twenty tons of hay put up last season for this herd proved to be a sufficient supply.

Education.—The two schools on this reserve continue the same. The Roman Catholic boarding school is under the management of the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption, the Rev. Father Comiré, principal. Over fifty pupils attend this school, and during the year the progress made by the pupils in their studies has been very satisfactory.

The Church of England boarding school is under the Rev. J. R. Matheson's charge. There are sixteen pupils in attendance, and the progress made is fair.

Religion.—The Indians show a great deal of interest in religion, and are very attentive to their religious duties. There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic and the other Church of England, the former in charge of the Rev. Father Comiré, who resides near the church, and the latter under the direction of the Rev. J. R. Matheson, missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, industrious and at all times anxious to improve their manner of living.

The earnings for the season amounted to \$3,440.49, from the sale of beef produce and freighting. This money was judiciously expended by them in procuring one mowing-machine, one horse-rake, five sets of double work harness, clothing, groceries and other necessities.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that there has not been a case of intemperance come to my notice during the year, and the general morality of the band has improved.

General Remarks.—The fiscal year was commenced, as usual, by the 1st July being celebrated by the Indians with races, sports and other amusements, which were enjoyed by all.

The annuity payments took place in July, and everything passed off quietly.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—The Chippewayan settlement is situated on the Beaver River, and the reserve for these Indians is not yet surveyed.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Chippewayan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last payments numbered two hundred and twenty-four, composed of fifty-nine men, sixty-seven women and ninety-eight children. There has been an increase of twenty-three over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good. A light form of influenza during the winter was the only epidemic.

Sanitary precautions are observed.

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Resources and Occupation.—The Indians engage in hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising, and make a very good living. During the winter there were a few cases of destitution, and the department was called upon to render them a little assistance in the way of food.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log, and are kept in good repair.

The cattle belonging to this band number four hundred and fourteen head and are chiefly private animals. The increase in calves this season is very satisfactory.

These Indians have also a few private mowing-machines and horse-rakes, which prove sufficient for their use during the haying season.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed on account of irregular attendance, and the children sent as boarders to the Onion Lake school.

Religion.—The people all belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and attend service regularly.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY.

MACLEOD, October 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan Reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine Hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

Natural Features.—This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's River, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver Creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—which form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and thirty-six, of which total number one hundred and thirty-seven are men, one hundred and sixty-four are women, and two hundred and thirty-five are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has not been unsatisfactory, and improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of dwellings.

Resources and Occupation.—Many years of fruitless experience having demonstrated the fact that this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further efforts in that direction are being made beyond the growing of root crops.

Particular attention is being given to cattle-raising, as it is thought that the Indians and surrounding conditions are more congenial to that industry than to any other.

Cattle.—The year was a prosperous one for the Peigan cattle, which now number seven hundred and seventy-five head. One hundred and seventeen head of Indian cattle were butchered for beef last fall, for which the owners received over \$4,500, most of the money being expended upon new wagons, harness, and in the improvement of homes. Two hundred and three calves were branded at the spring 'round-up,' many of them showing good breeding, as a result of the purchase by the department of the shorthorn bulls for this reserve early in the fiscal year.

Buildings and Implements.—New log houses are continually being erected by these Indians, the old ones generally being torn down for fuel or used in the construction of stables and outbuildings. The result is that the number of houses does not increase, the population being nearly stationary, but each individual's new dwelling is an improvement upon the old one, the tendency being to build larger houses with higher roofs. In a few cases shingled houses have been built during the year and efforts will be made to increase the number until shingled roofs become general.

The working equipment of the tribe was augmented during the year by the purchase of some fourteen sets of harness, twenty-one good wagons, and two mowers, with rakes and numerous small implements of labour, all paid for by the Indians from their individual earnings.

Education.—The two boarding schools conducted by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church contain some fifty pupils, who are doing very well. The children look to be well fed, and their clean appearance, together with the neatness of their clothing, is evidence of great care being exercised by those in charge of the institutions.

Religion.—This tribe may still be classed as pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Peigan Indians are as a tribe an intelligent people and many of the young men are industrious, observant, and anxious to improve their condition. There is every reason to believe that under careful supervision some of the Indian herds of cattle will increase sufficiently within a few years to support their owners entirely. Last year nearly every Peigan who had cattle, put up an abundant supply of hay, which was judiciously fed during the winter, and the losses were consequently very small. There is nothing in connection with the cattle business that one of these Indians is incapable of accomplishing, under control of the department, provided he gets the necessary start, and it is probably along these lines that we must look for the greatest success in their behalf.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few cases of intoxication were dealt with during the year, intemperance is not increasing. These Indians would find it difficult to procure liquor at all were it not for the vagabond half-breeds who infest the neighbourhood of the town of Macleod and who supply whisky to the Indians, sometimes at a profit, and in other cases merely for a share of the liquor purchased with the Indian's money. As considerable ingenuity is exercised by the half-breeds, convictions are difficult to secure; but several of the offenders were sentenced during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians of this reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30 last, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion occupied by Blue Quill's Band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—To the north and west the surface is rolling, while to the south it is more level. Poplar groves are general, with here and there a few clumps of spruce. The pasture is good, but the soil is not well adapted for the raising of grain; root crops, however, have been raised successfully. Small swamps are scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary, about half way between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's Band, is two hundred and thirty-six, made up as follows: sixty-four men, seventy-one women, and one hundred and one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians throughout the year has been good, and with the exception of an epidemic resembling quinsy, which visited all the reserves in the spring, and the standing cases of consumption and scrofula, there has been very little sickness. The children attending the Blue Quill's boarding school are vaccinated, but there is always a great objection on the part of the grown-up people to allow either themselves or their children to be operated upon. An improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians devote a good deal of time and energy, at the proper seasons, to the raising of grain crops, but never with any great success. The last crop was a very poor one; still they were not too much disheartened to make another attempt this spring, and, so far, the result promises to be good. The principal industry from which these Indians can derive a living is stock-raising, and to this attention is chiefly directed. In winter they are kept busy hauling hay, and otherwise attending to their cattle. Last winter they hauled about fourteen hundred logs to the saw-mill, all of which were sawn during the month of June, producing altogether about eighty-nine thousand feet of lumber and house logs.

Buildings.—The houses are all built of logs and roofed with poles, thatched and mudded. They are made comfortable for winter; but in summer few are occupied, as the Indians are healthier living under canvas than in houses during the hot weather.

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Stock.—The cattle on the reserve are always in good condition, and are steadily increasing. The number of head at present is about four hundred and eighty.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and horse-rakes, most of which have been purchased from the proceeds of beef supplied to the department; and all are in good repair.

Education.—The day school, situated on the Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and has been conducted with moderate success until the beginning of May; then, however, on account of the removal of the teacher, who also performed the duties of missionary, the school was closed, but it will soon be reopened on the appointment of a new teacher.

On the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's Band is situated a Roman Catholic mission, in connection with which a boarding school is successfully conducted. The pupils there quickly learn to speak English, and are otherwise making satisfactory progress. Twenty-five children of the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Bands attend this school, besides which four are pupils of the Red Deer Industrial School.

Religion.—The members of Saddle Lake Band are Methodists and Roman Catholics, the former denomination holding a large majority. The members of Blue Quill's Band are nearly all Roman Catholics, and attend service at the mission, where a new church is being erected.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians may be called industrious, but the majority are not so inclined; still, the bands may be said to be progressing. Mistah John and Moses, of Saddle Lake Band, each bought a wagon during the year, and in Blue Quill's Band, Joseph Doghead bought a wagon, and Wahpeeinew and Red Crow each a horse-rake.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle Lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area is eleven thousand two hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. In parts, the ground is stony, but, with favourable seasons, grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, which, however, do not yield so well as formerly.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation. Pakan, or James Seenum, who is chief of the three bands, Saddle Lake, Blue Quill's and Whitefish Lake, lives on this reserve.

Population.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve number three hundred and twenty-two, made up as follows: seventy-six men, one hundred and five women and one hundred and forty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a slight epidemic, resembling quinsy, that attacked all the reserves, and the sufferers from consumption and scrofula, there has been very little sickness this year, and the health of the band generally is improving. Most of the houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupation.—Time and energy are devoted to the raising of grain, and with more success than at Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Reserves. About one hundred and seventy sacks of flour were produced from last season's wheat crop, ground at the grist-mill on this reserve. Stock-raising must, however, be looked to as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians; the country is well adapted for it, and so far, their efforts have met with success. A good supply of fish is generally drawn from Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake for the winter, but last winter the supply was small on account of the lakes freezing up earlier than usual, forcing the Indians to abandon the work.

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Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, and most of them are roofed with poles, thatched and mudded. As on other reserves, they are only inhabited during the winter, and every fall they are re-mudded and cleaned out. Four new houses have been built, one of which is a particularly good one, and has a good shingle roof.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well and increasing, the number of head on hand at present being about four hundred and sixty.

Implements.—These Indians are also well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly from the proceeds of beef supplied the department. One Indian purchased a reaper, with which most of the crop on the reserve is cut. All these implements are kept in good repair.

Education.—Two day schools are supported on this reserve, one at Goodfish Lake, towards the south end, and one close to the Methodist Church mission, at the north end of the reserve. Good work is being done at both schools, and especially at the Goodfish Lake school. Very satisfactory progress is being made. Both schools are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Fifteen children from this reserve are pupils at the Red Deer Industrial School, and eleven are pupils at the boarding school on Blue Quill's Reserve.

Religion.—Most of these Indians belong to the Methodist denomination. The Rev. A. B. Glass is the resident missionary. He holds services regularly. Mr. Vincent Smith, the school teacher at Goodfish Lake, assists in the work. Two local preachers, John Hunter and Nathaniel Leg, both members of the band, are zealous workers for the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have the character of being very independent; they are difficult to lead, but there is no doubt they are progressing. Their cattle are increasing, and many of them possess implements of their own, such as wagons, mowers and rakes. During the past year, Peter Shirt purchased a reaper, Joseph Makookis and Peter Blood a wagon each, and Arthur Steinhauer a mower.

Grist-Mill.—In addition to the hundred and seventy sacks of flour already referred to as having been produced at the mill, about the same quantity was ground for settlers, for which a toll of about one hundred bushels of wheat was received, and issued to the Indians for new seed this spring. The quality of the flour produced was excellent, and those from outside the reserve who brought their wheat to the mill expressed themselves well satisfied with their return.

Saw-Mill.—During the month of April about fourteen hundred logs were sawn at Whitefish Lake Reserve, rendering about seventy-one thousand feet of lumber and house logs. After seeding was completed, the mill was moved to Saddle Lake Reserve, and during the month of June fourteen hundred logs, hauled by the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill Indians, were sawn, producing about eighty-nine thousand feet of lumber and house logs. The toll received at both places amounts to about thirty-nine thousand five hundred feet.

The lumber received for toll will be utilized in department buildings. A new stable is being put up at the farm on Whitefish Lake Reserve; also an office for the use of the farmer.

The dam across the creek, not far from the farm at Whitefish Lake, has been completed, and answers the purpose of flooding an extent of hay land that had been suffering for want of moisture. It also serves as a bridge for crossing the creek.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band consists of eighteen persons: four men, eight women and six children. They are all half-breeds, and live by freighting, hunting and trapping, and do not receive any assistance from the department beyond their treaty money.

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CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 130.

This band is made up of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-four children, altogether sixty-six souls. In addition to their treaty money, they receive no assistance from the department beyond the little food, ammunition and twine issued them when treaty payments are made. They live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing, and occupy the district surrounding Heart Lake, about thirty miles north-east of Lac la Biche.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

This band numbers one hundred and nine, made up as follows: twenty-three men, thirty-seven women and forty-nine children. They receive very little assistance from the department, beyond what is given them at treaty payments. They live in the neighbourhood of Beaver Lake, hunting, trapping and fishing. The lakes in the neighbourhood abound with fish, but last winter, owing to the cold weather setting in so soon, their catch was not so large as usual. Three children belonging to this band are pupils at the boarding school on Blue Quill's Reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Situating so far from any town, the Indians coming under my supervision are not largely exposed to temptation to drink, and I do not know of any of them having been the worse of liquor throughout the year. They are, however, not free from immorality.

Generally speaking, the condition of the Indians is improving, and, though slowly, they are approaching a stage when a number of them will be self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY.

CALGARY, September 26, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the year ended June 30, 1899, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The Sarcee Reserve comprises townships 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains an area of one hundred and eight square miles, or sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The agency headquarters are situated on the Fish Creek, about nine miles south-west of Calgary.

Natural Features.—The soil, generally speaking, is a dark loam with clay subsoil; the land rolling and well wooded at the western end of the reserve with spruce, poplar and jack-pine.

The country here is particularly well adapted for stock-raising, and some of the Indians are doing fairly well in this industry, and are becoming better off; while others cling to their old habits and are more inclined to lead a wandering life than to settle down on their reserve. The Elbow River and Fish Creek, besides some other small streams, touch the reserve at different points. There are numerous good hay

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meadows on the reserve, and the Indians each year put up large quantities for sale and for their own use. The hay lands that are not required are let to ranchers each season at the rate of fifty cents per ton, measured in the stack. This money is then placed to the credit of the band at Ottawa.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees or Beaver Indians.

Population.—Seventy-five men, ninety-four women and forty-four children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate this year was larger than last, principally owing to grippe, which was very prevalent last winter.

The usual sanitary precautions were observed, such as keeping houses and premises clean, and isolating those—when it could be done—suffering from infectious diseases. A great many of the Indians are suffering from sore eyes, and some of the strongest and best workers are now unable to do anything on account of this affliction. Medicines are supplied them for this complaint, but it only alleviates their sufferings for the time being.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming is carried on by the majority of those who are able to work. Stock-raising is taking up their attention more each year. Crops turned out well last year, and the Indians, after paying expenses on the same for binder-twine, threshing, &c., and putting aside seed for the next year, had quite a little money to spend on such articles as tea, tobacco and clothing. Besides this, Jim Big Plume, One Spot and Big Crow were able to purchase a mower each from proceeds of beef and grain raised on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Under this heading, an improvement is noticed all round, and the Indians are getting better off. Some have now very comfortable dwellings and are better furnished with cook-stoves, cupboards, tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England; nearly all children of school age are in attendance. The church receives from the department \$72 per capita for each pupil for maintenance, education, &c.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, laundrying and general housework, in addition to class-work.

Religion.—Services are held regularly in the Anglican church for the benefit of the pupils and Indians. This church is close to the boarding school.

Twenty-three Indians are said to be members of this church. Seven are claimed by the Roman Catholics, and the rest, one hundred and eighty-three, are pagans.

I cannot say that there is more than the usual interest manifested outwardly by these Indians in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—With some exceptions, these Indians are naturally indolent and indifferent. The industrious ones require constant supervision or else they will lapse back to their original condition. Several have made good progress during the past year, and, if they only keep on, should in a short time be independent.

Temperance and Morality.—There were eight convictions for drunkenness during the year, one for insanity, and two for threatening the life of a white settler in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

A white settler residing near the reserve was fined \$50 for supplying liquor to an Indian, and a half-breed living in Calgary got six months at hard labour for the same offence.

These Indians have a particular weakness for strong drink, and their dread of jail and the North-west Mounted Police is a great factor in keeping them sober. I would here thank the Calgary police detachment for their valuable assistance at different times.

General Remarks.—I might mention that a number of visitors, both American and European, visited the reserve during the year, some out of curiosity to see the

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Indians and learn how they were progressing as farmers, and others to obtain relics and curiosities. The Indians, as usual, were glad to see them, more especially when any material benefit was in sight.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to testify to the hearty co-operation rendered me by my assistants.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MCNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

STONY RESERVE.

MORLEY, August 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bow River some forty miles west of Calgary.

The C. P. R. runs through the reserve and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency buildings.

The total area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, nearly one-third of which is covered with valuable timber.

Natural Features.—The whole reserve is a rolling country, watered by the Bow and Kannawaskis Rivers. The soil is a light loam, in some places very stony. The timber is principally spruce, fir and poplar. No minerals of any value have so far been discovered on the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the Sioux nation.

Resources.—Stock-raising, fishing and wood-cutting are the principal resources of this tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is five hundred and ninety-four, an increase of thirteen as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band is good, the birth-rate being in considerable excess of the death-rate.

Stock.—The Indians are beginning to take more interest in their cattle in the way of providing feed and shelter. The calves were separated from the cows last winter, and fed hay, and came through the winter in much better condition. Nine new thoroughbred shorthorn bulls have been added to the herd, the old ones having been transferred.

Buildings.—A few houses have been built, and a good many generally improved. The housekeeping has advanced in every respect.

Education.—Most of the children attend the McDougall Orphanage boarding school which is now full, and with Mr. J. W. Niddrie as principal, is giving general satisfaction.

The day schools are closed owing to poor attendance.



AFTER ANNUITY PAYMENTS, TRADER'S TENT, LAKE MANITOBA RESERVE. [176]

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Religion and Morality.—The Indians are all Methodists and their spiritual wants are attended to by the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., who conducts the services, which are well attended.

Not a single case of drunkenness having come under my notice during the year, it may be safely said that these Indians are better than the average.

General Remarks.—The fences in the vicinity of the agency headquarters have all been rebuilt, besides about a mile and a half of new fence having been completed. This has been done by the Indians as well as the other work mentioned. The slaughter-house and ration-house have been repaired and new corrals and chute erected in place of the old ones, which have been torn down. A large cattle-shed and yard with corrals, &c., for the wintering of cattle, is in course of erection, close to the agency offices, the site being most favourable for the object in view, there being abundant shelter and an unlimited supply of running water the year round.

In conclusion, I might say that my greatest difficulties do not arise from the Indians, but from the officious interference of outsiders, who appear to be unusually numerous in this district.

I have, &c.,

E. J. BANGS,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

COTE, August 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency: Côté, No. 64; Key, No. 65; Keeseekouse, No. 66; and, in addition, a fishing reserve at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, where a portion of Key's Band reside.

Natural Features.—Côté Reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River, close to the Duck Mountains, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres. Key's Reserve is on the Assiniboine River, sixteen miles from the agency headquarters, in a north-westerly direction, and has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres. Keeseekouse's Reserve is adjoining Côté's Reserve on the Assiniboine River, and has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres.

The soil on Côté's Reserve is very rich, heavy clay that is slow to ripen crops, and owing to the proximity of the Duck Mountains, is subject to summer frosts. On the Key and Keeseekouse Reserves, the soil is in places very light, the country is broken with sloughs, creeks and a good deal of scrub land. The hay lands on these reserves will not be sufficient, if a much larger number of cattle are kept.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves is as follows:—Côté Band, sixty-five men, sixty-seven women, sixty-four boys and sixty-two girls; Key's Band, forty-eight men, sixty women, fifty-six boys, sixty-eight girls; Keeseekouse Band, thirty-eight men, fifty-three women, thirty-seven boys, thirty-two girls; making a grand total of six hundred and forty-seven. Of this number, one hundred and sixty-four

members of Key's Band live at Shoal River Reserve. During the year there were thirty-two births and thirty deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been comparatively good during the year; there have been no epidemics. A good many chronic cases of scrofula, however, exist, and it is only possible to palliate the evil, not to cure it. A large quantity of medicines is kept at the office. Dr. Cash, the medical attendant, leaves prescriptions for these chronic patients, which are filled as required. Every sanitary precaution is taken, such as vaccinating, cleaning up all refuse around the houses and burning the same, also whitewashing the houses, inside and out.

Resources and Occupation.—The general location of reserves here being unsuitable for grain-farming, the Indians are principally engaged in raising live stock, cattle, sheep and horses. They have on Côté's Reserve four hundred and fifty-six head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-two sheep and ninety-seven horses; Key's Band has two hundred and twenty-six head of cattle, six sheep and forty-three horses; Keeseekouse's Band has two hundred and twenty-seven head of cattle and twenty-one sheep, also fifty-one horses; total, nine hundred and nine head of cattle, one hundred and forty-nine sheep and one hundred and ninety-one horses, making a grand total of twelve hundred and forty-nine head of live stock, representing a money value of \$29,795, the securing of fodder for which is a considerable anxiety in unfavourable seasons. The Indians have sold during the year ninety head of cattle, for which they received \$3,770.45. They also killed and consumed fifty-seven head, representing a money value of \$1,425, making a total of \$5,195.45 received on account of cattle. Of this amount they have paid on account of mowers, rakes and wagons the sum of \$872.10. The Indians have, in addition to this sum, earned by hunting and fishing and other industries, as well as the estimated value of meat and fish used for food, the sum of \$12,311.45, making a grand total of \$18,106.90.

Education.—There is on Côté's Reserve a boarding school, under the management of the Presbyterian mission, with an average attendance of thirty children; on Key's Reserve there is a day school, with an attendance of eight; at Shoal River a day school, with eighteen pupils; on Keeseekouse's Reserve there is a day school, with an attendance of six. There are also thirteen pupils at the Regina Industrial School from Côté's Reserve. Some of the former pupils graduated from that institution, have returned and are living with their parents, whom they are elevating in their mode of living. These pupils have received some assistance in the way of live stock on loan, but, of course, it will take some time before they can provide themselves with the necessary implements for farming.

Religion.—A good many Indians of Côté's Band are Presbyterians. They have a church in the centre of the reserve, which is well attended. Key's Band has a church here, also one at Shoal River; both are under the direction of the Church of England mission. Keeseekouse's Band also has a church under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission.

Those Indians who are still pagans, are very likely to remain so, as the problem of a choice must appear to them difficult of solution, owing to the variety offered. This leaves three strings to their bow, and they are not slow to profit by the charity of the different denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have all sorts and conditions of Indians here, and it is hard to strike an average. Some are doing very well and are gradually getting about them a good herd of cattle, sheep and a few useful horses, mowers, rakes, wagons and other indispensable implements. These articles are purchased with their cattle money, and they still have to be assisted at times with food. When they will have everything within themselves, they will be able to do without help in this line.

On the other hand, we still have the Indian who sometimes lives on the reserve and sometimes hunts. This type has usually three or four head of cattle, and never seems to want nor be able to have more. He puts in a few potatoes in the spring, and

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leaves them to do the best they can until he returns about haying time. Then again, we have a few specimens of the old-fashioned Indians, who are always bringing up for discussion the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty on the Government's side, and quietly ignore the obligations on theirs. But time is gradually, if slowly, changing all this, and there is no doubt that in the course of a few years the Indians—excepting the really destitute—will be able to do without assistance in the way of food, and this only by close personal supervision. It must be borne in mind that these people have been brought under the influence of civilization but a short time, compared with the Indians of the older provinces, and the comparison, after making allowances, is, I fancy, in favour of our Indians.

The Indians here are at a great disadvantage, not being near a settlement nor town, where they could sell hay or wood. As it is, the nearest town is Yorkton, sixty miles distant. I may state, as an instance, that an Indian living near a town on the railway, can take in a load of hay and return with six sacks of flour.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but one case of Indians getting liquor that has come under my notice, that of Wm. Fiddler, who was fined in Yorkton for being under the influence of liquor and disorderly; but through want of evidence the party who furnished the intoxicant was not convicted. I may say that, generally speaking, the principles of temperance and morality are fairly observed.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

KUTAWA, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are now seven reserves in this agency, viz.:—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux; George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees; and Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89 and 90, Saulteaux. There is also a small portion of the last named band called the Kinistino family that have been given a small reserve where they have lived for fifty years.

Location.—The reserves immediately around the agency are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17; while the Indians of Yellow Quill's Band, who live one hundred miles north from the agency headquarters, have three reserves, known as the Nut and Fishing Lake Reserves, which are situated in townships 33, 38 and 39, ranges 12 and 13, and a small reserve, for the Kinistino family, of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the 2nd initial meridian. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, range 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Prince Albert, that was once a busy thoroughfare, but since the advent of the Long Lake Railway, has become grass-grown and abandoned. Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves are located in the Little Touchwood Hills; Day Star's and Poor

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Man's Reserves in the Big Touchwood Hills. The agency headquarters are about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about seventy-five from Qu'Appelle station and Regina.

Area and Natural Features.—The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand acres of this is covered with willow scrub, and small bluffs. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle River, fifty miles away at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds and small lakes. The Nut and Fishing Lakes are the only ones that contain fish.

Population.—The population of the different reserves at the time of the annuity payments of 1898, was as follows: Muscowequan's, thirty-four men, forty-five women, seventy-one children; Gordon's, forty-nine men, forty-two women, sixty-seven children; Day Star's, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, thirty-seven children; Poor Man's, thirty-two men, thirty-four women, forty-eight children; Yellow Quill, one hundred and one men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and thirty-seven children; a total of two hundred and thirty-eight men, two hundred and sixty-five women, and three hundred and sixty children; making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-three souls all told.

Health and sanitary condition.—The health of the Indians this year has been as good as ever it was, but nothing particularly robust can be expected from their manner of living, feast and waste one day, compulsory fast the next; wearing the same clothing wet or dry. Utter want of forethought to provide for the proverbial rainy day makes it almost impossible for them to take even ordinary precautions to retain their health. Scrofula and consumption are slowly but surely doing their work towards solving the problematic future of the native race. One cannot live many years among them without having brought painfully to one's notice the small families of sickly children, many of whom die from these horrible diseases before they are fifteen, and with our present appliances it is but little that we can do to stop it. One peculiarity that I have noticed in scrofula is that in the female adult it disappears as soon as child-bearing commences and re-appears in the children. There is a lake about forty miles from the agency headquarters that has a wonderfully beneficial effect on those suffering from scrofula and although the Indians are well aware of this, they ascribe the virtue of the water to the spirit which they say inhabits the water as it bubbles forth from the spring, consequently it is seldom we can prevail upon them to stay a sufficient time there to derive any permanent benefit. I intend getting the water of this lake, and the crystals that form on the bottom analyzed, as I believe there are properties in it well worth knowing. All ordinary sanitary precautions are taken, such as cleaning up in the spring and burning the rubbish, whitewashing, &c.; but with the whole family living in their little one-room log huts it is difficult to keep them properly ventilated, although their fireplaces assist in this materially. Sanitary ventilation is to an Indian but a white man's foolish whim, and consequently very hard to enforce. At present all the Indians are living in tents, and, as they move camp frequently, their surroundings are perfectly fresh and clean. They certainly appear to have better health when living in tents, and after a long winter in their huts, the quick change in their health after moving into their tents in the spring is quite noticeable. The old time medicine man still gets an occasional patient, but his medicine now consists of herbs, roots, &c., the old sleight of hand, enchanting, spiritual aid and other humbugs of early days are about played out and gone after the buffalo.

Resources and Occupation.—Cattle-raising is in all probability the most reliable occupation to be carried on in the future in this district. It is at present the greatest source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, with the exception of Nut Lake. A great change has come over the Indians here in the last two years; they now look to their cattle as the only means of providing implements, wagons, work horses, &c., and the greater part of their food and clothing for the winter. No trouble is experienced

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in getting them to replace heifers when steers are disposed of, as it used to be a few years ago. In many ways they show a greater aptitude for looking after stock, although a great deal has to be learned yet in the care of young cattle and cows in regard to leaving them exposed to severe weather; a calf does not represent much to them, or a cow either, as they cannot be realized on for years. I have often wondered why it was that it was next to impossible to get an Indian to take any care of a sick animal, but last winter when rebuked by me for bad care of a sick animal, an Indian defended himself by saying that he did not like interfering with the work of the spirits, and explained that the animal was possessed by an evil spirit which, if allowed to work its will, would be appeased, but if he interfered with it, and its work of disease stopped, the spirit would pass to him. I write this merely to show one of the items an agent has to contend with.

Last season we had a very good crop of calves on Gordon's, Poor Man's and Day Star's Reserves; but on Muscowequan's it was very poor on account of impotent bulls. The bulls supplied are from Ontario, and not being acclimatized cannot stand the sudden change and remain serviceable. For three years we have been pestered with a plague of sand flies, black flies, gray flies, and mosquitoes, which has resulted most fatally to our bulls, as out of eight Ontario bulls supplied during the last three years, three died within a few days after being received, from the effect of flies, and the others have not yet recovered their former vigour. Bulls appear to be affected very much more than the other cattle by the flies, and it may be that the eastern bull having been brought up in a stable, is naturally soft, and some of them I know cannot be induced to go near a smudge.

Quite a number of cattle belonging to the traders and buyers were wintered by the Indians at the rate of \$4 per head, and it is said they were better wintered than similar cattle cared for by the ranchers. We had an extremely long winter, snow being on the ground for seven months, and we were most fortunate in having sufficient hay to carry us through. However, our cattle all came through the winter in splendid condition, but between the time the snow left and the green grass was fit for feed, many of the cattle lost a lot of flesh.

On Gordon's and Poor Man's Reserves we had very good crops of wheat and oats, but being so far from a market the Indians do not derive the benefit they otherwise would if they had a market at hand or even a mill of their own. As soon as our last season's crop was ready to thresh, we discovered that it was impossible to obtain a machine to thresh our grain in time to save it from the weather, so I proposed to the Indians that we should buy a second-hand one in the neighbourhood. This they agreed to do at once; the machine was bought and paid for by themselves, and they ran it and did all their threshing very successfully.

On Day Star's and Muscowequan's Reserves very little is done in the way of gardens and grain-growing on account of frost. It has been tried for many years without success and it has now been decided to abandon grain-growing there altogether.

The Indians have very few chances of earning money here. About the only cash they can earn is for freighting the department's supplies, as all work done for the traders, freighting, supplying them wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade, and the little hay and wood required at the agency headquarters is all paid for in rations from the department's supplies. Small amounts of money are no doubt obtained from the ranchers for tanning hides, wild fruit, bead-work, cutting logs and rails, putting up log buildings, herding, &c. Indians at Nut Lake are yet able to make a living at hunting and trapping and during last winter obtained in the neighbourhood of \$10,000 worth of fur, and that I consider a low estimate.

Buildings.—All buildings on the reserves are of logs, a few have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors. There are a few very good houses on the Gordon Reserve, also on Day Star's, but on the rest of the reserves the old log hut still predominates and as the Indians do not live in these huts until driven there by the

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intense cold, there is no inducement to make them very comfortable. All the half-breeds live in their houses the year round and some of them are as comfortable as can be. The log stables in the summer time look dilapidated on account of the mud plastering falling off, but in the fall after they are freshly mudded, corrals rebuilt and everything put in order for the winter, with stacks of hay on hand, they look all that is desired, and answer every purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—The cattle, as previously stated, have all wintered well and are now in fine condition although not as fat as last year at this time; the spring being late, the grass was backward in its growth, then the subsequent pest of flies worried the stock so much it was impossible for them to feed properly, and I am afraid it will be late this season before the steers will be in condition fit to ship. This fly pest has caused us much worry and annoyance this season; the Indians will not keep up proper smudges and then the cattle go fairly wild and run in any direction they can smell smoke, sometimes wandering miles away and are not recovered for months. At present I do not think there is a herd of cattle within fifty miles of here that has not stray animals in it, driven there by flies. They have to be experienced before anyone can realize how thick and savage mosquitoes, black and sand flies, can be in a bad season. This summer they are the most villainous, fierce, and merciless torment that I have experienced in nineteen years.

The cattle on the Fishing Lake Reserve were this spring, in even better condition than those on the reserves nearer to the agency headquarters, and there is every prospect of a good increase in the future.

The Indian ponies on the reserves do not amount to much and are only fit to ride, or draw a cart or jumper.

However, I have managed to get hold of a very fair stallion as one of my driving team, and as I can give him service to the Indians free, many of them have taken advantage of it for their pony mares and I hope in this way to improve their horses. A number of them are buying with their beef-money a better class of work horse, quite large enough to work their mowers, haul hay, and do ordinary freighting, and they are learning by degrees that such a horse requires better care and feed than the cayuse they have been in the habit of handling. No doubt, when their herds of cattle get large enough to afford it, they will invest in a still better class of horses, but I always advise them to make such improvements by degrees.

Implements.—There is no trouble now in getting the Indians to buy implements and machinery out of their beef-money: a spirit of rivalry exists amongst them as to who can acquire the best outfit of working machinery, and many of them would, if allowed, spend every dollar of their money in the above articles. Much better care is given to property thus acquired than to that previously supplied by the department, and it is rather amusing to see the air of importance an Indian assumes after buying an outfit of wagon, mower and rake; his appearance clearly conveys the impression that he will never see another day of poverty.

During the year they have purchased for themselves nine wagons, four mowers and rakes, one seeder, one threshing-machine, horse-power, and grain-crusher, and a number of sets of harness.

Education.—The day school on Day Star's Reserve still continues in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, and no trouble has been experienced in keeping up a regular attendance and a good average. On Gordon's Reserve a large stone boarding school is conducted by the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams and Mrs. Williams being respectively principal and matron. A very fair average attendance is obtained, the children are happy and contented, and this is not to be wondered at, as they are much better looked after and fed and clothed than they would be at home. The progress made in studies is satisfactory. I would like to say, however, that this school is handicapped, in that Mr. Williams has to carry out the duties of both principal and teacher, and it is not possible for him to do justice to both positions. The interior of the building and surroundings are kept scrupulously clean and neat at all times, and are a worthy example for the children to imitate when they leave

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the institution and return home. Fire-appliances, such as force-pumps, tank, piping, hose, &c., have been purchased, and will be placed in position this summer. There is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school, that is kept in splendid order, and the stock of vegetables taken from it last summer was well worth exhibiting.

Near Muscowequan's Reserve is a large stone boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Its average attendance is always the full complement of children allowed by the department, and more could be obtained by the principal if allowed to do so. The excellent teaching by a professional lady teacher belonging to the sisterhood, easily accounts for the advanced state and proficiency of studies in all branches, including singing. The matron and other lady assistants are all members of the sisterhood, which fact is sufficient to render comment unnecessary regarding the scrupulous cleanliness, neatness and order of the interior of the building. The principal, Rev. Father Perrault, is indefatigable in his efforts to keep the school in its high state of efficiency.

Religion.—In my experience, I have found very few Indians whose minds were sufficiently developed to grasp the beliefs of Christianity, and in the Indians of this agency I have found no exception to the rule. The half-breeds are quite different; those on Gordon's Reserve mostly attend the services of the Church of England, while those on Muscowequan's attend the Roman Catholic. A few of them, no doubt, thoroughly understand what they profess, but to many of them the meaning is vague, simply on account of dormant brains. This defect, education and competition with white men, will, no doubt, soon rectify. The old religious festival of a sun dance is never spoken of here now, neither do we see nearly so many pieces of print and cloth hung up in the trees as offerings to the spirits. I do not think for one moment that the adult Indians here will ever accept the Christian religion, but I do believe that many of them are losing faith in their own old beliefs, and fifty years hence the few that are left will, no doubt, have adopted the religion of their missionary teachers, and will have but a slight knowledge of their ancestors' religious ceremonies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian, if he is anything, is full of character. Speaking from my own experience, I can say that after fourteen years' close observation, I have come to the conclusion that the more I learn about Indians, the more apparent it is to me how little their character is understood; yet I have seen white men, in this very district, who have only seen Indians at a distance, that know a great deal more about Indians than I do, in their own estimation. Family character differs amongst Indians just the same as it does with us. One family of several married brothers will go steadily ahead at stock-raising, and never lose an animal, will seldom come near the agency office or require any assistance, and be always well clothed, while their neighbour, living but a short distance away, will be continually begging food and clothing; his cows and calves will die, no matter how closely you watch him, and his only idea in keeping cattle at all is because he was told by an agent fifteen years ago that if he kept cattle, the Government would ration him if he looked after them properly, and it is the rations he is after, and that only. One man will always have plenty of hay, while another will always be short every year. One man can come to the office and ask for anything in as few words as a white man, while another must make a set speech, commencing from the date the treaty was made. Some of them can understand our jokes, while others only look stupid. But one characteristic they all have fully developed, and that is, to beat the Government out of anything is fair game for everybody.

Indian children, when at home, do as they like; consequently, they grow up self-willed, stubborn, and easily provoked. The greatest difficulty I have experienced in contact with Indians has been to keep my temper. If one can do that, and talk quietly and firmly, he can generally get the best of the Indian in any argument he may enter into. Almost every Indian has a different method of talking to the agent. One man will dash in with bluster and noise, and blow off a stream of

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words in a one great effort to bulldoze you out of something. Another will come with a very foxy story, and endeavour to get you to make an admission, with the intention of then making a demand altogether different from what he was talking about; while another will come and talk very sensibly for two hours about his farm-work, and what he is going to do next, and will end by saying that he would go at this work at once if he only had a little 'grub,' and should he succeed in getting, say, a dollar's worth of food, he goes home well satisfied with his two hours' talk, wondering what he can find to talk about the next time that will interest the agent.

On Gordon's and Day Star's Reserves progress is very good, and it is only a matter of a few years when nearly the whole of the Indians and half-breeds on these two reserves will be pretty well independent of the Government—in fact, there are several of the half-breeds on Gordon's Reserve that do not receive any assistance from the department. On Muscowequan's and Poor Man's Reserves, there are a poorer class of Indians, and although progress has been made there, it has required a great deal more supervision to obtain it.

Temperance and Morality.—Situating as we are here, sixty miles from our nearest town (Fort Qu'Appelle) there are few opportunities for indulgence in liquor, and I do not know of a single instance in which Indians have had liquor either on or off the reserve during the past year. Regarding their morals, I can say, with satisfaction, that I do not know of a single case of immorality off the reserves. But on the reserves our sacred appreciation of virtue, and their Indian code regarding the same are utterly at variance, and have been so for generations. And so long as they continue to live in villages, gather into big camps, and daughters are married to men other than those they prefer, so long will secret immorality exist among them. It has been my earnest endeavour to break up these villages and get each Indian to take up his own homestead well away from others, and remain there to take care of his garden and stock.

General Remarks.—Last winter was very long and severe, and it was a great relief when the snow passed away; this spring and summer we have had plenty of rain, but the growth of grain and roots has been poor. Potatoes and oats have rotted in the ground, which I account for by the cold, backward spring, not having had any hot weather until about July 10.

I consider the affairs of the agency to be in a progressive and satisfactory state, and in a condition to continue so.

I must express my entire satisfaction with the assistance rendered me by my staff, and my only regret is that I cannot offer them a bonus or increase of salary at the end of the year the same as in commercial institutions.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, October 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my work of inspection for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Jurisdiction.—This inspectorate includes the Battleford, Duck Lake, Carlton, Onion Lake and Saddle Lake Agencies, and the Moose Woods Reserve, and comprises

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thirty-nine reserves, with an aggregate area of one thousand two hundred square miles, and a population of four thousand seven hundred treaty Indians. In addition to these, there are a considerable number of Indians—Crees, Saulteaux and Chipewyans—who have not as yet accepted treaty, and for whom, consequently, reserves have not been set apart. They occupy the favourable hunting grounds in the northern portions of Saskatchewan, their chief centres being Pelican Lake, Water Hen Lake, Ile à la Crosse, Turtle Lake and Island Lake.

Occupation.—Of the treaty Indians, by far the greater number are permanently located on reserves and engage in mixed farming, with a preference for cattle-raising. Their herds total upwards of six thousands head, and the cattle are for the most part of a good grade and command the highest price in the market. Yet this branch of agricultural industry cannot profitably be extended much beyond its present limits, on account of the occasional scarcity of native hay. To overcome this difficulty the use of cultivated hay is being introduced with a fair prospect of success.

Further, because of this necessary limit to profitable cattle-raising, increased attention is now being given to grain-growing and gardening. The area under cultivation is as yet, however, extremely small in proportion to the labour available. The use of manure is insisted upon with a slight measure of success, but as yet it is limited to gardens and potato ground, and that mainly on Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, in the Duck Lake Agency, and Red Pheasant's and Sweet Grass' Reserves, in the Battleford Agency.

Dairying throughout this inspectorate can scarcely be termed an industry, since only about six per cent of the Indians engage in butter-making, and only for domestic purposes. The reserves most advanced in this respect are John Smith's, Red Pheasant's, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake, while there has been a general improvement during the past year in the making of butter and the use of milk, and notably on Sweet Grass', Poundmaker's and Little Pine's.

The hog-raising industry, which is an almost indispensable adjunct to dairying and grain-growing in successful mixed farming, has recently been introduced on some of the reserves of the Battleford, Carlton and Duck Lake Agencies. The objection that the Indians will not properly care for hogs is now seldom heard, since it is recognized that it is one of those things which, if they do not know, they have to learn, and that they are instructed for that purpose.

In the case of the agencies farther from mills and markets, namely, the Carlton, Saddle Lake and Onion Lake Agencies, grist-mills, erected and equipped by the Government, are in operation, turning out from good wheat a quality of flour about equal to Second Baker's.

A matter of vital importance to the civilizing of the Indians is that of finding useful employment for the intervals between what are commonly regarded as the working seasons. For instance, on many reserves the period of nearly two months between seeding and haying is treated as an off-season, and is spent in visiting and idleness. To replace such habits of indolence by those of industry and thrift is one of the main aims in Indian work, and one to which still closer attention must be given.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Staff.—During the summer of 1898 I had charge of this agency. In October Mr. W. B. Goodfellow was installed as agent. An interpreter, a miller and two farming instructors complete the staff.

Agriculture.—The farming Indians here are making some progress. They had a moderately good crop of wheat, oats, barley, roots and vegetables. The yield of grain, however, was much smaller than it might otherwise have been, owing to careless cultivation and the consequent dirtiness of the fields. An attempt was made to remedy this, and one hundred and sixty acres of new breaking was done, while forty-five acres was summer-fallowed in preparation for the crop of 1899. The result was

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that at the end of June there was promise of as fine a crop in proportion to the acreage as has ever been grown in these parts. Unfortunately, the continued rains after this date did serious damage.

Stock.—The net increase of cattle during the year was eight per cent. The ration-houses were supplied from the Indians' herds, and they had a considerable number of animals for beef for their private use. Only eight head were sold for shipping.

New Reserve.—A reserve has recently been surveyed at Big River, fifteen miles north of Sandy Lake, for the Indians of Stony Lake and Pelican Lake. These Indians are anxious to abandon hunting and to settle on the reserve and live by agriculture. The same disposition is shown by Kahpahawekenum's Band at Meadow Lake; and in both cases it is the result of the very rapid decline of the fur-hunt in those regions.

Treaty Payments.—Five merchants attended the treaty payments to trade with the Indians. Their goods were of a satisfactory class and the prices were moderate. The conduct of the Indians and the spirit displayed by them throughout the payments were the subject of much favourable comment by visitors.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—This agency is in charge of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, who has the assistance of an interpreter and four farming instructors. The inspection was made in December and January.

Agriculture.—Agriculture and gardening have progressed favourably on Beardsy's and Okemasis' Reserves, but very indifferently throughout the rest of the agency.

Stock.—During the past two years, the increase in the herds has been only one and a half per cent, owing to a heavy draw upon them for beef and sales. The natural advantages of these reserves for stock-raising are, however, not particularly good, except on the James Smith and Cumberland Reserves, where the hay supply available is far beyond present requirements.

Occupation.—The Indians of John Smith's Band continue to earn a good deal by freighting; and those of La Corne and One Arrow's by hunting. These temporary employments are, however, in some instances a serious detriment to farming.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings have been greatly improved during the year, the money devoted to the purpose having been spent to the best advantage.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve is under the charge of Mr. W. R. Tucker, as overseer, and was inspected in February. The Indians are of the Sioux tribe, and number about fifty. They live by cattle-raising and gardening solely. They grow no grain, as the soil has been found ill-suited for the purpose, and they earn but little by any other employment. At the date of inspection their herd numbered two hundred and thirteen head, showing a net increase of twenty-four per cent in two years. The beef supply of the band was derived from its own herds, while from the sale of beef cattle during the past season \$1,140 was realized. These Indians continue to improve their houses under the serious disadvantage of being obliged to buy lumber as well as hardware out of their slender means. On the whole, they are comfortable, contented, industrious and independent-spirited, making a rather good and certain livelihood, with but little assistance.

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SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March. Mr. Wm. Sibbald is agent, and is assisted by an interpreter, a miller and two farming instructors.

Crops and gardens were, last season, almost an entire failure, owing to drought and the ravages of gophers, and the Indians, discouraged by this, made little preparation for the present season.

The Indians' cattle number nine hundred and thirty-seven head, and show an increase of a little over one per cent in a year. The department's beef supply for the agency was furnished by the Indians, and they killed in addition a large number for private use. The hay put up for the winter was sufficient in quantity and of good quality, and the cattle wintered well.

The grist-mill has been removed and rebuilt on a more suitable and convenient site.

These Indians were well employed during the winter. In addition to the ordinary work of hauling hay and wood, they are occupied in freighting and in taking out saw-logs in preparing for the spring cut.

UNION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March and April.

Staff.—Mr. G. G. Mann is agent; Miss Blanche Mann, clerk; Mr. Wm. Slater, stockman.

Crops.—For some years past grain crops have been a partial failure here, and for the season of 1898 the acreage was small and the crop poor. The Indians, as a rule, secured but a scanty supply of roots and vegetables, while gardens that were well cultivated yielded a fair crop.

Cattle.—The Indian Department cattle number six hundred and ninety-two head, a decrease of eighty-eight since last inspection, owing partly to losses in the spring of 1898, but also in part to sales, as it was found advisable to reduce the strength of this herd. The Indians' cattle number four hundred and fifty-three, a decrease of forty-five head. All these cattle are of a good grade, and have this year come through the winter in excellent condition.

The Chippewayans, a band of treaty Indians, settled on the Beaver River, near Cold Lake, have three hundred head of cattle, an increase of thirty. They have no direct supervision, and get but little assistance. Their cattle are of a poor class, and badly in-bred, as their bulls have all been reared in the settlement. These Indians are of an industrious class, and are anxious to have a reserve surveyed and to have an instructor, in order that they may live wholly by stock-raising and farming.

Several families of Crees, who inhabit the Frog Lake reserves, and receive no supervision in their work, but live by hunting and fishing, are now leading a rather miserable existence.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in May and June, 1899. Mr. C. M. Daunais is agent, and has the assistance of a clerk, an interpreter, and four farming instructors.

Agriculture.—A marked improvement has been made in the cultivation of the land for grain and gardens. Much still remains to be done, especially on Moosomin's and Thunderchild's. The use of a disc harrow, purchased by the Indians of Pound-maker's and Little Pine's with their beef money, has been attended with good results. The crops for 1898 were moderately good, and the interest in farming is reviving.

Cattle.—The net increase in the herds for the past year is two hundred and forty-three head, or twenty per cent. The cattle wintered well, except a herd of two hun-

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dred head, which was kept at the Round Hill Hay Reserve, and which came through very thin, and with some loss, owing chiefly to an inferior quality of hay.

Buildings.—A great improvement is being made in the Indians' houses in Pound-maker's and Little Pine's in respect to size, lighting and general construction, the main drawback being the want of lumber, which the Indians are as yet unable to purchase, except in very small quantities.

General Remarks.—The condition of the Indians throughout this agency is much improved since last inspection. They have had a largely increased benefit from their herds, while they continue to earn a little by the sale of hay, wood, charcoal and lime.

The improved condition of the Indians here, and wherever it is observed, is due largely to the faithful discharge of their duties by the farmers, for on this the well-being and steady progress of the Indians largely depends.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

September 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-first annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past year I have visited and inspected the following agencies: Morley, three times; Blood; Peigan, twice; Blackfoot, twice; Sarcee; Hobbema; and Edmonton.

MORLEY AGENCY.

Staff.—E. J. Bangs, farmer in charge; J. F. McCarkell, stockman. My first visit was made from September 22 to 30, and was for the special purpose of rounding up and inspecting the Indian herd of cattle, also making a numeration of the herd. This was performed, and a report of the same sent to the Indian Commissioner immediately afterwards.

From December 12 to 30 I was again at this agency and inspected it.

I audited the books and accounts, the most important being the beef-book, beef vouchers, cash-book, provision and implement returns, store ledger, and I reported on the same 'in extenso' under date of January 7, 1899.

I visited the Indians in their houses and saw much improvement and increased comfort in their way of living, several of them having apartment houses, most of them cooking stoves, and many useful articles of modern housekeeping of a plain kind.

It was reported to me by the farmer that twenty-three new houses have been built on these reserves during the past two years.

Farming.—Farming operations are confined to growing potatoes ninety bushes having been planted; but with the exception of those planted by Jacob Twoyoungmen the yield was nil, on account of early frost.

About this time a stockman was added to the staff, and it is expected, with this addition, that the cattle industry will receive better attention.

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On July 31 to August 1 of the present year, I again visited this agency for the purpose of attending the annuity payments, which commenced on 1st ultimo.

After the payments were finished, I had a round-up of the Indians' herd of cattle. On completion of the round-up, most of the Indians (excepting a few who were induced to remain to put up hay) left the reserves for their fall hunt.

During the past winter the stockman—with Indians—had repaired and renewed the fences and built new ones; he had also completed large, strong cattle corrals with gates, branding chute, &c., and placed under way large sheds in connection with the same for wintering calves, bulls and weak cows; he had also nearly completed a new house for himself.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent; William Black, clerk; F. Dean-Freeman, issuer; David Mills, interpreter. I inspected this agency from October 6 to 21.

I was present at the two ration-houses on ration days, observing the quality of the beeves butchered and the manner of handling the same. I was present at the issues of beef and flour to the Indians. I can report that the quality of the beef was excellent, and all the work connected with butchering, and issuing, was performed in an expeditious and cleanly manner.

The issuer, F. Dean-Freeman, having had charge of this important department for over a dozen years, has increased his own efficiency by faithful attention to the duties of his position, and has added useful reforms as the progress of the work suggested them.

I inspected the Indians' cattle on the range, the season of the year not being favourable for a round-up; they numbered one thousand and three head, namely, males (without bulls), 221 head; females, 782 head. They are a fine lot of cattle, particularly those bred on the range, and they are well looked after.

Agency Office.—I audited and inspected all the books, accounts, returns, &c. Among the most important is the cash-book. For each item of receipt and expenditure of cash, I found proper vouchers on file supporting the same, the whole checking out correctly with the bank account, kept at the Union Bank, Macleod.

This cash represented the earnings of the Indians for the twelve months prior to my inspection, and amounted (without including annuity money which was entered in the cash-book as a special account) to \$16,670. This large sum was earned by this band of Indians, under direction and the management of their agent, by cutting, stacking and selling hay to ranching companies, police, railroad contractors and settlers; teaming lumber and coal, coal contracts, &c., and the fact that they did earn it is substantiated by the agent having had all this money pass through his hands to his Indians.

I checked the beef-book, in which are the original entries of the receipt of beef from the contractors, with the beef ledger, and vouchers issued; I found all check out correctly. Nine hundred beeves had been killed during the year to supply the ration-house.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and 'in use,' and found the whole correct and well looked after.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the whole reservation was in a prosperous condition.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; Tom Scott, interpreter.

I inspected this agency from October 22 to November 6.

Indian Office.—I commenced my inspection by taking stock of the goods in the warehouse and in use, checking the same with the ledger and inventories.

I checked the receipts of beef as entered in the beef-book with the returns and vouchers. They proved to be correct.

I audited the cash-book and found all the entries supported by vouchers, the whole checked out correctly with the account kept at the Union Bank, Macleod. Every payment made here is by cheque, payable to the Indian or 'order.' This makes the auditing easier.

I checked the cattle registers of the Indians' herd and found that it had been entered up to individual Indians according to the June round-up.

Sufficient hay had been cut and stacked, which left no doubt as to the proper wintering of these cattle.

Rationing Indians.—A good change had been accomplished by the agent by having induced the Indians to come for their rations only twice a week instead of three times, which has been going on for years. This seems a small affair, but there is more in it than appears on the surface. The Indians resisted the change for years, but at last gave way.

The new slaughter pens and house and the new ration-house are a pattern of convenience; they have done much to systematize the work.

Indians' Work.—The Indians have built new houses and improved their old ones; they have advanced in every direction since Mr. Wilson took charge of the agency, being anxious to earn money for themselves, which they invest in harness, saddles, wagons, mowers, rakes, and improve and shingle their houses.

New fencing has been done, and the whole agency is now in a good state of repair.

Outside of raising cattle, the farming of these Indians consists of gardens, many of them had very good ones, potatoes being the principal product.

Just about all the children of school age are at either the boarding or industrial schools. The attendance at them from here is as follows:—

St. Joseph's Industrial	12
Calgary Industrial	18
Blood, Church of England Boarding.....	2
Peigan, Roman Catholic Boarding.....	22
Peigan, Church of England Boarding.....	25
	—
Total ..	79

I visited this agency again from May 24 to 30 this year. I found the Indians contented and with progressive ideas, and that their herd of cattle had wintered without much loss, there being visible stacks of hay left over.

The special object of my visit was to report upon the advisability of the Indians investing their railway land money in a saw-mill. After looking into the matter thoroughly, and visiting their proposed timber limits, my opinion was given that their wish should be complied with by the department.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Staff.—G. H. Wheatley, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; Thos. Lawder, farmer; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

My inspection was made here from November 11 to December 10.

Indian Office.—I took stock of the goods in store and in use at the agency and farms, and made out correct inventories of the same.

I checked the beef-book with the ledger, returns and vouchers, in my usual manner, and found them correct. Eight hundred and ninety-three beeves were furnished to the ration-houses during the year prior to my inspection, all of which has been satisfactorily accounted for.

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I made a careful audit of the cash-book and found all money of the Indians that passed through the agent's hands satisfactorily accounted for.

Cattle Industry.—Cattle-raising continues weak, and lacks enthusiasm among these Indians: if they could be induced to look after their cattle one-half as well as they do their poor miserable horses, it would mean great success.

It has been a difficult task to induce them to take any, for if the late Chief Crow-foot left them nothing else, he left with them his prejudice against taking cattle.

Farming.—These Indians do very little individual farming, a few plots of potatoes were grown at the South Reserve in this way; some oats were also sown there, but there was no yield.

At the North Reserve, where the irrigation ditch traverses, it was reported by the agent that they harvested two thousand five hundred and nineteen bushels of oats, also that forty acres of potatoes were planted on this portion of the reserve in 1898. He also reported that one thousand three hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut and stacked, a considerable portion of which was disposed of to the neighbouring ranchers.

It continues to be uphill work bringing this band of Indians into ways of industry and thrift, and proper domestic habits: they appear to think: 'What is the Government's is mine, and what is mine is my own,' and they are less grateful for what is done for them than any other Indians that I have dealings with.

The non-removal of the agency buildings to a site nearer to the heart of the work on the reservation still continues to militate against the agent's introducing much-needed reforms in working the agency.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Staff.—A. J. McNeill, agent; George Hudson, interpreter.

I visited this agency from May 1 to 3, inclusive, for the special object of inspecting an irrigation ditch which traverses the reserve its entire length—some eighteen miles—and making a report thereon for the information of the Indian Commissioner.

The fine situation of this reserve, between the Elbow River and Fish Creek, marks it as a very valuable inheritance, which will, with proper management, conserving its resources for the benefit of the Indians, make them in the near future quite independent of Government support.

The Indians appeared to be mildly progressive in their work; they have many comfortable houses, which contain the common articles of furniture, and some of them earn money outside the reserve.

HOBBEWA AGENCY.

Staff.—W. S. Grant, agent; E. J. Fleetham, clerk; Donald Whitford, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer.

Agency Office and Warehouse.—I made a thorough inspection of this office and warehouse, auditing the accounts and books, and inspecting and taking inventories of stores. Everything was straight and checked out correctly.

Indians' Cattle.—I had a series of round-ups of the cattle belonging to the different bands; the total number of cattle on the register and owned by individual Indians is eight hundred and forty-five head.

A finer lot of cattle and better handled there is not in the Territories; and for this, and the equipment of corrals, and legible branding—both 'I D' and individual brands—the agent deserves the greatest commendation.

Some Indians have broken away from that obsolete communistic system of wintering cattle; these formed thirteen groups—generally relatives—while the ranches were continued for those who have, as yet, no stables or means to put up hay.

Immense quantities of hay were cut and stacked, so that the cattle were well wintered.

Farming.—The combined acreage in crop of these bands for 1899 is five hundred and twenty-four acres, consisting of wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and gardens. These crops all promised well at the time of my inspection.

Several new houses and many new stables have been built during the past year.

Taking the agency as a whole, the men are excellent workers, and improvements are continually going on, on their side of the house: but there is still much to be desired in their domestic life: they continue to live in villages of tents in summer; this leads to gossip and idleness among the women.

Grist, Saw and Shingle-Mills.—Agent Grant has made many improvements in connection with these mills, which has entailed hard labour for the Indians, as well as for himself.

The dam and head-gates have been renewed; the head-race straightened and strengthened, and the mill-pond embankments renewed with heavy gravel, and strong new waste-gates built therein; the flumes have been raised, the bulkhead strengthened, and two new additions built on to the mill building.

A large quantity of shingles has been sawn this year, and there are logs on hand to make many thousand feet of lumber.

Pig-pens, yards and houses have been built near the mills.

All the above-named work in connection with these mills was performed by the Indians, under supervision.

Agency Buildings.—The agent's and clerk's houses, office, blacksmith's and carpenter-shop, and all the other buildings have been placed in thorough repair.

Two large implement-sheds have been built; both have shingled roofs; also a carriage-house; the ration-house has been floored and a counter put in; platforms built at the doors of storehouse and ration-house. The whole premises have been fenced in neat and modern style. In short, the whole premises have been placed in thorough repair as regards buildings, fences, bridges and roads. I mention these improvements particularly, as they have all been done by Indians, under supervision.

At Farm 18A great improvements were carried out in the way of new wells, corals, sheds, fences and an addition to the farmer's dwelling.

The 'Montana' Band is doing very well. These Indians have built houses, broken land, fenced fields, and have thirty-four acres in crop.

The farmhouse was removed from its first location to another site, nearer to the agency office, which appears to be more convenient for the work of both the farmer and the Indians.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; A. E. Lake, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Arthur Guilbault, farmer; W. G. Blewett, farmer; S. Larue, miller.

My inspection took place from July 8 to 27.

Annuities.—I went to this agency, at this particular time, for the purpose of being present at the annuity payments. These came off without event: six hundred and seventy-five rank and file Indians were paid.

I visited every reserve, inspected the Indians' farm work, and had a round-up of their cattle.

MICHEL'S BAND.

This small band occupies a reserve that is not surpassed in this country for mixed farming, but these Indians have in a great degree the habits of the half-breeds, and were it not for constant supervision, they would be among the poorest of the poor: their cattle do not increase, and it is with difficulty they can be made to hold their own; they own now eighty-six head of cattle, against eighty-eight in 1897.

There are, however, three exceptions to the general indifference to work, namely, Chief Michel, Louis Callihoo and Timothy Callihoo. Two of these are prosperous.



HAY CORRAL, SARCEE RESERVE, N.W.T., SARCEE COWBOY.

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and the other, Louis Callihoo, very much so. He has a fine large house, with apartments, comfortably furnished throughout, large stables, corrals, stock-yards, binder, mower, rake, wagons, harness, &c., three teams of heavy horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, also sheep, pigs, cocks and hens, turkeys. He has a good wife and nine children; all the children that are old enough are at industrial schools.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

This band is doing better than when I visited it last year. The chief then was sulking and had put in but little crop; this year he has in a fair acreage, which was growing well.

Beaverfoot, a rival of Louis Callihoo in farming and in stock-raising, continues to do well, but I thought his crops backward.

Their herd of cattle has increased: in 1897 they had ninety-two head; this year they have one hundred and twenty-two head.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The Indians of this band have almost entirely neglected farming, and it is just as well, as it profited them nothing. They are hunters, and when they are not hunting they fish. Lac Ste. Anne, at their doors, has—so far—an inexhaustible supply of the best whitefish.

In consequence of this ready food supply, they seldom require, or ask for, assistance from the department.

They have cattle and succeed in eating their increase. Excepting two yearlings, all their stock are cows and calves; the progeny that should be one and two years old, and steers three years old, are gone.

Their cattle rounded up thirty head, against thirty-three in 1897.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND.

The members of this band do not do much in the way of farming, and it is better so, with the lake, which is teeming with the finest whitefish, at their doors. If they were instructed to raise potatoes and other vegetables, they would do very well; and with their cattle well looked after, they would soon be in easy circumstances.

Stony Indians can never be made farmers, as we understand the term; to make them earn a subsistence is as much as can be accomplished.

They have eighty-six head of cattle now; in 1897 they had eighty-one head.

ENOCH'S BAND.

These Indians are more directly under the eye of the agent than any of the other bands.

Their condition is stationary: men who were doing fairly well when I was here two years ago, have had a relapse—one Lazarus Lapotac has gone to the bad altogether, he got transferred to Saddle Lake Agency; would not settle to farming there, and he is now a wanderer without any home anywhere.

Daniel Cardinal, Alexander and Wm. Ward, are prospering, as well as several others.

Chief Mistah Jim has taken up a new place. He had a nice crop of wheat, and a good garden.

Crops.—The crops sown on the different reserves total three hundred and sixty-six acres, and consist of: wheat, one hundred and seventy-seven acres; oats, one hundred and twenty-nine acres; barley, seventeen acres; potatoes, eighteen acres; gardens, twenty-five acres; total, three hundred and sixty-six acres.

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At White Whale Lake, the crop consists principally of gardens of potatoes.

It is needless to say, in a year like this, when it has hardly ceased to rain since seeding, the crops all promised well at the time of my inspection; generally they were free from weeds, and for the most part well fenced.

Flour-Mill.—This mill is like some of the Indians, *in statu quo*; being a wind-mill, it only goes when the wind blows, and this has been a year of calms. The harvest of 1898 was almost a total failure of the Indians' crops, on account of the drought; so that there was but little grain to grind.

Indian Office.—I checked the book-keeping since the last inspection, and found it performed correctly; the balances of goods shown to be on hand by the books were found in the storehouse.

I audited the cash account since the last inspection, and found it correct, the expenditure being supported by vouchers, properly witnessed; the cash on hand agreeing with the balance in the cash-book.

I had a round-up of the live stock on each of the different reserves. I found the total number of cattle on hand and the classification to agree with the number shown as on hand in the last half-yearly return sent to the department.

Agency Buildings.—I found the agency buildings and premises to be kept in good order, and they are in a good state of preservation.

Health.—The Indians are reasonably free from sickness, and they are very well-behaved.

Morality.—I am able to report that no case of crime among the Indians in this portion of the Territories has reached my ears during the past year, and no misdemeanour. Sobriety has been the rule, and Indians are not thieves; they 'covet and desire another man's goods' less than any other people on the face of the earth.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., August 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourteenth annual report of inspecting agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, from October, 1898, to August, 1899.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on October 11 and December 20. Mr. W. M. Graham is agent in charge, and I have to report a general progress on all the reserves, of which there are four, viz.: Star Blanket, population sixty; Little Black Bear, population eighty-four; Peepekeesis, population eighty-one; and Okanase, population eighty-two.

A new root-house had been built at the agency headquarters, and all the buildings were in capital order. The improvements on the reserves consisted of a num-

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ber of new houses, one and a half story, with shingled roofs, iron chimneys, good floors and windows, and stone foundations, and these, as well as the older houses, were cleanly kept, and it was noticed where school girls had returned to the reserves, the houses were the neatest and best kept. A number of new stables had been put up, roomy and high in the ceilings, and older stables had been enlarged and roofs raised. The winter's supply of hay was stacked at each stable, inclosed in strong corrals. There were also corrals at each stable for the cattle. One man, The Flag, had a fine stable, 60 x 20. The crop of oats was a good one, and roots also were good, and over two thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested; new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done, and land prepared for wheat in 1899. Six new wells had been dug, to a depth of seventy feet, in two of which water was obtained, and it was proposed to go deeper with the other four in the spring. Care had also been taken in having fire-guards well distributed over the reserves.

The agent had shown much ability, and given a lot of hard and constant work in the management of these four reserves, and has been rewarded with success, as the Indians are now comfortably well off, and may be said to be almost independent of the department in the way of food. They had no complaints, and were cheerful and contented. Chief Star Blanket, who was always opposed to schools, had finally given in, and every child on his reserve of school age was, at the time, either at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at Mr. Skene's boarding school, close to the reserve. Over two thousand tons of hay had been stacked for feed, besides some for sale. The principal source of revenue of these Indians are sales of hay, wood and cattle. The cattle were in fine condition, and the crop of calves was a satisfactory one. One good feature of these bands is that they are out of debt. Detailed report was sent to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians at the time was good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was reached on October 26.

Staff.—Thos. W. Aspdin, farmer in charge; David Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant; he also does carpentry work. He is a graduate of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The population is two hundred and sixteen including pupils at the schools.

The agency buildings had been newly painted and plastered, and a neat fence placed around the buildings and garden, and all were in excellent order. A good deal of work had been done during the year, and marked progress was noticed.

The grain was in stack, and it was estimated there would be four thousand bushels of wheat and oats; a good deal of new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done.

Eight thousand rails, seventeen hundred posts, besides a number of house logs, had been got out the previous winter for fences, houses and stables. Five hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up for feed and for sale, chiefly stacked at the stables. Eighteen new houses and as many stables had been built during the year, well scattered over the reserve and in pretty locations. The new houses are of a superior class, roomy and well finished; some have shingled roofs. The following are samples:—

Eah-Siehan has a new double house, 24 x 15; new stable, 24 x 18; roof of house, rails and sod, good floors and doors; he has a nice field of new breaking, large corral and lots of hay; milks his cows. This is a new location and a pretty place, and the man is industrious and getting along well.

Chas. Rider: new house, 34 x 18; new stable, 30 x 18; new corral, 33 x 18; iron-top chimney on house, shingled roof, panel door, and painted; tables, bedsteads, chairs, cook-stoves and clean crockery dishes; new well and plenty of water, and a neatly ploughed new field. The man is enterprising and industrious, and consequently is doing well.

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Twelve new wells had been dug, and eight were a success; the rest would be dug deeper in the spring. The cattle were in good condition.

Some of the Indians work for settlers, and get good wages. Mr. McLean, manager of Lord Brassey's farm, told a friend of mine that he would have had difficulty in saving his crop but for the help he got from these Indians.

Eight young men made a beginning for themselves this year in farm work on the reserve. They think this will be better than working for others. The band purchased a new binder, half paid this year and half next, cash price and no interest. These Indians are practically out of debt.

There is a Presbyterian mission on the reserve, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, missionary.

Services are held every Sunday morning and evening, and Sunday school in the afternoon; attendance, from eighteen to thirty-five. Mrs. McKenzie holds a week-day class for sewing, and the Indian women take quite an interest in this class. A quantity of clothing is sent by the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church. It is of much use for the old and feeble, as well as for the younger children. A number of the young men visit the mission during the week to read, write and do figuring, and are making progress. There was not so much dancing reported as formerly; a few of the older people still paint their faces, but on the whole are well behaved. Fifteen pupils were at Regina Industrial School and eight at Qu'Appelle. Five or six graduates are in situations. Clara Williams, Regina graduate, is interpreter at the mission, and Daniel Kennedy, Qu'Appelle graduate, is interpreter at the agency office. Both are clever at their work.

The whole reserve was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Aspdin was sparing no pains in helping his Indians in their work.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on November 3, 1898.

Staff.—J. P. Wright, agent; J. M. Jowett, clerk; M. Cameron, interpreter and teamster; J. Sutherland, miller and blacksmith; J. Pollock, farmer for reserves No. 71 and 72; Peter Hourie, farmer for No. 73. The agent takes charge of No. 73 himself.

I spent ten days, in company with the agent, in visiting every house and stable on the agency and counting the cattle.

Five new houses and five stables had been built on No. 71, and seven houses and four stables on No. 72. The new and old houses were kept fairly clean.

P. Belanger, on No. 71, had a new house, 18 x 16, shingled roof, upstairs rooms; house well furnished with stoves, beds, tables, pictures, and all were clean and tidy. The stables were also good.

Crops.—The crops were a failure. Hay enough was secured for feed, but none to sell. The Indians were in no way discouraged, and were breaking up new land and doing a lot of summer-fallowing for next year.

Education.—All children of school age on these two reserves, Nos. 71 and 72, were either at Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn or Round Lake schools.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

This band is composed of She-Sheep's Band and Little Bone's, but all are paid treaty under the name of Sakimay's.

The cattle were wintered last season at She-Sheep's, in the valley, and were to be sent to Little Bone's old reserve, Leech Lake, near Yorkton, the coming winter, where stables were built and hay put up by Mr. Hourie and the Indians during the summer; and on my way to Swan River Agency, I drove out to inspect the cattle and stables, and found all in good order: stables commodious, with compartments and abundance of the best of hay, and cattle were in fine condition. I also drove out on my return,

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and found that a good deal of hay would be over, and I understand it was all sold at a high price to parties from Yorkton, and cattle were driven back to Sakimay's in fine condition. One hundred and thirty head of cattle were wintered. Six Indian families, under Headman Aco-ose were in charge, and they did their work faithfully.

The crop on Sakimay's was a failure, but one hundred and fifteen acres were summer-fallowed, and thirty-one acres of new land broken.

The members of She-Sheep's Band live in the valley. The Indians do no farming, and have no cattle, and are independent of the department, and get little, if any, help. They earn a good living by selling hay and wood, and working for settlers, and wintering cattle for others.

These Indians are opposed to the white man's ways, and persistently refuse to allow their children to be sent to school, and there are about thirty children of school age on the reserve. Every effort has been made to induce them to send their children, but without effect.

COWESESSE' BAND, No. 73.

This is the banner band of the agency. Houses are all good ones, well furnished and clean, not an untidy house on the reserve. Five new houses and six stables were built during the year. Two hundred and twelve acres of land had been summer-fallowed, and sixty acres broken. The crops were nearly a total failure, only five hundred bushels of wheat and three hundred of oats having been harvested.

Boys and girls returned from school were doing well. Father Hugonnard was helping them by giving them cattle on the loan system.

Eight hundred and forty-five acres would be ready for crop, spring, 1899. The Indians are well supplied with implements, and since July, 1897, the following have been purchased and paid for by themselves: seven double wagons, nine mowers, two horse-rakes, four seed-drills, three disc-harrows, one fanning-mill, and six bob-sleighs, and a number of smaller implements, such as axes, forks, &c.

These Indians are pretty well free of debt. The lowest prices were obtained in all their purchases, the agent taking particular care in this respect that no one imposed on them.

The books were audited and inventory taken. Mr. Jowett takes charge of the office and warehouse, and it is needless to say that all were in good order. The agent is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties in this extensive agency, and his diary showed that he was constant and regular in his visits to the various reserves. The Indians were polite and courteous. The usual detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on December 1.

Staff.—J. A. Mitchell, agent; Jerome Larocque, interpreter and teamster; J. H. Gooderham, farmer at Piapot's Reserve; Hugh Richardson, farmer at Muskowpetung's Reserve and assistant in agency office; J. Hockley, farmer in charge of Pasqua's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves; J. D. Finlayson, in charge of department herd.

The agency buildings were in good repair, except the agent's house, which needed some plastering and kalsomining. The whole premises were inclosed by a neatly made fence.

PIAPOT'S BAND.

Much improvement was noticed here in houses and stables. Eleven new houses and twenty-six stables had been built since my last visit in March, 1897; also six sheds for implements and cattle. Ten porches had been added to doors of houses. The

Indians live in the valley, and the fields are on the 'bench.' One boy, a Regina graduate, was building a house on the bench. Chief Piapot no longer objected to moving from the valley to the high land, but water was the difficulty. It was thought this could be overcome by establishing dams, the same as at Pasquah's, and a good deal of work had already been done in this direction. The houses, although of an inferior class, owing to scarcity of building timber, were clean and tidy, and were comfortably furnished with house effects, bedding, &c.

Nine hundred tons of hay were stacked in the valley to fill police contract, and for the department herd, and for the Indians' own herd.

Fifteen acres of new land broken, and forty acres summer-fallowed. The crop harvested was eight hundred and eighty bushels of wheat and oats and six hundred and forty-five bushels of oats. The cattle were looking well and numbered one hundred head. The reserve was in good condition, and Indians comfortably well-to-do.

The department ranche is also in the valley, and the stables situated in a well-sheltered spot bordering on the river. They are commodious, and were in the best of condition; separate ones for the calves. The total number of the herd was two hundred and three head, and, from a statement furnished the Commissioner, the experiment proved a profitable one.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Progress was noticed here. These Indians chiefly resided in the valley, but during the year half a dozen or more of the most enterprising moved up to the bench and built houses and stables on their farms. A superior class of houses were built, one and a half story, shingled roofs, and they have a fine appearance on approaching the place. The homesteads compare favourably with those of white settlers.

The dams made by Mr. Hockley removed the water difficulty. The cattle were in good condition; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty-four head. Mr. Hockley, besides looking after this reserve and Standing Buffalo's, does all carpentry and blacksmithing repairs, which are numerous, and a saving to the Indians as well as to the department. Thirty-eight acres were summer-fallowed, and seventy acres of new land broken. This reserve was in a prosperous condition, and the Indians seemed happy and contented.

STANDING BUFFALO SIOUX, No. 78.

This reserve is on the north side of the Qu'Appelle River and is also under the charge of Mr. Hockley. It has always been a pleasure to visit this reserve, as the people are so pleasant and cheerful, and this visit was no exception. The band is self-supporting and makes a good living working for the settlers, selling hay and wood, tanning hides and fishing. These Indians usually have potatoes to sell also.

They own sixty-one head of cattle.

The houses are clean and most of them comfortably furnished.

These Indians are industrious and thrifty and make the best use of everything. I noticed in several houses brackets on the walls made from small boxes, with reflectors for lamps made from the tin of tobacco boxes which they had picked up at some of the stores.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

This reserve, although nearest the agency headquarters, is the most backward of the four. The houses are huddled together in the valley, only one of the band having built on the bench, but signs of progress were not wanting. Some new houses and stables had been built, and I did not find a dirty or an untidy house on the whole reserve, excepting the one on the bench, and the women were tanning hides in the house, and of course it was untidy. The stables were all well prepared for the winter.

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The herd numbered one hundred and forty-four, and the cattle were looking well. One man said he was sorry I had called so soon, as he had not time to put his stable in as good order as he would like. I told him I would come back again, which I did, and he had everything in good order.

The women were busy making mitts and stockings, and some were tanning hides. They were all in the best of humour and seemed quite happy.

The crop harvested was seven hundred and fifty-five bushels of wheat and oats and a few potatoes, the early storms in October having played havoc with them. Three hundred and eight tons of hay were stacked, and forty acres of new land broken; no summer fallowing, as all the fields were under crop. Mr. Richardson was taking a lively interest in these Indians and was early and late out amongst them and was much liked by them. The new agent, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied me in my inspection and he was cordially received at each house. The Indians were particularly pleased to hear him speak to them in their own language.

Mr. Richardson made plans of each field on his reserve, giving areas, and I sent a sample one to the Commissioner.

The graduates returned from schools were doing well, and I could give many interesting proofs of this, but space will not permit.

Health.—The health of the bands at the time was good. Dr. Edwards makes regular visits.

The agency and farm books were audited and inventories taken, and detailed report sent to the Commissioner at Winnipeg.

The bands are well supplied with seeders, binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, &c., all paid for themselves. Messrs. Gooderham and Hockley are old and experienced men in Indian work and are valuable officials.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

On December 30 I proceeded to Regina to inspect the Industrial School, but owing to sickness of some of the staff I deferred the inspection until later on, and proceeded to Birtle Agency, arriving there on January 7, 1899.

Staff.—J. A. Markle, agent; S. M. Dickenson, clerk; A. P. Escanegot, interpreter.

On the 8th (Sunday) I attended the opening of the new church on Bird Tail Reserve by Professor Hart, of Winnipeg. The church cost about \$900, paid by the Presbyterian committee. It is a neat little frame building, stone foundation and has a small tower and bell, and is capable of seating eighty or ninety persons. The Indians did all the hauling of stone and timber and the women supplied the pews from proceeds of the Ladies' Aid Society, also a new organ partly paid for from a penny collection and the old organ in exchange. The Indians were proud of this new church.

BIRD TAIL BAND. No. 58.

I inspected the reserve of this band on January 12 and following days. The population is seventy-three. The reserve was in its usual good condition. Five new houses had been built and some stables enlarged. Four miles of wire fencing had been made. Three thousand eight hundred and seventy bushels of grain had been harvested and six hundred and eighty-two bushels of potatoes. One hundred and forty-seven tons of hay put up. This band has seventy-four head of cattle, eleven sheep, four pigs, and a number of poultry, a few being at nearly every farmyard. This band is self-supporting.

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VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 42½.

The reserve of this band was reached on January 17. It is eighty-five miles from Birtle. This was the first time I had been able to visit this reserve, as roads were impassible on previous inspections, and I may here say that, outside of the agent, I was the first Indian official who had ever visited these Indians. The drive was a long and cold one, but we were well rewarded by finding such a nice reserve and the Indians so comfortably located. The reserve lies in the valley, Riding Mountain on one side and Duck Mountain on the other, and is well adapted for ranching, there being abundance of hay, capital pasture and clear running water.

The chief has a fine house 22 x 22 with a lean-to wing 12 x 24, shingled roof, up-stair rooms, where we camped. The house was well furnished and the premises were inclosed by a neat fence with fancy gates. Other houses, although not so large, were equally well furnished and as clean and comfortable. Sewing-machines could be seen in some of them.

These Indians do little farming and had only ninety bushels of potatoes and turnips. They have thirty-three head of cattle, and put up two hundred and fourteen tons of hay for cattle and horses. They have very good stables. I noticed one with eight double stalls.

This band is self-supporting and makes its living entirely by the hunt.

The Church of England had a mission here, but had transferred it to the Presbyterian Church, which was to send a missionary at once, and a visit was made before I left the agency. When the chief heard of a missionary coming, he said, 'How glad I am to hear the good news.' I never met a nicer lot of Indians. They number sixty-eight.

GAMBLER'S BAND, No. 63.

This band was reached on our return on January 20, only one family living here, that of John Tanner, who had built a new house and stable since my last visit. The house is log, 20 x 20, plastered outside and in, shingled roof. The stable was one of the best I had seen, 40 x 21. Tanner owns fifty-three head of cattle, all private, and some first-class horses. He had eighty tons of hay put up, and would get straw from settlers. He purchased during the year a mower and rake, wagon and cutter, and paid for them himself entirely independently of the department. He had some wheat and oats and had forty acres of land ready for crop, 1899.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 62.

This band was reached on January 24. Improvements were noticed on this reserve, probably more than any I had yet seen. The chief was getting out logs for a new house and an implement-shed. Manitou Wigwam had his house divided into a sitting-room, and two bed-rooms down stairs and a lean-to kitchen. Up-stair room also, where we camped during our stay. The house had storm windows, the first I had seen on an Indian house.

The band harvested seven hundred and twenty-one bushels of potatoes, and had stacked nine hundred and six tons of hay for feed and for sale. The herd numbered one hundred and seventy-one head and the cattle were in good condition. The Indians had also sheep and poultry. They were preparing to put in some grain crops this year.

There are a good many widows and old people on this reserve, who have to be assisted a little, otherwise the band is self-supporting.

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ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

This band was reached on February 6, and from the time we left Birtle until we returned it was from 48 to 53 below zero, but it was pleasing to find that the Indians were so comfortably situated and that they took such good care of their cattle. The herd numbered sixty-four head.

The population is one hundred and thirteen. They had a small crop of two hundred bushels of grain and three hundred and fifty bushels of roots. They were anxious to go more into farming, and Mr. Wright, Presbyterian missionary, was assisting them all he could and had them interested in getting up an exhibition during the summer of 1899, and some of the settlers promised to assist.

I heard little of drinking going on.

The mission gets clothing from the W. F. M. S., which is appreciated, and saved many an old man and woman and young children from the shivering cold when it was 50 below zero.

OKANASE BAND, No. 61.

On February 8 we drove over the mountain to Okanase Reserve, No. 61. This is the banner reserve of the agency and it was found in its usual good condition.

The population is one hundred and forty-four.

Houses all of a superior class and cleanly kept. The herd numbered one hundred and forty-four head, fifty-six of which were private stock, forty-eight horses, two pigs and eighty poultry. Eleven hundred bushels of grain were harvested and four hundred and thirty-one bushels of potatoes; three hundred and sixty tons of hay stacked and eighty tons of straw.

Joe Boyer, a headman of the band, purchased a half section of land adjoining the reserve for \$320, and paid cash for it. He owns twenty-four head of cattle and some heavy work horses and earns a good deal taking contracts from the lumbermen in the mountains.

Five of the band, including the chief and Joe Boyer, supplied milk to the cheese factory, and the proceeds in 1898 amounted to \$192.48.

There is a Presbyterian church on the reserve, but it is old and dilapidated and the school-house is used for services, and Mr. McPherson, the missionary, informed me the Indians were regular in their attendance.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, No. 57.

This band was inspected on February 17 and 18. Four new houses had been built by families removed from Turtle Mountain Reserve during the year. The houses were, without an exception, clean and comfortable, a contrast to former inspections. Those without modern floors had them supplied. The two old widows who had thirteen dogs two years ago, but reduced the number last year to seven, had now further reduced the number to three.

A new storehouse or granary had been built during the year; it is frame, 18 x 14, stone foundation and shingled roof. Six new wells had been dug and were giving good supplies of water.

The population is sixty-one and they own twenty-one head of cattle. They had one thousand and eighteen bushels of grain and two hundred and twenty-two bushels of roots. Hay and straw stacked, one hundred and twenty tons.

Some wire fencing had been made.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, No. 59.

I reached this band on February 21. John Taylor is the farmer. Forty-eight houses and premises were visited and all found in excellent order. Six new houses, ten

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stables and three implement-sheds had been added during the year. Some of the houses were frame and were commodious and divided into separate rooms.

The population is three hundred and two.

These Indians own ninety-four head of cattle. They harvested two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine bushels wheat, five hundred and sixty-one oats, five hundred and thirty-three corn, five hundred and seventy-one carrots and stacked four hundred and twenty-seven tons of hay and two hundred and ninety-eight of straw. The quality of the hay was poor, containing a lot of fox tail and wild sage, but the straw gave excellent feed. Three hundred and fifty acres of land had been summer-fallowed and fifty acres of new land broken, one hundred and fifty acres of fall ploughing done, so that more land was prepared than ever before, and if a good crop was got in 1899 the Indians would be well off. The farmhouse had been improved and enlarged by an addition 16 x 16. A new frame stable 14 x 16, a new well and the warehouse or granary had been painted.

Mr. Markle has a scheme for irrigating the hay flats, which if carried out, would be a boon in providing a hay supply.

The total quantity of provisions issued in the entire agency during the year for a population of nearly one thousand was eighty-four sacks of flour, five hundred and forty-four pounds of tobacco, thirty-eight and a half pounds of tea.

Mr. Markle conducts this extensive and important agency with rare ability, the results being a prosperous and contented people, and what is better, they are not depending on the department for 'spoon-feeding,' unless in the exceptional cases that I have mentioned. The office work is efficiently done by Mr. Dickenson. The books were audited and inventories taken and detailed report forwarded to the Commissioners.

I left Birtle on March 4 for Swan River Agency, and reached Yorkton that evening, Saturday. On Monday, 6, I drove out to Leech Lake to see the cattle sent there from Crooked Lake Agency.

I found two stables, each 100 x 15 feet, with compartments for cows and calves and work oxen. The stables were dry and warm, a corral between the two stables, sixty feet wide, and the poles of the roofs of the stables projected over the sides of the corral about eight or ten feet, affording shelter for the cattle when not in the stables. The stables are in a bluff and well sheltered from the wind storms.

Hay was plentiful and of good quality. The cattle watered at the lake about three-quarters of a mile distant. The exercise was good for them. Five cabins had been put up for the Indians in charge.

SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

On March 8 I left Yorkton for Swan River Agency, arriving there and commencing my inspection on the 9th.

Staff.—W. E. Jones, agent; Peter Bras, interpreter and teamster; David Porter, servant; F. Fisher, occasionally employed to write up the books, and was also employed to attend at haying and seeing that the proper quantities were secured, also branding of cattle.

An extra implement-shed had been put up at the agency, also a harness and feed room. All the buildings were in good order.

COTE'S BAND, No. 64.

Thirty-five homesteads were inspected on this reserve, and cattle counted from stable to stable.

The cattle were in good condition and hay was plentiful, and stables comfortable. A few of the band had built, as winter quarters, stables and houses, where hay was easily procured, and saved hauling. The houses on this reserve were clean, as they

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always have been found. No crop worth speaking of had been harvested, and a few acres of new land had been broken and summer-fallowed, about fifteen in all. The herd numbered four hundred and forty-one head and one hundred and twenty-two sheep. One thousand four hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up and measured at the time by Mr. Fisher, consequently there was enough for the large herd: there was no guess-work about the quantity.

KEESEKHOUSE BAND, No. 66.

Twenty-five homesteads were inspected here. A few of his band had also selected winter quarters for their cattle, and had built stables and houses. The herd was two hundred and twenty-nine head. There were also twenty-one sheep. Eight hundred and twenty-nine tons of hay had been put up and there would be plenty. The crop reported was fifty-one bushels of grain and one hundred and fifty of potatoes.

The houses were in good order, with one or two exceptions.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65.

Ten homesteads were examined here, and probably more improvement was noticed than at either of the other two. The chief had removed to the valley, about six miles from his old place, and built a large log house and good stables. Others did the same, so that the nest of old shacks that formerly surrounded the chief's house have become broken up.

Houses were all in first-class order, also the stables. The herd numbered two hundred and twenty-one head, and six sheep, and a few poultry. A few bushels of barley and oats were reported, and three hundred and seven bushels of potatoes. Seven hundred and eleven tons of hay had been stacked and there was no scarcity. It will be noticed that the cattle industry is the only one followed to any extent in this agency.

There is a church and mission and day school on Key's Reserve, Church of England, same on Keeseekouse, Roman Catholic Church; and mission and boarding school on Côté's Reserve, Presbyterian.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

After inspecting Crowstand school, I returned to Yorkton, and left on March 31, for Fishing Lake, arriving there on April 1, on my way to Touchwood, which I reached on April 5.

Staff.—S. Swinford, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk and in charge of Gordon's Reserve; Edward Stanley, farmer, Poor Man's and Day Star's Reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's Reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing Lake; J. Brass, interpreter and teamster, at the agency headquarters.

A temporary covering had been made for the threshing-machine, and the interpreters have had a new roof put on the kitchen, and otherwise improved. The fences around the agency buildings were in a dilapidated condition and posts and rails were on hand to renew them as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

FISHING LAKE BAND.

I inspected the reserve of this band on my way in from Yorkton. The dirty little shacks I found last year had been pulled down, only one was kept, and after being improved it made a neat little house. Four new houses and four stables had been added during the year and a lean-to kitchen to the farmhouse. The Indian houses were clean and the stables were comfortable.

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The crop consisted of a few potatoes, principally raised by the farmers. There was enough for seed.

The cattle were looking well, and the herd numbered fifty head. Hay was short, Mr. Milligan was supplying the Indians at a reasonable price to be paid out of next treaty money. The Nut Lake portion of the band have thirty-six head of private cattle off the reserve. These I did not see. Although these Indians were careless about their hay and potatoes, still there was progress, compared with the previous year, and if properly handled, they can be made industrious and thrifty.

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

I made an inspection here on April 6 and 7, Mr. Carruthers having charge of the reserve as well as being book-keeper at the agency office. Twenty-five homesteads were examined, and all but two were found in capital order. The herd numbered two hundred and ninety-five head, and the cattle were looking well, there being lots of hay. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of grain were harvested, and six hundred and thirty-four bushels of potatoes. Nine hundred and thirty-two tons of hay were stacked, and one hundred and eighty tons of straw. The reserve was in good condition, the Indians being above the average in intelligence and industrious habits.

DAY STAR'S BAND, No. 87.

I made an inspection of this band on April 10.

Thirteen homesteads were examined. Houses, stables and cattle, and all were found satisfactory.

Seven of the band made each a pair of bob-sleighs from birch-wood, and had them ironed at the agency blacksmith-shop, one of the Andersons, an Elkhorn graduate, I believe, doing the work.

The herd numbered two hundred and one head. The crop harvested was two hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and six hundred and seventeen bushels of roots; six hundred and forty tons of hay were stacked and there was enough.

POOR MAN'S BAND.

I inspected these Indians on April 11; Mr. Stanley being in charge of this and Day Star's Band.

Fourteen homesteads were examined and all were in good order but two, and these were untidy, in fact, dirty, and the occupants were visitors. They were told to clean up or get out. The chief had a nice clean house, and good stables and sheep pen. He was sending to Eaton's of Toronto for blankets. His boy, returned from Gordon's school, could read the catalogues and prices.

The herd here numbered one hundred and fifty-two head. Three thousand and seventy-seven bushels of wheat and oats were harvested and six hundred and seventy-five bushels of roots. Five hundred and eighty tons of hay were stacked, and one hundred and five tons of straw.

Farm-books were examined. Mr. Stanley is a faithful official and is painstaking in all his work.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND.

This band was inspected on April 12. Fifteen homesteads were visited. Improvements made last year were noticed, in the stables especially. Houses were cleanly kept. I only found one that could be called dirty.

Windigo and Tom. Greene had taken up new locations on the west corner of the reserve, where hay and water were plentiful. Each had put up large stables and

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temporary houses; others had taken locations in another direction, and the chief himself was soon to follow; in fact was getting out logs.

Mr. Hamilton had done well in getting these Indians to spread out more and away from the group of little houses, where time was often idled away, smoking and talking gossip.

The herd numbered one hundred and fifty-eight head—all beef fat. The hay was particularly good, Mr. Hamilton seeing that it was cut in proper time. The new farmhouse is about three quarters of a mile from the old one. It is log, 24 x 18, ceiling down stairs, 8 feet, up stairs, 7 feet. Lean-to kitchen 18 x 16, stone foundation, roof on hut not yet shingled; flooring still to be put in, good cellar. Twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed for crop this year.

Cattle sold brought from \$35 to \$44 each, on foot, equal to 3½ cents for live weight.

The health of the Indians at the time was good. I only met with a few who complained. The births during the year were forty-five, and the deaths thirty-two. The population is eight hundred and forty-one.

The agent, Mr. Swinford, was attentive to the Indians and was regular in his visits to the various reserves, and had no trouble in getting the Indians to carry out his wishes; and the work was going on smoothly.

The usual inventory was taken and books checked.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on April 22, and on May 6 left for Regina Industrial School, and on May 27 left for Assiniboine Agency, and on May 29 for Winnipeg, where I was engaged in inspecting supplies for the Manitoba agencies, before being shipped, also inspecting and distributing the supplies for agencies in the Territories, and auditing the warehouse books for the past year. On July 8 I left Winnipeg for Brandon Industrial School, report of which will appear in another place. On August 2, I returned to Winnipeg and completed some more distribution of fresh animals, and returned again to Brandon, Elkhorn, Regina and Qu'Appelle.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WINNIPEG, December 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, dealing with the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and a few other matters that have since transpired.

My report will not be so comprehensive as I could desire, as owing to my absence in the north engaged in making a new Indian treaty, I was unable during the summer to visit any of the reserves and to judge for myself, by personal observation, of the progress made by the wards of the Government in agriculture, stock-raising and education.

Treaty No. 8.—This treaty with the Cree, Beaver and Chipewyan Indians of the country drained by the Athabasca, Peace and Slave Rivers, having been dealt with in the joint report of the three special commissioners who negotiated the same, I need not enlarge upon it here. The number who came into the treaty was 2,217, of whom about

840 were Crees, 205 Beavers, and 1,172 Chipewyans. With very few exceptions all the Indians whom the commissioners met accepted the terms offered; but a considerable number who hunt in outlying regions did not receive notice or were not in circumstances to make it convenient to attend at any of the places of meeting named.

Agriculture.—Owing to the exceptionnally wet summer and early frost, the returns from the wheat crop in some of the northern reserves have proved disappointing, both in regard to quality and quantity. In the Qu'Appelle district and Manitoba, however, the yield has been most satisfactory and of good sample. Individual Indians in some cases have a full carload for sale. Root crops varied in the different districts, and on the whole the yield has been below the average. But it is gratifying to note that as the result of the season's operations the department will be relieved from supplying as much provisions and clothing as have been necessary in late years.

Stock.—This industry is being carried on very successfully. The increase in the herds is going on steadily, and the growing interest taken therein by the Indians is noticeable. Beef steers commanded a good figure this autumn, and the average price realized per head for those sold was very encouraging. The demand for heifers by Indians who are desirous of taking up stock-raising is extending. In the southern Alberta district, where ranching is carried on extensively on the reserves, the applications exceed the available supply, and it will take some time before the reserves are fully stocked. When this desideratum is accomplished, the turning point in the expenditure for food supplies will be reached and the Indians will be in a position to furnish their own beef.

The cattle came through last winter with very little loss. Anthrax, which appeared among the cattle at Duck Lake and the Qu'Appelle district, carried off a few; but I am glad to say did not spread among the herds.

The prospect in the summer of this year for a supply of hay was very discouraging on account of the continuous rains and the sloughs being full of water; but the open fall and fine weather were favourable for haying and a sufficient quantity was secured on all the reserves, with the exception of the Pas Agency, where, should the winter prove long and severe, I fear they will be short.

Agricultural Fair.—At the File Hill Agency a very successful fair was held. Prizes were offered by the merchants and settlers in the vicinity, and many people from the neighbourhood were present, who were very much pleased with the display of articles, all of Indian manufacture or produce.

Health.—On the whole the general health of the Indians has been fair. Influenza was prevalent last winter, and on account of the unusual length and severity of the weather it was difficult to stamp the disease out. At La Corne and John Smith's Reserves, in the Prince Albert district, a few cases of typhoid fever appeared; and on some of the other reserves this year measles of a light type made its appearance among the children. At this date the sanitary condition of the Indian dwelling-houses is reported good, and the general health on the reserves satisfactory.

Conduct.—There have been few complaints during the year against the Indians for misconduct when off their reserves; but I regret that I cannot report so favourably in regard to the use of intoxicants. Precaution has been taken to prevent them from getting liquor; but with the large population of half-breeds in the country, through whom the liquor is procured, it is impossible to stop the traffic entirely. Where the members of a band are of mixed blood, the most difficulty is experienced.

General.—The progress made during the year is, in most cases, satisfactory. The money received from the sale of grain, cattle, hay, &c., has been judiciously expended, and the number of agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c., the private property of Indians, increased on the reserves.

I beg to refer you to the reports from the agents for detailed accounts of the work and advancement made on the different reserves during the year.

Education.—The education of our Indians is a question so closely allied to the ultimate problem of their civilization and self-support, that I have bestowed upon it a

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great deal of my attention. On the whole, there is an improvement in the tone of our Indian schools of all grades. An important consideration is the attendance. In so far as relates to the day schools, it is of a fluctuating character, and will remain so until less roving habits obtain among the parents, not mentioning minor hindrances, such as bad weather, poor clothing, &c. These interfere greatly with the work of the schools, and apply more particularly to the lake regions. I may, however, say that there are schools doing excellent work in the vicinity of Fairford, Norway House, and Rainy River, as well as in agencies situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

Day Schools.—The teachers of the day schools are not uniformly efficient. Up to recent years the means of communication was so generally indifferent, that the salary allowed was no inducement, and precluded in many parts the appointment of capable instructors. The same salary to-day is much better remuneration, and makes it possible for better appointments to be made. There is, therefore, an improvement in this respect, and considering that the houses are kept in repair, and the material up to the standard, the outlook is by no means disheartening. A few of the day schools, which had been closed for various reasons, have been reopened.

Boarding Schools.—The attendance at the boarding schools is, of course, pretty regular; the pupils remain on the reserve, and whether the older members of the band absent themselves or not, the children continue in school, where the parents can frequently see them. This reconciles the latter to the schools. Nearly all these schools, with the exception of those which have been opened recently, have thier full complement of pupils. The members of the staffs have been selected carefully, and the reports from the inspectors are almost invariably gratifying. The buildings are generally good, and in some cases are equipped, heated, ventilated, &c., according to the most modern principles. The Government provides only a part of the expenditure on boarding schools, the various churches, under whose patronage they are, liberally contributing the remainder. Minor industrial training is imparted, and at the age of twelve or so, the pupils can be graded to industrial schools, with fair prospects of becoming, at eighteen, with oversight and a little aid at starting, quite able to support themselves.

Since the last annual report, four boarding schools have been established, namely, the Coweses (Roman Catholic), Crooked Lake Agency, now in full operation; the Norway House (Methodist) in the Berens River Agency; the Blood (Roman Catholic) and the Blackfoot (Roman Catholic), which last, however, is not yet opened. The schools (Presbyterian) at Crowstand and Birtle have been enlarged and improved at an expense (met wholly by the church) of \$9,600, which will give accommodation for an increased number of pupils.

The number of pupils in the older schools has increased, decreased or remained the same, according to circumstances.

The policy of using boarding schools as feeders to the industrial schools has been kept in view as much as could be done, with varying success. The location itself of the boarding schools has been an obstacle to the full success of this policy. As an instance, in Manitoba and Keewatin there are two industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England without any single boarding school to draw from, so that, perforce, they have to fall back on raw material. This may be said of almost all the industrial schools, although not to the same extent as in the cases mentioned.

The principals of boarding schools and teachers of day schools are also somewhat inclined to retard the grading system. They do not look favourably upon losing pupils who are a credit to their schools or are old enough to be so useful as to help to reduce the cost of maintenance by enabling them partially to dispense with outside labour.

Before coming to the industrial schools, I may mention three schools of a mixed character, which, although known technically as 'boarding schools,' take their place above that class. These are Emmanuel College, Prince Albert; St. Albert Orphanage and the Duck Lake school.

In Emmanuel College there is no industrial training, but it receives \$100 per head for pupils trained as teachers. I should like to point out that we have in our service several graduates of this school, who are giving more satisfaction than the average teachers in our schools. This may be deemed satisfactory.

In the St. Albert Orphanage, where the grant is the ordinary boarding school grant, the farming operations, to which the boy pupils contribute largely, do not form the main part of the training. Here, the girls are taught the use of wool from the shearing to the making of all kinds of articles of clothing. At the same time the more homely work of ordinary housekeeping in all its branches is not overlooked. This probably is the only school in the country where the female inmates receive such a comprehensive training.

The Duck Lake school, although called a boarding school, receives a uniform grant of \$100 a head. The industrial training therein is in most respects equal to that of industrial schools.

Industrial Schools.—In regard to industrial schools, I have been unable, except in two or three cases, to ascertain *de visu* the quality of the work done. As far as I can judge by the reports, every person connected with the management of such schools is generally well qualified. There have been only two important changes, namely, in the appointment of new principals for the Brandon and Rupert's Land schools. These changes apparently have contributed to the better management of the two institutions. Rev. Mr. Hodbin, of the Calgary Industrial School, is now on sick leave, and has found a suitable substitute.

The financial management is not equally successful in all the institutions, and shortcomings, as a rule, may be accounted for by depletion in the number of pupils.

Enforcing the regulation that the age of eighteen years brings the school stage to an end, together with restricting, as a rule, the admission of pupils to industrial schools to only such as are of the age of twelve or above, and the general difficulty of finding recruits, owing to the indifference or opposition of the parents, has somewhat interfered with the attendance in a few schools, and therefore tended to affect the balance sheet unfavourably.

This is a matter of regret. Yet, acting on the opinion of agents, I have felt that it would be unwise to use compulsion, except in a few cases, and have preferred to allow time to break down the prejudices of the parents. It is satisfactory to find several of the Sioux Indians of Moosejaw, a band hitherto intractable, consenting to send their children to the Regina school, and I have also reason to believe that the She-Sheep's Indians of Crooked Lake will send some pupils to Elkhorn at no remote date.

In many cases the reason of the opposition of the parents is that on account of their reserves being distant from the schools, they find it difficult either to visit or be visited by their children.

Another objection has been the mortality rate at the schools. In this latter respect, I may say that the improvement is very noticeable, and owing to improved sanitary arrangements and to the fact that the medical examination, which every recruit has to undergo, has been made more stringent; no alarm need now be felt in regard to the health of pupils attending industrial and boarding schools, and all who come in contact with Indians should strive to disabuse their minds as to the danger.

The total enrolment in industrial and boarding schools on June 30, 1899, was:—

Industrial schools.....	983
Boarding ".....	847

As compared with the enrolment on June 30, 1896:

Industrial schools.....	979
Boarding ".....	712



FINISH OF BOAT SAILING RACES, PENELAKUT, KUPER ISLAND, B.C. [208]

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Staff.—The department's inspectors under my supervision, and the Indian agents, clerks and farm instructors, with few exceptions, have faithfully discharged their duties throughout the year. The secretary, clerks and other employees in this office have likewise performed their work in a painstaking, cheerful and efficient manner.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZLETON, July 25, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement, also list of Government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1899.

This agency, besides many special reserves, contains twenty-seven villages, reserves and bands, and for geographical reasons, distinctions of nations and general characteristics, eight are designated as belonging to the Kit-Ksun division, and nineteen, inclusive of four outlying bands, to the Hoquel-get division, respectively.

THE KIT-KSUN DIVISION.

This division comprises seven villages on the Upper Skeena River, and another, Kit-wan-cool, situated on the Naas trail to Ayensk, Naas River. They, without a single exception, belong to the Kit-Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons.

The jurisdiction over this part of the district begins from Kitselas Cañon, the point of difficulty for steamboat and canoe navigation on the Skeena River, and about ninety miles below this place, to beyond its head waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

In furnishing reports on reserves and villages, I deem it advisable to begin with the Kit-wan-gagh Band, the furthest down the Skeena, and to conclude with the Kul-doe village, towards its source.

KIT-WAN-GAGH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of one of its western affluents, the Kit-wan-gagh River. Its area comprises three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-three men, fifty-nine women, and forty children. During the year there were five deaths and six births; increase, one. There were no cases of immigration or emigration to record.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health. The premises and their surroundings are kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

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Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are catching salmon, keeping a few cattle, hunting, trapping, and gathering wild berries. The occupations of this band are varied, amongst the principal being that of working during the salmon season about the canneries of the east, getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting and trapping. Amongst the women, the occupations are : keeping house, and getting and drying berries for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-three frame and fifty-seven log houses and four stables on this reserve; of stock, two bulls and three cows and no horses. The implements are of the most needful, such as axes, mattocks, hoes and other tools.

Education.—There are twenty-eight children of an age to attend school. The school is supported by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village. The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves on account of the varied occupations of the Indians necessitating their absence from home, and their habit of taking their children with them.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. A splendid little church has been erected, finished and fully equipped, and an organ added. The building formerly used for divine service became the present school-house. The buildings were constructed by the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are intelligent, courteous to strangers, and in favour of any move tending to better their condition. Many of them are now quite proficient in the use of tools, especially those of carpentry, and a wood-turning lathe is in operation for ornamental accessories to furniture and other articles. Their garden patches are also receiving more attention of late, and consequently are yielding better.

KIT-WAN-COOL VILLAGE.

Location.—This village, its reserve not yet apportioned, is the only one of the Kit-Ksun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the right bank of Kit-wan-gagh River, twenty-five miles from Kit-wan-gagh, and four miles below Lake Kit-wan-cool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Naas River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, consisting of twenty-two men, nineteen women and twenty-five children. There was, during the year, one death from old age; no births to record, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during this year. Sanitary measures are observed; also, vaccinating the people is attended to.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Occupation.—The main occupation during the salmon season is to work about the canneries of the coast. For the remainder of the year the Indians hunt, trap, and till some potato patches. The women pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are three frame and twenty-eight log houses belonging to the village and eight shacks at the discharge of the lake (Kit-wan-gagh River). Only some axes, hoes, spades and other tools of modern kind are used.

Education.—There are fifteen children of an age to attend school. There is no school at this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kit-wan-gagh, also at Kin-colith and Ayensk, on the Naas River.

Religion.—There is no church here and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people are receiving the divided attentions of those of the Naas, and especially of the one at Kit-wan-gagh.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Though industrious, not much can be said of this band under this heading. Its time is too much taken up away from home, and the isolated condition of the village is, no doubt, in part accountable for lack of better results.

KITSE-GUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—Both the old and the new villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the latter about nine miles above the former. Their entire area consists of three thousand one hundred and three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two villages is eighty-eight, composed of thirty-three men, thirty women and twenty-five children. During the year there were seven births and five deaths, making an increase of two over last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed splendid health. Sanitary measures were observed in both villages, and some of the people were vaccinated, especially children.

Resources.—Some of the people fish, hunt and trap. The women, with their children, gather and dry the wild berry crop.

Occupation.—The occupations of this band consist of working, during the salmon season, in the canneries of the coast, getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting and trapping. The women, at the proper seasons, gather berries and dry them.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-four log houses and nine of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village. Of stock, this band possesses one cow. The implements owned are carpenter's tools, and a few implements required for tilling the soil.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number fifteen. There is a small school-house, formerly used at New Kitse-gukla, but the teaching of late, under a worthy native Methodist teacher, has been transferred to the old village. The attendance is yet very irregular on account of children following their parents to their varied avocations.

Religion.—There is a nice little church situated at the new village. It has been temporarily abandoned, and in the house used now for a school at the old village divine services are also held, it being easier to reach the pagan Indians from the latter point.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all the bands of this district, so here a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations, with surroundings and mode of living, have greatly changed for the better.

GET-AN-MAX BAND, HAZELTON.

This village is situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and is only separated from the Hazelton town site by a space of thirty-eight feet. The latter is practically envroned by the Get-an-max Reserve, the water-front excepted. The area of its reserve is three thousand seven hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-four, consisting of ninety-four men, ninety-one women and fifty-nine children. During the year there were three deaths and four births, making an increase of one over last year's count. There are no cases of immigration or emigration to report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed by having the premises and their surroundings kept clean. A good number of people were vaccinated.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the resources; also gathering the wild berry crop, and growing potatoes and hay.

Occupation.—On account of Hazelton being the terminus of all communication with the coast and the consequent demand for labour, the Indians easily find employment at good wages, in packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord-wood, and not a few are working about the canneries of the coast, and hunt and trap in the winter. The women, assisted by their children, pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are seventy-one log houses and forty-two frame houses, also, of the latter, thirty are on the locations of the new Indian village site, and more being constructed, among others a meeting-house for religious worship; there are also twelve stables. Of stock, the band owns eighty-one horses. Of cattle, there are none. Money is being saved up for the purchase of the latter.

It should be mentioned that the dogs on all the reserves about here often yet form in bands to commit depredations on young stock. Means have been devised to put an end to this very soon.

The implements used by those who can afford to purchase them are axes, carpenter's tools, gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes and others. Those of the latter description, and Government property, two ploughs included, are lent to the people not able to procure such for themselves.

Education.—There are forty-four children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted by the usual grant allowed by the Government to day schools. For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is still too irregular to meet with desirable results. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Only some of the parents really take an interest in having their children attend school, and not all of them, as should be the case.

Religion.—Great progress is being made here, of late years, in religious matters. Divine services, according to the form of the Church of England, are held in the church building erected by that denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have become very intelligent, and in many respects equal the whites in handiwork and accomplishments. Their services are much sought after in the mines and kindred pursuits. The wages for men working on the trails are \$3.50 per diem, with board, and the pay in the mines exceeds that rate for good workmen.

As an instance of an individual Indian's progress, I may cite that of one Moat. As a carpenter, he does good work, and is able to put up a house to order, of any ordinary description, faultlessly. Another, Nass, furnishes excellently made articles, done with a wood-turning lathe; and instances of like nature, too many here to enumerate, could be named.

As of the men, so of the women can it be said that they have greatly progressed in their sphere. Every woman, not beyond middle age, has become an adept in sewing, mending, knitting, washing, cooking, baking good yeast bread, and in the way of ordinary housekeeping and cleanliness.

KIS-PIOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the opposite or right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank, at the mouth of the Kis-piox River, one of the former's tributaries. The area of this reserve is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-seven, consisting of eighty-nine men, eighty-nine women and forty-nine children. During the year there were five deaths and eight births, making an increase of three over last year. There were no other changes in the population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—Of the state of the Indians' health, nothing better could have been expected. The usual sanitary precautions are observed; premises and surroundings are kept clean, children were vaccinated, and adults re-operated upon in any case where it was deemed necessary.

Resources.—Among the resources of this reserve are fishing for salmon on both rivers; hunting and trapping. There is also an abundant supply of berries.

Occupation.—The young people of this band, during the salmon season, go to work at the canneries of the coast, in the mines, and follow various other occupations; during the winter, hunting and trapping. The women, with their children, gather the wild berry crop, and by drying, prepare it for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty-five log houses and forty of frame, nine of which are on the new village site; and no other stock but forty-two head of horses; but cows will be purchased soon, the necessary means for the purpose are on hand; and of implements such as are used for carpentering and gardening.

Education.—On this reserve there are thirty-five children of an age to attend school. The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is doing much good. Were it not for the children accompanying their parents during the summer, still better results in this respect would be obtained.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band converted to Christianity belong to the Methodist Church, and some are of the Salvationist mode of worshipping. A surprising amount of good work is being done here. The Christians more than double the number of heathens. Divine service soon will be held in a church nearing completion, under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—Here, as in all the bands, the Indians have advanced very much. The people of this band were formerly very obdurate and of a refractory disposition, but have become most amenable to law and order, and continue to make progress; many of the people, old and young, have moved on to separate holdings. A saw-mill has been erected on Sic-e-dach, one of the Kis-piox Reserves. It was built and equipped by means and through the exertions of the Indians, at a cost of \$3,700, and is doing good work in turning out lumber.

KIS-GE-GAS BAND.

Reserve.—The place occupied by this village, is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine River, and three miles above the confluence of the Babine and Skeena Rivers. The remains of the old village are still standing at the forks of these rivers. The reserve area of this band comprises two thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and sixty-four, consisting of one hundred and five men, one hundred and one women, and fifty-eight children. There were during the year nine deaths from old age and natural causes, and seven births, making a decrease of two since last year's count. There have been no cases of immigration or emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Precautionary and sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians, especially children, were vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of this band are catching salmon, especially in the cañon, below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena.

Occupation.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work; they depend almost entirely on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-four log houses and nine of frame; the last mentioned are on the location of the new village site. Of stock

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there is none, a great desire is expressed to possess cattle, and means for this purpose are being saved up. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school is conducted under the Anglican Church Missionary Society's direction. Considering the short time of the teacher's presence there, and the circumstances causing an interruption in the attendance, for reasons previously stated, the children have made surprising progress.

Religion.—In a large and commodious building, owned by the aforementioned society, and under its auspices, school and divine services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well-meaning and very intelligent. Though living in a remote district, they have made great progress in the way of applying their spare time to useful account. They have greatly improved their habitations, surroundings and mode of living. Only a few years ago the first potato-patch was planted here, and to-day garden patches to the extent of about sixteen acres are cultivated.

KUL-DOE VILLAGE.

Location and Area.—This village is connected with Kis-ge-gas by an almost impassable trail and fifteen miles distant, and is situated on the right bank of the Skeena. The area of this reserve is four hundred and forty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of fifteen men, thirteen women, and nineteen children. Three deaths and two births occurred, making a decrease of one since last year. There have been no instances of immigration or emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this people has been exceptionally good during the year. Sanitary measures are observed, and the people have been vaccinated.

Resources.—The river furnishes an abundant supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving large returns to the few Indians here in pursuit of game and fur; also the berry grounds give especially large yields.

Occupation.—This band depends on fishing, hunting and trapping. The women gather the wild berry crop, and by drying, preserve it for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians have eight log and three frame houses. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake, one spade, Government property, respectively, are lent them, for the care of which the chief is responsible.

Education.—There are eleven children of an age to attend school; but there is no school here. Some of the children periodically attend school when with their neighbours at Kis-ge-gas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of these Indians have learned Christian doctrines, and attend divine service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about nine acres, while not long ago they had none.

Temperance and Morality.—As my report under these heads applies alike to all the bands herewith enumerated, I may remark here that no cases of intemperance have come under my observation of late years, though vigilant in regard thereto. The Indians' conduct in regard to morality is good, and few were the instances complained of.

General Remarks.—It is safe to assert here that the general conduct of the Indians belonging to the aforementioned bands, during the past twelve months, more than favourably compares with that of an average well regulated white community. Their

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promises and agreements can strictly be relied upon, and honesty in dealing with those coming into contact with them, is their maxim.

They have also, as a collective body, steadily improved spiritually and socially, and in the way of more comfortable existence; also by industry and practising economy they have gained in material substance considerably. A good fur and salmon catch was had; potatoes and wild berries yielded well. The opportunities for the Indians to earn money, as packers and guides, at high wages, were many more during last season than at any time heretofore known.

The general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good during the past twelve months. A contagion of measles, in a very mild form, was brought to one of the lower villages last autumn. After asserting itself in a few instances with scarcely any perceptible results, it soon after became entirely extinct.

A. W. Vowell, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia, visited this agency and apportioned reserves in the northernmost parts of this district, as well as in intermediate localities thereof.

THE HOQUEL-GET DIVISION.

This division begins within three miles north-east of Hazelton, ending with Fort George on the Fraser River. The distance is estimated to be about three hundred and twenty-five miles. In its radius it contains nineteen villages, inclusive of four outlying bands. The former are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, the latter in two bands of Sikaneees and two bands of Na-anees, respectively. They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and without a single exception belong to the Dini nation.

The Babine Group.

HOQUEL-GET VILLAGE.

Location and Area.—The village of Hoquel-get, called Tsitsks in Kit-Ksun, is situated about three miles to the north-east of Hazelton. Its reserve comprises an area of four hundred and fifty-five acres, on both sides of the Hoquel-get River, at its big cañon, and belongs to the Get-an-max or Hazelton Band. The following may serve as an explanation of the existence of this village.

About twenty-nine years ago the Hoquel-get River became obstructed by an immense rock becoming detached, and blocking the cañon, hence no salmon could go beyond it. This circumstance brought the Hoquel-gets down to Get-an-max ground to hook salmon, for which privilege they to this day pay tribute, in a 'lay' of fish, to the Get-an-max chief. The latter and his people permitted the Hoquel-gets to build a village—Hoquel-get—on said ground at the left bank of the cañon at about the aforementioned time.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six: fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-three children. There were five deaths and four births, making a decrease of one since last year's count.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns six frame and thirty-four log houses and six stables; of stock, thirty-two head of horses, four cows, seven bulls and eight of young stock.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, at the village, includes both banks of the Hoquel-get River. Its area comprises one thousand six hundred and ninety acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-nine women and forty children. During last year there were five deaths and seven births, making an increase of two since previous count.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns twenty-eight log and six frame houses, and nine stables; of stock, fifty-three head of horses, four cows, three oxen and two bulls; and a few implements and gardening tools.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of the Babine Lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge, the Babine River. The area of this reserve is two thousand five hundred and ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-eight, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-two women and forty-five children. Of deaths during the year there were six; births, four, making a decrease of two.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns nine frame and twenty-nine log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-eight head of horses, five cows, two oxen, two bulls and five of young stock; also a few gardening and other tools.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank of the Babine Lake. Its area is one thousand four hundred and ninety acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-one women and forty children. During the year there were four deaths and two births; decrease, two.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty-six houses of various patterns, and eight stables; of stock, ten cows, five oxen, one bull and five of young stock; of implements, some gardening and other tools.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, and stock-raising are the resources of these Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of the above-named reserves have been taught to observe sanitary precautions, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Education.—No school is taught, but the people have learned to write in syllabic characters, and find thereby the means of communicating with each other throughout the district. This system is of general use in other respects.

Religion.—As before mentioned, the people, as a whole, belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and each of the four villages of this group is possessed of a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are good hunters and trappers, devout adherents of their faith, and, as a rule, tractable in disposition, law-abiding, and have greatly improved in a general way.

Carrier Group.

YU-CUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's Lakes, or portage, and at the head-waters of the latter lake. The reserve amounts in area to eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers nineteen—eight men, seven women and four children. There was one death and no birth during the year, and two Indians left the band, making a decrease of three.

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Buildings and Stock.—These Indians own five log houses and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, eight horses and three young stock.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce River. The reserve area is one thousand five hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers forty-seven, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women and seventeen children. During the year there were three births, no deaths, and two left the band, making an increase of five.

Buildings and Stock.—There are thirteen log houses and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, fifteen horses, twenty-six cows, four oxen, one bull and four young stock.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Thatce River, a left-bank affluent of Stuart's Lake, but at this point commonly called Trembleur River. The area of this reserve is six hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventeen, consisting of three men, five women and nine children. There was one birth, no deaths, and one Indian joined the band, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—The band owns five log houses and one frame house, also one stable; of stock, twelve cows and four young stock.

TSIS-TLAIN-LI BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the head of Lake Trembleur, and left bank and mouth of Tatla River. Its area comprises five hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, composed of six men, four women and five children. There was one death, no birth, during the year, making a decrease of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are seven log houses on the reserve and one stable; of stock, nine cows, four oxen and four young stock.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce River. It contains an area of eight hundred and thirty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-three: sixteen men, fifteen women and twelve children. Two deaths and four births occurred during the year, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—The people possess three frame and twenty log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-five horses, seventeen cows, eleven oxen and six young stock.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's River. The reserve area is two thousand eight hundred and thirty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy, and consists of sixty-two men, sixty-two women and forty-six children. During the year

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there were three deaths and eight births, and two Indians joined the band, making an increase of seven.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns sixteen frame and thirty-three log houses, and nine stables; of stock, sixty-two horses, forty-two cows, four oxen, two bulls and thirteen young stock.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND (INCLUDING STELLA).

Reserve.—The reserve is principally situated on the left bank of Fraser's Lake, and at its discharge, the Natleh River. The reserve comprises four thousand and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-seven, consisting of nineteen men, seventeen women and forty-one children. During the year there were nine births and one death, also nine Indians joined the band, making an increase of seventeen.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony Creek, down at its discharge into Noolk Lake. The reserve comprises The reserve amounts in area to three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-five: thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, and twenty-six children. There were six deaths and two births during the year, making a decrease of four.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has sixteen log houses, and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, thirty-three horses, thirty-two cows, two bulls and five young stock.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of the Fraser River. The reserve amounts in area to three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of forty-eight men, thirty-nine women and thirty-eight children. There were three deaths and four births during the year, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—The people own three frame and twenty-seven log houses, also five stables; of stock, forty-six horses, thirty-two cows, three oxen and ten young stock.

TSIS-TLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater River, and No. 3 on the eastern bank of Nattesley or Bobtail Lake. This reserve contains altogether five hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-seven: twenty-seven men, twenty-four women and twenty-six children. During the year two deaths and five births occurred, making an increase of three.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns twelve log and two frame houses. It does not own any stock.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's Lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long River. This reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-three, composed of thirty-two men, twenty-eight women and thirty-three children. One death occurred during the year.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally meets and camps during the winter about Fort Grahame on the Findlay River.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-seven, composed of thirty-one men, thirty women and thirty-six children. During the year five deaths and three births occurred, making a decrease of two.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during the winter on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and nineteen: forty-two men, forty-five women and thirty-two children. One death was reported during the year, making a decrease of one.

OUTLYING BANDS, NA-ANEES.

Location.—Two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees, roving to the north of Lake Connelly, winter on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—The two bands aggregate in number one hundred and fifty-three, consisting of fifty-four men, forty-seven women and fifty-two children. One birth occurred during the year, making an increase of one over the previous count.

Carrier Group.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Resources.—The resources are fish, especially salmon, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are taught to observe sanitary measures, and those coming within reach have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The occupations in the main are hunting, fishing and trapping. At Stuart's Lake, boating, and at Fort George, at times, freight-canoeing. There are potato patches cultivated by all the forementioned bands, except by those designated as outlying.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserves reported on above, but the people are taught to use syllabic writing as a means of communication, and for other purposes.

Religion.—The Indians of the forementioned bands belong, as a whole, to the Roman Catholic faith, and churches of that denomination are at Thatce and Pintce. At Stuart's Lake is a large church and mission. There are, also, churches at Fraser's Lake village, Stony Creek and at McLeod's Lake, also at Blackwater.

Temperance and Morality.—Under the first item of this heading, nothing is to be complained of, also throughout this division of my agency, with the exception of Stuart's Lake village. Thither, intoxicating liquor, procured at Quesnelle, is brought now and then by Indians returning thence; its evil effects frequently become a source of annoyance.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

In retrospect of the period under consideration, it is pleasant to reflect that a general progress, in every respect, has made itself apparent; and it may here fairly be presumed that, as time goes on, the Indians in these parts will advance, step by step correspondingly, toward the ultimate results the department has at heart.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, July 19, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report with a list of Government property in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke in the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale.

Natural Features.—The natural features are various; on some reserves the land is exceedingly rich, on others poor and rocky.

Resources.—The resources are various. In some bands grain and fruit-growing prevails, in others little attention is given to agriculture, or only spasmodic efforts are made, the Indians wasting much time and money in fencing and clearing land from which they derive no benefit, as just at the time they should be attending to their crops some other occupation offers from which immediate returns may or may not result and all former work is a thing of the past, only to be repeated at some future time. Some bands depend almost entirely on boat-building and fishing for an immediate market; these are the strongest, healthiest and almost the only bands that increase in population. Others that have not sufficient good lands on their reserve to support them must depend on wages earned by various means. When these fail they are extremely destitute, as by nature they are not provident, and when a hard time comes, they suffer much more than those who have small farms on which they have always something they can sell. The Fraser canneries attract many to the detriment of those engaged in agriculture; many weeks are spent waiting for fish. Nothing is earned, everything has to be bought, while everything at home is going to ruin for want of attention, as instanced in the past year when most of the Indians came back in the canner's debt, the run as anticipated being very poor and a great deal of sickness being prevalent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—From the nature of the reserves, a good sanitary condition is easily maintained throughout the year. The health of the different bands has been good with the exception of an epidemic of measles and typhoid affecting the

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children whose parents had taken them to the salmon canneries, when in most cases the children affected were brought back dead or dying; the number of children whose death is attributed to this cause was in this valley alone at least twenty-four.

The chief difficulty is to make the Indians understand the necessity of having plenty of fresh air in their houses; when they lived in the big rancheries, though smoky, there was plenty of ventilation. Now so many of them have erected small cottages which from the outside look nice and clean, but the ventilation of which is very imperfect.

As in former reports, I have again to refer to the evil effects of the early marriage. Parents hurry their children into these unions. I have had and still have many cases which can be attributed to no other cause.

Buildings.—In some of the villages the large rancheries are being rebuilt, but the majority of the Indians still live in their cottages most of the year. On all the reserves where land is cultivated barns and driving-sheds have also been built during the year. In others the large rancheries are often being used as boat-building houses; and again some bands have houses supplied with carpenter's benches, steam-boxes and other tools necessary for this work, in which they wonderfully excel, which is very fortunate, as the cedar supply for canoe-building near the coast is getting scarce through former waste.

Stock.—The Indians of the Chemainus, Cowichan Valley and Saanich Reserves own a number of horses, cattle and sheep. While many are very careful with their stock, others do not feed carefully nor supply sufficient shelter in the winter.

Farming Implements.—The number of reaping and mowing machines, ploughs, &c., are increasing each year, though during the past year the increase was limited owing to the scarcity of money. Three new threshing outfits were purchased and in Cowichan proper nearly all the threshing is done by the Indians.

Education.—Throughout this agency there are partially supported by the Government the Kuper Island Industrial School and day schools at Victoria, Quamichan, Saanich and Nanaimo. Much good is being done at the Kuper Island school where several trades are taught; great credit is due to the Rev. Father Donckele, the principal, and his assistants, the Sisters of St. Ann, who although exceeding the number of pupils for which he obtains per capita grant, still has a great number of applications for admission which can not be entertained owing to want of accommodation. Regarding the schools at Victoria, Quamichan and Saanich, great advancement is shown in the progress and attendance; but at Nanaimo the average attendance is small owing to several causes, one and the chief being that for a great part of the year many children are not within reach of the school.

Religion.—Throughout the agency the Indians are mostly Roman Catholic, and attend the services of their church, with the exception of the Nanaimo Band, the majority of whom belong to the Methodist mission, and a few Indians at Comox, who have received religious instruction from the Presbyterian volunteers at that point.

Characteristics and Progress.—Throughout the year much progress has been made in agriculture. This spring a larger area has been put under crop than in any previous year, and promises very favourable results. This is, in a great measure, owing to the high prices offered for grain and roots during the past winter, of which the Indians had only a limited supply to dispose of. The boats built by the Penelakut and other villages are in great demand by the Fraser River fishermen. The boats turned out are first-class in all respects, and the Indians receive a good figure for their labour. This, in some places, has the unfortunate result of keeping some of the men from cultivating their land.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year fewer Indians have been convicted for drunkenness than previously. In addition to Victoria and Nanaimo, eight

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persons have been convicted and heavily punished for supplying liquor to Indians, thereby making it more difficult for the Indians to obtain intoxicants.

The morality of the Indians, taking them as a whole, is fairly good.

General Remarks.—Under this head, I would refer to the following facts regarding some of the bands :—

The Comox bands have made wonderful progress in agriculture during this season. I am sorry to say, Miss Barnes and Mr. Wm. Duncan, who did so much in the way of instructing these Indians last year, have left the district.

The Nanaimo Indians, having a good market for what hay and oats they can spare, have an increased acreage under crop this spring. This band takes good care of its horses and cattle. The Indians at the River Reserve are at the present time trying to get their children admitted to the public school, the reason being that the greater part of the time they live five miles from the Indian school.

The Chemainus Bands.—Quite a little town is building up at Oyster Harbour, where the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company is building large coal bunkers. This gives the Chemainus bands a market for fish, fruits, &c., close to their home. Some few Indians have worked steadily during the year at the Chemainus mill wharf.

The Penelakut Indians make little progress in agricultural pursuits; in fact, the acreage under crop decreases. The Indians of this band seem to devote most of their time to boat-building, from which they make good returns. From the healthy life they lead, less mortality occurs than in any other villages.

The Valdez Island Indians, like the former band, devote most of their time to boat-building and fishing. A good market is also obtained in selling cod and herring to the steamers at Plumper's Pass, for shipment to Vancouver. This island is not fit for agriculture, the formation being very rocky; but a number of sheep and cattle are run on it.

The Indians of the Cowichan Valley are and always have been more of an agricultural tribe from the fact that they own some of the most fertile land in the country. Much more could be done, but every year shows more attention given to farming. During the past year a great deal more money was made on the farm than at the canneries. One Indian, having two sons, has about forty acres under cultivation. He has good barns and sheds, and an orchard. They sell a quantity of small fruit, have horses, cows, sheep and pigs on the farm. The members of this family never go away, but stay at home to look after their crops. Although they may never have any considerable amount of money on hand at any time, they are never in want. The chief, Secheeltun, his son and brother, and some few other families, never leave the reserve, but devote their time solely to farming. The Indians on the Saanich reserves, through the winter, are mostly employed cutting cord-wood for and on the land of white settlers, and during the greater part of the year they find work at home. These bands are making progress, and the children attend school regularly.

The Songhees Band, at Victoria, has had a little more work this year than formerly owing to the scarcity of white labour in the city. The water supply that has been laid on during the year has been a great advantage to these Indians, their gardens are looking much better than in former years, and they, no doubt, will do much more in this respect than they have done in the past.

The Discovery Island, Beecher Bay and Sooke bands have some stock, but cultivate very little land, depending chiefly on fishing for their living.

Throughout the agency the Indians have been collecting the remains of long deceased members of their bands, and have given them decent burial in their fenced-in cemeteries.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the Fraser River Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish Nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack District, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres. Aitchelitz, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt, Skwahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoo-wah-lie, Tzeachteu and Yuk-kwe-kwi-cose.

Vital Statistics.—The eight bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-seven, a decrease of one since last census. During the year there were seven births and eight deaths; no other changes in the population.

Heath and Sanitary Condition.—The health of those Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and to this fact, I believe, they owe to a great extent their immunity from serious disease. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The Indians on these reserves engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them, working for their white neighbours and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their dwellings are of a fairly good class, and are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually seen on the farms of their white neighbours, Indian ponies in most places being replaced by heavy-draught horses.

Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza Institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for the Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and the Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding; but it is difficult to get them to persevere.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURREARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, residing on reserves of the same name, containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows: Burrard

Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission, Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skaw-amish, Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, and Hastings Saw-mill.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these seven bands is four hundred and sixty. During the year there were nine births and seventeen deaths, no other changes in the population, a decrease of eight during the year, caused by death through measles and pneumonia.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, except for an epidemic of measles, which prevailed at the canneries during the fishing season, and which was followed in some instances by pneumonia, has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, the Indians realizing that cleanliness keeps them to a great extent free from sickness. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging, and loading lumber in vessels at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, no school accommodation having been provided for them. This want is now being partly supplied, the Roman Catholic bishop having built a school adjoining the Mission Reserve on Burrard Inlet during the past spring, which is now open with four sisters in charge as teachers, having quite a number of pupils, but for want of funds they are unable to provide for one-fourth of the children who are anxious to attend.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion being regular attendants at church and taking great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, the younger members being obedient to the advice given by the older Indians, and more especially the older chiefs, who are men of good sense, and who advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral and, excepting a few, are not given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

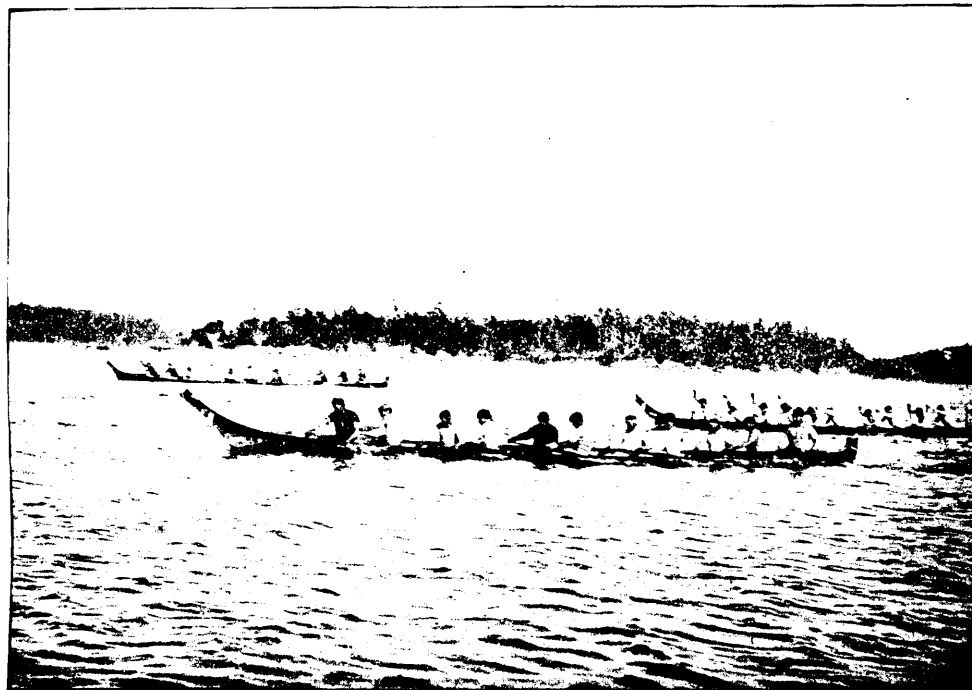
Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and ten. During the year there were three births and seven deaths. Two women left the band, having been married to Indians of other reserves and gone to live with their husbands.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and, excepting measles, no sickness of a contagious nature has appeared among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. They have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little money is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables. Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education, and most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.



FINISH OF A CANOE RACE, PENELAKUT, KUPER ISLAND, B.C.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one, who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza Institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral and temperate, a few only being fond of liquor.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison River, Scowlitz Reserve being at its mouth and Chehalis about four miles up stream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-one. During the year there were five births and fifteen deaths. Most of the deaths were caused by measles or pneumonia. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been fairly good, and, excepting measles, no sickness of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming, dairying, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. James, of Scowlitz Reserve, is milking eleven cows during the season, and Johnny Leon, chief of Chehalis, is milking five cows.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians attend strictly to the religious instruction given by their pastor, a small church being built on each reserve, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing and live much more comfortably than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam River, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness being amongst them during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with a good deal of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—These Indians are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their pastor.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAM-AH-QUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison Lake along the Lillooet Portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty-one. During the year there were fourteen births and thirteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. The villages occupied by them are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians. A small amount of mixed farming only is done by each individual Indian.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and these are in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings. Their horses are mostly small Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed, and are fairly well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay being cut to carry them through the winter.

Their farming implements are well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and very much attached to their priests. They have three churches, one situated at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton. They attend divine service regularly at their village church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Education.—Of all these Indians only two of them are able to read and write, no school accommodation ever having been provided for them. They are most anxious to have a school so that their children may receive an education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral and are strictly honest, few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser, about a mile and a half east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were two births and three deaths during the year. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. Their villages have been kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and keep them in good order.

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Their stock is of the same variety and breed as may be seen with their white neighbours.

Each family has its own farm implements, which, although not numerous, are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the Indians of these two bands. Most of the children are attending the school at St. Mary's Mission and All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. A few belong to the Church of England. They are simple-minded, good people and give very little trouble, which fact is due to a great extent to the influence that their respective pastors have over them. There is a church at each village and service held frequently, which is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people and obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser River on the north and south banks, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. During the year there were two births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture, quite a few families going into poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their horses and cattle, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter. They have a good supply of farm implements, including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly, they being very much attached to their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of good sense and above the average in intelligence. To him in a great measure is due the credit for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people and show a good example to other bands.

HOMULKO AND KLAHOOSK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute Inlet and Malaspina Straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty-six. There were seven births and fifteen deaths. The deaths were caused by measles. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, excepting for an epidemic of measles, has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians. Only a small amount of farming is carried on by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by most of these Indians are fairly good, although many have only poor dwellings.

Their stock are allowed to run wild.

They never milk any of their cows and keep no horses.

Education.—These Indians have no school, and none of their children have ever attended any school, there being no accommodation provided for them in the Indian schools already established. The parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties. They have two churches built by themselves, one on their reserve at Squirrel Cove, and the other at the mouth of Bute Inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom looking for or asking assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people, and are easy to get along with.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were two births and eight deaths. Three of the deaths were from drowning. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Nearly all of them have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and farming. Being near New Westminster, they find a ready market for all the fish they can catch during the whole year. Each family does a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of a similar grade to those of their white neighbours. They take good care of their stock and also of their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians are attending the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission. All the parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve where divine service is held, and they are very attentive to the instruction given them by their pastor.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people; but owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, quite a few of them are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

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LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK INDIANS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan Island in the Fraser River about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster, on the north bank of the Fraser River. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is seventy. There were no births and nine deaths during the year. The deaths were caused by measles, pneumonia and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a good deal of sickness among these Indians during the year, chiefly measles, pneumonia and consumption. They have kept their villages clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming and during the canning season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair. They have fairly good barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are also of good breed and are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's Mission Indian school and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully and are very good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people, and are not given to liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser River close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-four. During the year there were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness of a serious nature occurred among these Indians during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables.

Their cattle and horses are of the same breed as are usually found among their white neighbours. They all have their own farming implements and take good care of them.

Education.—These Indians are all anxious to have their children educated; but, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is full, many of the children are compelled to remain at home. Those of them who are Methodists send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute.

Religion.—Eighty of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists, and four are pagans. They are not very religiously inclined and it is difficult to break them from their old customs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about thirty miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. During the year there were six births and four deaths. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them during the year, with the exception of measles. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—They do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable houses, with fairly good barns and stables, which are kept in good repair.

Their stock are of the same breed as are usually found with their white neighbours.

Their farm implements are well taken care of, and, whilst not numerous, are sufficient for their wants.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the Mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's Mission, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, simple-minded, good-natured people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, on the south bank of the Fraser River, opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-eight, there having been one birth and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them. Their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying the New Westminster market with most of the fresh fish required for local use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own houses in New Westminster, on which they pay taxes; others on the reserve at Brownsville, opposite New Westminster. Very little farming is done by them—just a few garden patches—and they do not go much into stock.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in education; but, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, they are compelled to keep their children at home.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here and settled from several parts of the province.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few are addicted to the use of liquor; these, I am sorry to say, are immoral as well as intemperate.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser River, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres. Only the Nicomen Slough divides these two reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There has been one birth and one death during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

Their stock are of the same breed as are usually found with their white neighbours.

They take good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble themselves very much about education, and only a few of them can read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweahm, but it is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people. They prefer to follow their old customs, but are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men or Chinamen to procure it for them.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster. It contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there was one birth and three deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has, on the whole, been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which they keep clean and in good repair.

Their cattle and horses are similar to those found among their white neighbours. Their farm implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians all take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are very much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve, one belonging to the Indians who are members of the Anglican Church, and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATTI'S BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-two. During the year there were no births and four deaths. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep clean and in fairly good repair.

Their horses are all small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, the same as are found among their white neighbours.

Their implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-eight of these Indians are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists and twenty-three are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being given to the use of liquor.

SEMI-AH-MOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semi-ah-moo Bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-five. During the year there was one birth and eight deaths. The deaths were attributable to measles and pneumonia.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles, no sickness of a serious nature appeared among these Indians during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a small amount of mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school, and, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of the band at the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and, having sufficient for to-day, scarcely ever trouble about to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral; but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor. On the whole, there is little room to find fault.

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SECHULT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Sechelt Peninsula, Malaspina Straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-eight. There were twelve births and six deaths, an increase of six during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and a little gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have nearly all comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large through the bush during summer and winter, and on the whole do fairly well.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school, no school accommodation having been provided for them. The parents are all anxious to have a school for their children.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a beautiful church at their village where divine service is held frequently and much attention is given by them to their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, and are easy to get along with. They are honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing on the south bank of Fraser River, at Sumass Bar on the north bank of the Fraser River and at Upper Sumass on Sumass Lake, and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there was one birth and one death; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all good dwellings and fairly good barns and stables.

Their stock are of good quality and are well taken care of.

Their implements are well taken care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school. Those who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-three are Methodists and thirty-five Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent, but are not troublesome.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate, moral people, a few only of them being fond of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the bank of the Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and twenty-two. During the year there were six births and forty-four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While at the canneries during July and August an epidemic of measles made its appearance among these Indians, young and old taking the disease. On leaving the canneries many were still unwell, and when they returned to their village communicated the disease to the other members of the band, bronchitis and pneumonia following after the measles causing a large number of deaths.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and logging, only a small amount of farming being done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings a good deal; their stock all run wild through the brush.

Education.—None of these Indians can either read or write, no school accommodation having ever been provided for them.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an easy-going, simple-minded people; are rather indolent and are obedient to authority. They are scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, a few only of them being given to the use of liquor.

SKWAW-AH-LOOK'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-four. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no contagious disease making its appearance among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

They take good care of their stock during the winter.

They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people; are obedient to authority and are on very good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

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TCHÉ-WASSAU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and only a short distance from the international boundary line. It contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-one. During the year there was one birth and two deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village has been kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season; the rest of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings, barns and stables. They have a good breed of horses and cattle. They have good wagons and other farm implements, which they take reasonably good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is constantly full. A few of them have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religious in comparison with other bands. They have no church and when they attend divine service they come to Kie-Kiel (Brownsville) which they usually do several times each year, and always at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a good-natured, simple-minded people; having enough for the present, it is difficult to get them to provide for to-morrow. They live at peace among themselves and also with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say they are not temperate people. Owing to their location being in close proximity to the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men who congregate in the locality will procure them liquor any time they have money to pay for it.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser River about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-nine. During the year there was one birth and three deaths. Two of the deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A good deal of consumption exists among the Indians of this band; otherwise no serious illness has appeared among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of this band have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians. A few of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

They do not keep much stock, their reserve not being suitable for cattle. Their horses are the usual Indian cayuse ponies.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children and are anxious to see them on a par in this respect with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows School,

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and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are very much attached to their religion and are good Indians. Each denomination has its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded good people; are easy to get along with and live at peace with each other and with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

General Remarks.—The Indians throughout this agency are on the whole making steady progress, more especially in their house life; their dwellings are kept cleaner and better furnished than formerly, good stoves, cooking utensils and furniture of various kinds being found in nearly every house. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up housekeeping show a marked improvement in their homes compared with their less fortunate relatives who have not received any education.

A serious epidemic of measles broke out among the Indians engaged at the canneries during the months of July and August. As the measles were in many cases followed by pneumonia, numerous deaths resulted therefrom. They got the best medical treatment possible during their illness, but notwithstanding the deaths were numerous.

The three schools in this agency, viz., All Hallows at Yale, St. Mary's Mission School at Mission City, and the Coqualeestza Institute at Chilliwack, have been very well attended and the pupils attending them are making good progress. To the principals and teachers in charge of these schools too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, July 16, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan Agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale District, immediately north of the international boundary line, and contains, approximately, twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

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Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan Branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser River, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan Lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser River—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap and Thompson River tribes, and speak the languages known as Thompson and Shuswap. Many of the younger ones speak fairly good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikeep, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz.: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

Natural Features.—The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves: 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundreds of feet in height; in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasturage exists. From Lytton to Nesikup, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupation.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit—apples, plums and small fruits. They depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton, they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of them abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally; some of the older ones have dirt roofs. At Klickumcheen and Kapatsitsan a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial schools at Kamloops, and All Hallows, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum Band have attended the provincial day school recently opened near the latter place.

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Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches, and attend service regularly.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven. During the year there were six deaths and seven births, making an increase of one.

Progress.—One frame house has been built during the year.

BOSTON BAR RESERVES.

Reserves.—These reserves include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Skuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-four. There have been five deaths and two births on this reserve during the year, a decrease in population of three.

The population of the Kapatsitsan Reserve is fifty-five. There have been twelve deaths and three births during the year, a decrease in population of nine.

The Skuzzy Reserve has become almost deserted, and the population merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and remarkably well-behaved. As they work largely for wages, they spend what they earn as they go along. During the year four small houses have been built, and two acres of land cleared.

BOOTHROYD RESERVES.

These reserves contain five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Sook-Kamus Bands is seventy-three. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

The population of the Nkatsam Band is eighty-seven. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year, a decrease in population of one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, causing little, if any, trouble. They make a comfortable living, but do not lay up much for a rainy day. Some progress has been made during the year in house-building.

KANAKA BAR RESERVES.

These reserves contain an area of one thousand and sixty-three and one-half acres. They are occupied by the Hluk-hlu-katan and Siska Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Hluk-hlu-katan Band is fifty-eight. There have been three deaths and three births during the year, the population thus remaining the same.

The population of the Siska Band is thirty-two. There has been one death and no birth during the year, a decrease in population of one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard-working and steady, and are very well-behaved. Their condition remains much the same from year to year. Three houses—two log and one frame—have been added during the year, and some inside improvements on other buildings.

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LYTTON RESERVES AND SKAPPA.

These reserves, thirty-one in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klickumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yent, Nesikeep and Skuppa Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Klic-kum-cheen Band is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been seventeen deaths and five births during the year, a decrease in population of twelve.

The population of the Nkya Band is seventy-one. There have been four deaths and four births during the year, the population remaining the same.

The population of the Spapium Band is thirty-six. There has been one death and two births during the year, the population remaining the same.

The population of the Nhumeen Band is thirty-four. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Stryne Band is fifty-seven. There has been one death and one birth during the year. No increase or decrease in the population.

The population of the Snahaim Band is forty-one. There has been one death and two births during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Skapp Band is twenty-one. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

The population of the Yent Band is forty-one. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Nesikeep Band is thirteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

The population of the Skuppa Band is eighteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities of increasing their tillable land are limited, but some progress is being made in the direction of planting fruit trees and improving their buildings. During the year two frame houses, four log houses, three stables, one barn and one church have been built, besides some fencing and a number of fruit trees planted.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson River from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte River and Deadman's Creek, the following reserves: Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack's Creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's Creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, Kamloops Reserve being situated at the confluence and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. North Thompson Reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adams' Lake and Kuaut on the south branch and Shuswap Lake, the source of this branch.

NICAOMIN RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin Creek and on the Lower Nicola River.

Area.—They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres.

Natural Features.—They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

The Indians occupying these reserves are the Nicaomin and Sh-ha-ha-nih Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nicaomin Band is forty-eight. There were two deaths during the year and ten births, making an increase in population of eight.

The population of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Band is eighty-one. The deaths during the year were nine and the births six, making a decrease in the population of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising on a small scale, mining, fishing and hunting and working as labourers on the railroad or for farmers and stock-raisers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former. The summer ranges are favourable for stock-raising, but the difficulty lies in providing fodder for winter.

Of farm implements they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no building. Two belong to the Roman Catholic faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. During the year they have removed some of their houses to a higher level, cleared and fenced some land.

COOK'S FERRY RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson River and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's Ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack's group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—Bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's Ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river in the vicinity of Spatsim they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nhumsheen and Spatsim, the latter including the small bands known as Paska and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nhumsheen Band is eighty-three. The deaths during the year were ten and the births nine, making a decrease in population of one.

The population of the Spatsim Band is one hundred and forty-three. There were five deaths during the year and seven births, making an increase in population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise horses of average quality and other domestic animals.

They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. One log house has been built and some fencing done.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.



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ASHCROFT RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river.

Area.—They contain five hundred and seventy-seven acres.

Natural Features.—Open benches and rolling bunch grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation, and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly were good grazing, but the bunch grass has been mostly eaten off. The band occupying these reserves is the Stlahl Band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There was one birth during the year, and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Houses are kept fairly clean during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale, as nearly all their land requires irrigation, and they have but little water; fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys; freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, of inferior grade. They possess a number of horses and a few cattle. The ranges are becoming bare of grass, and the Indians are unable to provide for much stock in winter. Few farm implements are required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They are unable to make much progress on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation purposes. During the year one very neat church has been built of hewn logs, and finished inside with dressed lumber. All the work has been done by the Indians. One stable and one root-cellar have also been added.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one building and are good attendants.

BONAPARTE RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte River, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat Creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte. They are occupied by the Tluthans Band.

Area.—Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres.

Natural Features.—Some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three. There were two deaths during the year and nine births, making an increase in population of seven.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. These Indians have a fair proportion of horses and a few cattle. They are fairly supplied with farm implements according to their requirements.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are only fairly industrious, and are not increasing in wealth. During the year one log house has been built, and quite a pretentious frame church is in course of building.

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Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, only two deaths within the year, and sanitary measures are fairly carried out.

DEADMAN'S CREEK RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated on Deadman's Creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles. It is occupied by the Skichistin Band.

Area.—The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Rolling bunch grass benches and hills, the benches suitable for cultivation if watered, some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek—a magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirteen. During the year there were eight deaths and seven births, making a decrease in population of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of measles visited this band in May, and three of the deaths accounted for are attributable to this cause; otherwise, the health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses, and some cattle.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys, to the neglect of the cultivation and improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future.

One log house has been built during the year, and five acres of land cleared and fenced.

KAMLOOPS RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is principally situated at the junction of the north and south Thompson Rivers, immediately opposite to the city of Kamloops.

Area.—It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes; the slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-six. There were seventeen deaths during the year and sixteen births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of measles prevailed among this band for a time during the spring, but without any serious consequences. Otherwise, the health of the Indians has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and villages. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burnt in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in a good many of them remove to the fields and mountains and live in tents.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise grain, hay and vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farmers and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses and buildings are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of two decades ago still exist in a somewhat decayed and dilapidated condition. The buildings that have been erected in recent years are of a better order, but compare unfavourably with many other less-favoured localities. In stock, the Indians have a number of fairly good horses, suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle. They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one very respectable edifice, and observe strictly the rites and ceremonies of their church. They have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious—none of them may be said to be indolent—but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make instead of acquiring property. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases of procuring liquor.

CHUK-CHU-QUALK RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson River.

Area.—Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

Natural Features.—These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-five. The deaths during the year were fourteen, and births sixteen, making an increase in population of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes, and mostly among children.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have rather a poor class of log buildings, the older ones covered with earth. Those built in recent years are a great improvement, and are roofed with shingles. They have a few horses and cattle, and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and manifest great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and good people.

They hunt more extensively than other bands, but this pursuit is to some extent dying out, and they are making progress in improving their houses, cultivating and clearing land.

NISKAINLITH RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, three in number, are situated on the South Thompson River, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap Lake, and on Salmon Arm. They are occupied by the Halaut Band.

Area.—Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

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Natural Features.—On the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the mountain slopes. On Salmon Arm, natural meadows, and bottom brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm extensively, though crops hitherto have been uncertain, on account of scarcity of water; they raise good horses for work and saddle, and some cattle and hogs, hunt and fish, cut and raft some wood to Kamloops, and work as labourers and cowboys for farmers, woodmen and stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, good horses and some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, and one threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one large church, are well looked after by the priest, and evince considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and very well-behaved. For the past two years most of their spare time from their crops in summer has been occupied in building dams and irrigation ditches to store and carry water to their reserve on Thompson River. These are pretty well completed and will be a great improvement.

ADAM'S LAKE RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, six in number, are situated on the Thompson River, at the foot of Little Shuswap Lake, on Adam's Lake and on Salmon Arm. They are occupied by the Halkam Band.

Area.—The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres.

Natural Features.—On Thompson River, they consist of extensive bench land, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up. At Adam's Lake and Salmon Arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-six. There have been five deaths and eight births during the year, an increase of three in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers for ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs and roofed with shingles. They have good work and saddle-horses and a number of cattle, and are well supplied with nearly every kind of farm implements and machinery, including a threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, are well looked after by the priest, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They, like the Halaut Indians, whom they adjoin, have been engaged in building irrigation works to carry water into their reserve at the foot of Shuswap Lake, and they have made good progress.

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KUAUT RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap Lake, on Little River and on Salmon Arm.

Area.—The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The natural features of these reserves are: at the head of the lake, a small area of bench and open grazing land; along the river flats and at Salmon Arm, heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. There have been three deaths and six births during the year, an increase in population of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are good.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished and roofed with shingles. The Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and have a number of ploughs, harrows, rollers, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one of the finest church edifices in the agency and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working Indians. They are not so favourably located as many bands, having to clear most of their land; but they are making commendable progress. During the year ten acres of land has been cleared, two houses and one stable built.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson Bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are on the whole comparatively moral, but the tendency among several of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtans and Kamloops Bands have probably a tendency in this direction more than others, the opportunities for disreputable whites and half-breeds to traffic in liquor to Indians being greater, which traffic, with the utmost diligence, it appears impossible to eradicate entirely.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas Lake and includes the Hamilton Creek and Coldwater Reserves. It is occupied by the Quinskanah, Quinshaatan, Naaik, Zoht, Myiskat, Spahamin and Hamilton Creek Bands.

QUINSKANAHT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola River. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom and bench lands along the river and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and ploughs, wagons, sleighs and harness sufficient for present requirements.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, mostly the former. They have no church.

QUINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Cold Water River ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom and bench lands along the river and mountain grazing lands lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifteen. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm a good deal and raise some horses and cattle. They also fish and hunt extensively and are employed by adjacent farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, some horses and cattle and are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and remarkably law-abiding. They are clearing and improving their farms, but are not increasing in wealth. During the year they have built one log house and cleared ten acres of land.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith; seven are Anglicans. They have a good church and are strict in the observance of religious duties.

NAAIK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet Rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench lands, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been five deaths and eight births during the year, making an increase in population of three.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm products. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively from points on the C. P. R. to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers and stockmen of the district. They do not hunt or fish as extensively as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have numerous houses and out-buildings of logs and frame and of superior quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision. With farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and fanning-mills, they are well supplied.

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Religion.—A considerable majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have one fine church and they are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are consequently increasing in wealth, others remain in much the same condition from year to year. Their reserve is better protected by fencing than any other in the agency. One log house and kitchen and two stables have been built during the year, and twelve and one-half acres of land cleared.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserve.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton Creek, near the foot of Nicola Lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—Some bench lands, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty. There was one birth and no deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do a little farming and have a few horses and cattle. They do some fishing and hunting, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour that they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and fairly comfortable. They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old and little progress is noticeable.

NZISKAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of the Coldwater River. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There were no deaths during the year and two births.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm little and have little stock. The majority of the men are old and two of them blind. One of these does a considerable freighting business with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways by fishing and hunting and by the assistance of their women and children they manage to subsist, but are unable to make any progress.

Religion.—They belong equally to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. They have no church building.

SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas Lakes and Spahamin Creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands; on the lower foot-hills, some bench

lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-eight. There have been five deaths and eleven births during the year, making an increase in population of six.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighbouring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings, houses and stables are of a superior order, being of logs and frame, larger and better furnished throughout than the majority of Indian houses, those built in recent years showing a marked improvement.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements—ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and reaping-machines.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are devout and earnest worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. A good proportion of their range land is fenced, and preparations are being made, in the way of cutting and hauling rails, to fence another large tract. During the year a fine house has been completed, and thirteen acres of land cleared.

HAMILTON CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quiechena) Creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended for a grass reserve for the Lytton Bands, and is occupied mostly by these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-eight. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, for which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, they require little provision or attention during winter.

They have sufficient farm implements for the small area they cultivate.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination—a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building, but are occasionally visited by a clergyman from Lytton.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate. Some of them are addicted to drink, when they have an opportunity, but I am pleased to say that there has of late been a marked improvement in this respect.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been excellent. No epidemic has appeared among them, and there has been an increase of births over deaths in every band, with one exception—there the population remains the same. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly—in many instances commendably so—and in spring collect and burn

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the garbage that has accumulated during the winter months. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Education.—A very limited number of the children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school, Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, which has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen River, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chu-chu-way-ha, Ashnola and Shenosquaukin Bands.

CHU-CHU-NAY-KA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile Creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

Natural Features.—At the juncture of Twenty-mile Creek with the Similkameen, the cañon of the latter opens out into some nice river benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches on the steep mountain sides there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two births and no deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing. The last mentioned trade has greatly increased within the year, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and, although rarely visited by a priest, they conduct their own services regularly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have small bands of horses and some cattle, also ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, to conduct their farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Little progress has been made for some years.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola Creek. It adjoins Chu-chu-nay-ha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

Natural Features.—Brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and steep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. There has been one birth and no death during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, quite a number of good horses and some cattle, and sufficient farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers and horse-rakes, also one wagon and some sleighs. They provide well for their stock, as shown by several good stacks of hay remaining on June 30 from last year's crop.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building, and are seldom visited by a priest, yet they conduct service among themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do.

SHENOSQUAUKIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen Valley, from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Natural Features.—Extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands, requiring irrigation, and mountain pasture lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. During the year there have been three deaths and six births, making an increase in population of three.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing, and employment as labourers and stock-hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs, and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. They have good bands of horses and cattle, and provide well for them in winter. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They profess the Roman Catholic faith, have one church, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are increasing in wealth, particularly William, Paul, Francis and Johny Nhumsheen. Twenty-two acres of land have been cleared during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—All these bands are above the average in temperance and morals. Some among them are inclined to intemperance when an opportunity offers. The opportunities for these Indians to procure liquor have of recent years not been many, as licensed houses were remote; but recently the country has been developing, and more licenses are being granted, so that the Indians will require careful attention.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these bands has been excellent, as shown by the fact that only three deaths have occurred among them, and there has been a consequent increase in number.

Education.—They are without any means of education.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos Lake along the Okanagan River and Okanagan Lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen Band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, N-kam-ap-lix (including the Mission Band at Duck Lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen bands.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos Lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan River.

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It comprises an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—It consists largely of bunch grass, prairie and hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire Creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan River. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-four. There have been seven deaths and five births during the year, a decrease in population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming and dairying, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm hands and stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles for carrying on their farming, freighting and packing operations.

Religion.—These Indians all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church; no regular priest officiates, but they are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits have been planted, and are coming into bearing.

One wagon, three mowers and three horse-rakes have been acquired during the year.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the south-west end of Okanagan Lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan River, and also at Dog Lake. It lies between Trout Creek, on the north, and Marro Creek, on the south, with No. 2 and 3 Reserves adjoining.

It contains forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres.

Natural Features.—It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands, at the foot of Okanagan Lake and along the Okanagan River to Dog Lake; higher bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty. There have been nine deaths and ten births during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides, they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle. They have a fair number of farm implements in proportion to the land they cultivate, but not in proportion to the area they might cultivate.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have one church; they are occasionally visited by the priest, and show an interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some few are industrious, while many others are either indolent, or their nomadic instincts predominate, and they lose the benefits they might secure by proper attention to and use of the opportunities within their easy grasp. They have had the reputation of being good and law-abiding people, but recently the means of administering the law has been curtailed, and with the increased amount of freighting and shipping carried on in their immediate vicinity, the temptation and facilities for doing evil have been correspondingly increased, and

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altogether the tendency of the Indians has been backwards. During the year one log house has been built, twelve acres of land cleared and two second-hand wagons acquired.

N-KAM-AP-PLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan Lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—Some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with extensive and excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck Lake and Kelowna) is two hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seventeen deaths and eleven births during the year, a decrease in population of six.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They are exceptionally well supplied with ploughs, harrows, seed-drills, cultivators, rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. While some are very zealous, others show little concern about religious matters. They have three churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is becoming apparent in their behaviour, and their condition financially is improving.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen Valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon Rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

Natural Features.—On the Spallumcheen, open prairie and densely timbered flats. On the Salmon River, mostly bunch grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-six. There have been four deaths and six births during the year, making an increase in the population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend largely on farming; they raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for adjacent farmers. They also derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut off the land they are clearing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good houses and stables of logs and frame, a number of good farm-horses, some cattle and hogs; and are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church edifice, and are mostly good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. Most of the land has been cultivated for so long a time without due regard to summer-fallowing and rotation of crops that it has become overgrown with wild oats, thus depreciating their wheat crop very much, and they have consequently sometimes great difficulty in making ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—All these bands of Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Among all of them there are unfortunately a few who are

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addicted to drink when they can get it, and these require close watching. In this respect, the Penticton Indians are at the present time the worst.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands, the deaths that have occurred among them being from ordinary causes. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are well maintained.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians.

General Remarks.—In addition to the 'Resources and Occupation' of Indians in this agency, the women of the various bands assist very materially, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale; by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, for food or sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, August 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, an inventory of the Government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia and is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south and the Okanagan Agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, and in addition a reserve of thirty-three acres and a half as a site for the Kootenay Industrial School.

Tribe.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket Band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and forty-one, including men, women and children, showing a decrease of two during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory; with the exception of an outbreak of measles amongst the Lower Kootenays, there appeared no contagious disease. Vaccination was attended to and a number of the old Indians were re-vaccinated as a precautionary measure. During their residence at St. Eugene's Indian village, they were instructed to keep their houses clean, to have the streets and lanes swept and the refuse removed and burned; all of which was carefully attended to.

More attention is now paid to their dwellings on the different reserves; they are neat and are kept fairly clean and tidy.

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St. Mary's Band.—Resources and Occupation.—Since the completion of the St. Mary's irrigation ditch last year, the Indians of this band take a greater interest in farming and have put a larger area under cultivation and they now find that they can raise crops without fear of failure; they also see the necessity of depending more on agriculture as a means of living, as packing, hunting and trapping will in a few years be a thing of the past. The 'North Star' and Sullivan group of mines and the mining town of Kimberly near the reserve give them a good market for all the crops they can raise. During the spring a number of them were busily employed (before putting in their own crops) ploughing and teaming for white men and Chinese at Fort Steele and they made fairly good wages.

Tobacco Plains Band.—The completion of the Crow's Nest Railway has helped these Indians greatly, as it gives them a good market at Elko and Fernie, where the population is steadily increasing. They are devoting more attention to the raising of vegetables, which are in demand, and also to cattle-raising, as their reserve is admirably adapted for the latter industry.

Columbia Lake Kootenays.—The Indians of this band continue to improve their condition and the recent discoveries of rich mineral deposits in their neighbourhood give them a cash market for all they can raise. As heretofore they devote most of their time to farming and cattle-raising and they are almost self-supporting. They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows and wagons, and their farms are well cultivated and their fencing carefully renewed from time to time.

Lower Kootenays.—A decided improvement is noticed in this band for the past year, as these Indians found a ready sale for their hay and potatoes during the construction of the Bodlington and Nelson Railway, which passes through their reserve. The money realized gave them enough to buy food and clothing for themselves and their families.

A few found work with the contractors during construction, who were well satisfied with them and gave them an excellent character for industry.

The Shuswap Band.—The history of these Indians is one of steady improvement. Their farms and houses are neat and well kept and they understand routine cropping, the value of manure and summer-fallowing. Their fencing is well kept up and renewed from time to time when it decays.

These Indians, with the exception of one or two, depend wholly on farming and cattle-raising as a means of support. They have a good market for their produce, which is likely to continue, owing to the important mineral discoveries on the west side of the Columbia Lake, about twenty-two miles from their reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—At the Indian village of St. Eugene a model cottage was built by the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., for an Indian named Pierre, who was the discoverer of the celebrated St. Eugene mineral claim near Moyie Lake. The cottage was part of the remuneration given the Indian for showing the lead. It has two bed-rooms, kitchen, with large room above and a wood-shed and is furnished with chairs, tables and cooking stove, and it is to be hoped that others in the village will build houses of a similar class when their means will permit.

The Shuswaps and Columbia Lake Kootenays during the spring purchased four very good stallions, so as to improve their stock. The Tobacco Plains Indians are giving more attention to cattle and are making an effort to rid themselves of their ponies by trading them off to the Indians from the North-west Territories and to prospectors and others for packing. On all the reserves the buildings and sheds have been kept in fairly good repair and the latter are used for storing their wagons and farming implements.

Education.—The Kootenay Industrial School continues to be ably conducted by the Rev. Principal Coccola and his very efficient staff of assistants, the Sisters of Charity, the good effect of school life upon the children being very perceptible. The

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class work is conducted most successfully and the pupils are fairly well advanced. The boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, farming, gardening and assist with the care of horses, cattle and poultry. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, mending, knitting, and they show much proficiency in all the different departments of housekeeping, and are excellent cooks.

Religion.—The Indians of the several bands are Roman Catholics. They are most attentive to their religious duties.

The missionary work is under the direction of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., a faithful and zealous priest, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Ouelette and Meleux, who visit the reserves from time to time, hold service and impart religious instruction.

The Indians usually gather at St. Eugene village three times a year, at Easter, Christmas and Corpus Christi, to take part in these festivals. During their stay their time is wholly given to religious instruction and devotion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the different bands continue to improve and are adapting themselves to the change that is taking place through the district, brought about by the advent of the railway. This is readily observed in their change of dress and also in their mode of living, which approaches more nearly to that of their white neighbours.

The Kootenays as a race are law-abiding and industrious, and I am pleased to report that no serious crime has been committed by any of them during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians continue to maintain their reputation for being temperate and moral. This is in a great measure owing to the admirable teaching of their spiritual advisers, who labour hard to make them useful members of society.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWA WK EWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, October 12, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, and list of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdes Island, and Smith's Inlet, on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, excepting three bands which are known as Lieukwiltah Indians, but all speak the same language.

Population.—There are one thousand five hundred and fifty-four Indians in this agency, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. There has been no epidemic among them this year; most of the deaths have

been from pulmonary disease. There is some improvement in the sanitary condition of these Indians, though there is room for much improvement in this respect.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians gain their livelihood principally by fishing and hunting. Of late years their earnings have been individually small, though some few among them made very good wages at the salmon canneries. Only two of the bands in this agency engage in fur-sealing, and these go as hunters on the sealing schooners down the coast and to Behring Sea. Some members of nearly all the bands engage in the oulachon fishing at Knight Inlet, so as to obtain a supply of this oil for their own use. The Tanakteek Indians of Knight Inlet and the Tsawawticneuk Indians of Kingcome Inlet make large quantities of this oil, which finds a ready sale among Indians of other bands. They also cut cord-wood and engage in hand-logging to a limited extent. They earn a good deal of money as canoemen and packers for tourists and prospectors. A limited number of canoes are made for sale every year, and also a few boats. The women make baskets and mats from the inner bark of the cedar and from the cedar boughs and from roots of the spruce-tree. They also put up large quantities of dried berries and seaweed. For winter use they dry large quantities of salmon and halibut, which they eat with the oulachon oil. They also buy large quantities of the food used by the whites, but they always supplement this with their dried salmon and oulachon oil.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians in this agency, as a whole, still live in their primitive houses, large buildings made from rough cedar boards, which they split out, and the roofs are of the same material. Still, in almost every village there are some small frame houses, often very comfortable and cleanly kept, but it is doubtful if they are as healthy in some respects as the old houses, as the Indians huddle in them for warmth in the cold weather, and they become unbearably hot.

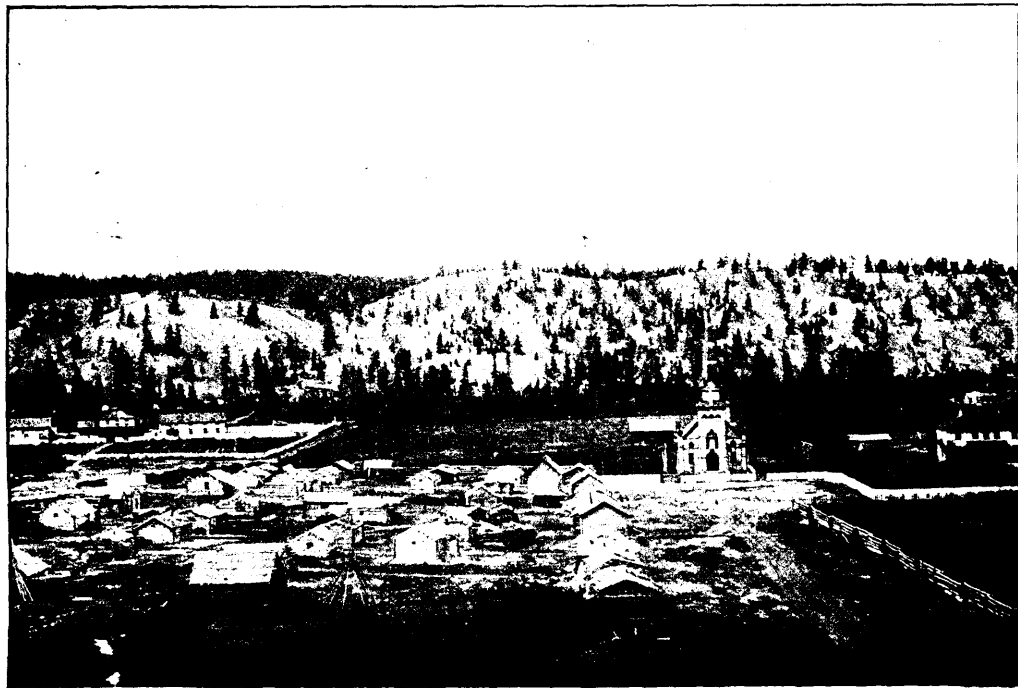
Only one band in this agency has at present any stock, this being the Wi-wai-ai-kum Band, which is located on the Campbell River Reserve, Cape Mudge. What stock these Indians have, about fourteen in number, do remarkably well; little, if any, attention is paid them, and only a ton or two of hay is cut for them, yet so far they have managed to get through the winter without loss. There are only three reserves in this agency on which cattle could be kept, the two reserves at Cape Mudge, and to a very limited extent on that at Salmon River.

These Indians have at present only one plough among them, and no other farming implements, except spades, mattocks, hoes and rakes.

Education.—These people are still very indifferent to the education of their children, who would, with very little encouragement from their parents, attend school much better than they do at present. The industrial school at Alert Bay has a fair number of pupils in it, but several of these do not belong to this agency. The Girls' Home at Alert Bay is not so well attended, it being a very difficult matter to get the mothers' consent for the children to enter the school. Those who do attend the industrial and boarding schools make excellent progress.

Religion.—Those of the Indians in this agency who profess Christianity, mostly belong to the Anglican Church, some few are Methodists and some are Roman Catholics; but many are still pagans. After having missionaries among them for more than twenty years, they are still very indifferent to all things connected with religion; still there are a few among them who have given up their old heathen ways and set a good example by their mode of life to the others.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these Indians, as a whole, cannot be classed as industrious, there are many among them who are constantly engaged in work of some kind, and no doubt, if work could be obtained at remunerative rates, there would not be that indolence among them that prevails now, though I am still of opinion that until they are able to break away from the commonwealth to which all seem bound, there will be no real improvement among these people. Considering their isolation and mode of life, they are a very law-abiding people. Signs of improvement



ST. EUGENE VILLAGE, NEAR FORT STEELE.

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among them are not wanting. They live more comfortably than formerly, and it is not uncommon to find a woman working at a sewing-machine, and there is a greater abundance of household utensils to be seen in their houses, generally of the best quality. Unfortunately, three of the largest bands have their summer and winter residences at different places, which is a great drawback to any improvement in their dwellings or mode of life generally. Many of them are good carpenters, and there are a few workers in gold and silver. They have been very quiet and well-behaved during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been little, if any, intemperance among these Indians during the past year, and certainly not so much open immorality as there used to be.

General Remarks.—At the Salmon River Reserve the Indians, who were kindly assisted by the department, have been busy repairing the dyke, which gave way in several places last winter. They were somewhat discouraged by having some of their fences carried away, and have not done so much in their allotments as they did last year, but as soon as the dyke is perfectly secure, they will be encouraged to do better the next spring.

The Koskino Band met with a severe loss. Eight of their number shipped on the sealing schooner 'Pioneer' a year ago, and since then no news has been received of her, and her owners have given her up for lost. Six of them were married, but none had any children, and only one of the widows is in need of any assistance, which was given her. Altogether, the year has not been a bad one for the Indians generally, and there is no doubt that there is some improvement among them.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Indians of this agency and their affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899. I also send in connection herewith the annual tabular statement.

Vital Statistics.—During the year just past the Indians of this agency have increased in number by thirty-four, thirty-two being a natural increase of births over deaths, and two were immigrants from other agencies; the births being one hundred and three and deaths sixty-nine.

Beyond the mortality caused by old age and consumption, the principal cause of death was whooping cough combined with measles. A mild form of measles became epidemic last fall and winter, but the close attention to the sick by the doctors, missionaries and hospital nurses, together with the efforts of the Indian chiefs and councillors in quarantining the villages and guarding infected houses, greatly mitigated the effects of the epidemic. About mid-winter it ceased altogether. But few deaths resulted from measles alone, those few being cases of young children neglected through carelessness or ignorance of parents.

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The general health of the Indian tribes is good and sanitary rules and principles are being taught to them by precept and example.

Nation.—The five nationalities of the twenty-three bands in this agency have increased or decreased during the year as follows: the Haida nation, which has been decreasing steadily for forty years, has this year, and for the first time, increased, and has added twelve to its number through natural increase.

The Tsimsean nation has always been increasing, and has this year added twenty-two to its number.

The Oweekayno nation has also increased, to the number of eleven.

The Nishgar nation, hitherto increasing slightly every year, has this year decreased three in number, some of the villages of this nation being the latest attacked by measles and whooping cough of a seemingly more malignant type than that of other places.

The Tallion nation has decreased ten in number. These people are like the Haida nation heretofore, steadily decreasing through the effects of scrofulous diseases contracted by them many years ago.

Occupation.—Agricultural pursuits are languishing, especially during this last year, caused by the fact that nearly all the Indians went to the salmon canning business, and hence gardening was neglected, so that their crops of potatoes and other roots were small.

The earnings of the Indians at the fishing and canning industries, however, have greatly increased, and during the year 1898-99 have been in excess of any former year, because of a better run of salmon at the Skeena and Naas Rivers than for several years before, and more Indians attended to salmon canning work than formerly, hence there appears an increase in the total earnings of the Indians of this agency upwards of \$30,000. The earnings of the Indians by hunting have slightly fallen off this year, owing to the depreciation in the price of furs.

Other industries have also slightly fallen off in the amount earned by the Indians, as the value of saw-logs, lumber, freighting and fire-wood, boat-building, &c., have decreased somewhat from former years.

Education.—The Indian day schools, fourteen in number, three of which are not yet recognized by the department, are all doing fairly good work in educating the youths of the Indian villages, and the two boarding schools at Port Simpson, together with the industrial institutions at Metlakatla, seem to be a great boon to the Indian children that can gain an entrance to them.

Religion.—The religious disputes and bickerings that have existed for some time at places in this coast have fortunately subsided, which result has been brought about seemingly through the policy of being let alone by outsiders. Those claiming to be Salvation Army people have been placed this year as belonging to the established churches at their respective villages. This result has been brought about mainly through the good sense and moderation of new missionaries sent amongst the Indians.

MASSET BAND.

Masset is a Haida Indian village, situated at the entrance of Masset Inlet, at the northern end of the Queen Charlotte group of islands. It stands in a healthful and beautiful place, a point of land lying between the islet and the open water of Masset Sound. The village consists of seventy-three dwelling-houses, containing a population of three hundred and seventy-eight Indians, a resident Episcopal clergyman, the head teacher of the school, with a native assistant teacher, an Indian council of chiefs, a fire company, and a brass band.

There is a white trader at the old Hudson's Bay Company's store, closely connected with the village, and near-by a white farmer and stock-raiser.

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This village is isolated from any other settlement and has no mail facilities, except by canoe over open water for eighty miles.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

The second Haida village, named Skidegate, is situated on the north shore of Skidegate Inlet, near the middle of the the Queen Charlotte group of islands, on a gentle slope of the mountain, overlooking a beautiful bay with an extensive sand beach in front. The village consists of fifty-nine dwelling-houses (accommodating an Indian population of two hundred and fifty-nine), a church, school-house, and a society hall. A Methodist clergyman and his family reside there on a part of the reserve set apart for the church and mission buildings. A white woman is the teacher of the Indian day school. Near the village is a fish oil manufactory, conducted by a white man, giving almost constant employment to numbers of Indian fishermen and others, where there is also a well-equipped trading store and post office, with a monthly mail.

This village has a fire company and a brass band, and two small Indian trading stores.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Kincolith is the first village of the Nishgar Indians, situated on the north side of the estuary of the Naas River, on a low flat plot of land thrown up at the mouth of a small river, and at low tide there is an extensive sand beach in every direction in front of the vilage. The village consists of thirty-six commodious dwelling-houses, containing a population of two hundred and fifty-two Indians. There are also extensive mission buildings, a church, school-house, two public society halls, a music hall and brass band, a fire company and a fire company hall. There are several Indian trade stores in the village. A white woman teaches the day school, and the Venerable Archdeacon Collison is their clergyman and physician.

The village municipal business is managed by an elective council.

KITTEX BAND.

Kittex is the next village, situated about fifteen miles further up the Naas River Valley, on the left bank on a narrow bench at the foot of a lofty hill, and consists of six large old style frame dwelling-houses, accommodating an Indian population of thirty-six, all pagans. There is no public building of any kind, no church nor school-house, and the population is yearly dwindling through removals to other villages. It is part of the large Lach-al-sap Reserve.

LACH-AL-SAP BAND.

Lach-al-sap is the third village up the Naas River Valley, situated about sixteen miles up the river on the right bank, sheltered from the cold Naas winds by surrounding dense forests, although on the western side there is considerable open land of good quality and easily cleared. The village consists of twenty-five good modern-style dwelling-houses, a church, school-house, music hall, public hall and Indian trading store. This village has a council of chiefs, a Methodist clergyman, who is also a medical man, and a white woman as school teacher. The population is yearly increasing through accessions from near-by pagan settlements, and numbers at present one hundred and sixty-four souls. It is also a part of the Lach-al-sap Reserve.

KITANGATAA BAND.

Kitangataa is a small village, situated two miles further up the valley on both banks of the river, and consists of six old-style Indian houses accommodating thirty-two Indians, all pagans. They have neither church nor school-house nor any kind of public building. This is also a part of Lach-al-sap Reserve.

KITWINTSHILTH BAND.

Kitwintshilth is situated on a knoll near the lower end of the Naas River Cañon, on the right bank and just opposite an extensive lava bed. It consists of ten dwelling-houses, accommodating sixty-nine Indians, who are all pagans; no church, no school-house, nor any public building. Old Indian Chief Wee-shakes keeps the village in order.

AIYANSH BAND.

Aiyansh is an Indian village of a comparatively new growth, built recently on the site of an ancient village, situated on the right bank of Naas River, about fifty miles above its mouth, on a part of the extensive Kitbach-damaz Reserve No. 1. The village is well laid out in streets and squares, and consists of thirty-four dwelling-houses, mostly two-story buildings, large and some of them quite artistic, accommodating an Indian population of one hundred and thirty-five souls. There is a church, school-house and village hall used as a music-hall, there being a brass band in the village. The school is taught by Rev. J. B. McCullagh, who is also a medical man. This band owns and operates successfully a steam saw-mill, built by their missionary teacher. Surrounding the village is an extensive level plain of good agricultural land. The village has a council of chiefs, of which good old Chief Abraham is head. The Indians all profess to belong to the Anglican Church.

KITLACH-DAMAX BAND.

This is the upper Indian village of Naas River and the last of the seven Nishgar villages, standing on the right bank, about three miles above Aiyansh and opposite the well-known Grease trail, leading from Naas River to the forks of the Skeena River, about a hundred miles across the country. The village consists of sixteen dwelling-houses, some old style, accommodating a population of one hundred and fifty-nine Indians, all pagans. The population is decreasing yearly through removals to villages nearer the coast. These Indians have neither church, school-house, nor any public building.

The well-known old Chief Scotain has lately left this village and moved to Kincolith, leaving Kitlach-damax without a head chief.

There is an abundance of good agricultural land on this part of the reserve on both sides of the river.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

This is the largest and the principal Tsimpsaan Indian settlement, situated on the Tsimpsaan Peninsula, on the south shore of Port Simpson harbour, about midway between the mouths of the Skeena and Naas Rivers and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters on the north-west coast. The Indian part of the village consists of one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses, sheltering an Indian population of six hundred and ninety-one souls. Many houses are large, well-built residences, and there are numbers of artistic cottages. There is a large, commodious church, a Salvation hall, three society halls, a school-house, a boys' boarding school, a girls' boarding school and a fire company's hall. On the Hudson's Bay town site is an Indian hospital under the management of Dr. A. E. Bolton and several trained nurses. The Indians

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have the gratuitous assistance of Rev. S. S. Osterhout, who is also a medical man, two school teachers (white) and an assistant native teacher. The village is surveyed and well laid out, easily drained and approachable by sea all along the front. The Indians own and operate a furniture factory and shingle-mill, and have four Indian trading stores, two public restaurants, a paint shop and a glazing and blacksmithing shop, all belonging to and managed by Indians. There is also a music-hall and two brass bands. Their municipal affairs are controlled by an elective council.

Although the area of land reserved for this band is large, there is but little arable land, and it is all used for gardening purposes.

METLAKATLA BAND.

This village is situated also on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, about midway between Port Simpson and Skeena River, on the north shore of a narrow channel named Venn Creek, running inland from Chatham Sound.

This was the noted Indian village on the coast until 1887, when some six hundred and fifty Tsimpsean Indians emigrated to Alaska, leaving a small number (one hundred and thirty) behind, who have increased since then to one hundred and eighty-five.

The village consists of forty-three dwelling-houses, mostly new, a large and picturesque church, three school-houses, comprising the Indian day school, boys' school (industrial), girls' school (industrial), and the white home school on mission property. All these schools are supplied gratuitously to the Indians by the Government of Canada and the Church Missionary Society, of London.

There is also a society hall, a village hall and public guest-houses for the accommodation of travelling Indians. The village hall is also used as a music-hall and fire company's hall, there being an excellent fire company and a brass band at this village. The Indian agent's residence and office is also on this reserve.

There is considerable good arable land in the near neighbourhood, but only a small quantity is used for garden purposes. The municipal affairs of these Indians are controlled by an elective council.

KITKATLA BAND.

Kitkatla is the third Tsimpsean Indian settlement, and is situated on Dolphin Island, lying off the mouth of Skeena River and bounding Hecate Strait on the east. The village contains thirty-three dwelling-houses, all recently erected, modern and artistic, housing a population of two hundred and twenty-nine Indians. They have a large, newly-erected church and a school-house. The Rev. R. W. Gurd is their teacher and physician, assisted by a native teacher. They all claim to belong to the Episcopal Church. The village has a council of chiefs, a fire company, a brass band and three trade stores. There is no agricultural land on this reserve.

KITKAATA BAND.

This is a small Tsimpsean settlement at Hartley Bay, at the entrance to Douglas Channel. The village is known to the public as Hartley Bay Village, and consists of seventeen frame houses, accommodating an Indian population of eighty-four souls. There is a church and a Methodist missionary, who teach the Indian children at the mission house.

There is a saw-mill close to the reserve, which sometimes furnishes employment to the Indians. One of their reserves contains some good agricultural land, which is used for garden.

These Indians have a council of chiefs and an effective fire company.

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KITSUM-KALUM BAND.

This is a Tsimpsean Indian village situated about forty miles up Skeena River, on the right bank, at the mouth of Kitsum-kalum River. Most of the Kitsum-kalum Indians reside at Port Essington, on the estuary of the Skeena River, and have erected houses there on land that is not an Indian reserve. They have been living at Port Essington for years, still retaining and occasionally occupying their houses and gardens at the old Indian village of Kitsum-kalum.

In conjunction with some of the Indians of Kitsalas, also settled at Port Essington, they enjoy the use of a church and school-house, with the Rev. D. Jennings as their clergyman and doctor, and a white woman school teacher.* There is a settlement of white people close to the Indian village, a salmon cannery, saw-mill and other industries, which give them employment. They have a fire company and a brass band.

KITSALAS BAND.

Kitsalas is the last of the six Tsimpsean villages, and is situated about sixty miles up Skeena River, at and below the Kitsalas Cañon.

The Indians of this village have seventeen good houses, besides a few of less value at Port Essington.

The population numbers one hundred and forty-three, and most of them reside part of the year at Port Essington, on the sea coast. There is considerable good agricultural land on their reserves.

KITAMAT BAND.

This is the most northern village of the five bands of the Oweekayno nation, speaking the same language and occupying two hundred miles of the coast line. The village consists of forty-two frame houses, with a population of two hundred and sixty-six, situated at the head of a long and wide inlet named Douglas Channel.

They have a commodious church and school-house, a public hall, which is used as a music-hall by the brass band and by the fire company. They have also a newly-finished temperance society hall.

The Rev. George Ralley is the clergyman, doctor and school teacher, assisted by two white women teachers. There is also a boarding school for Indian boys and girls to the number of twenty-eight, supported by the clergyman and his friends, where the children are maintained at school and taught industries. There is a council of chiefs and an effective police force. They have two trade stores.

On their village reserve there is no garden land, but they have a reserve above the mouth of the Kitamat River containing four hundred and sixty-seven acres, all good agricultural land and not far removed from their village. Here they cultivate numerous small potato patches.

KITLOPE BAND.

This is a small band of Oweekaynos, numbering eighty-five, who formerly lived at the head of Gardner's Channel. They recently moved their village twenty-five miles down the channel to a small reserve named Kem-ano, where they have twelve dwelling-houses. They have never had a white teacher stationed with them for long, and only occasionally a native teacher. This village has a council of chiefs.

CHINA HAT BAND.

The China Hat Indians are mostly Oweekayno-speaking Indians mixed with a few Tsimpsean, formerly living at the long deserted village of Kit-a-soo. The village is

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situated on Swindle Island and takes its name from Corn Island, which is locally known as China Hat Island. There are fifteen houses of no great value, sheltering a population of one hundred and twelve Indians. They are healthy Indians, however, and are steadily increasing. They have a small church and occasionally a school teacher sent from Port Simpson. There are no public buildings. There are two trade stores kept by Indians. They have a council of chiefs.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

This is a band of thrifty and progressive Indians numbering at present three hundred and fifteen. They have seventy-four dwelling-houses, several of which have recently been built on the new site selected for the rebuilding of their town.

The change of town-site was finally decided upon owing to the small area of the old site and the impossibility of saving their property should a fire take place, owing to the crowded condition of their houses, as well as to the lack of good water for any purposes. The new site is large enough for all future requirements and can be supplied with abundance of good water. The Indian Department has already supplied them with a large quantity of nails for their use—which they acknowledge—a much needed assistance. I have great hopes of the future of these Indians. They have a fine church, an old building used as a school-house, and two good wharves and two trade stores. There is also a white trader who owns land adjoining the old village site. Their municipal affairs are managed by a council of chiefs.

OWEEKAYNO BAND.

This village is situated at the head of Rivers Inlet and stands on a peninsula, being a part of land owned by a salmon packing company, the Indian reserve being further up the river and containing some very good agricultural land. The present village site was acquired by the canning company before Indian reserves were laid out for these Indians and most of the Indians moved there after the cannery was built. The old village site is higher up the river upon the Indian reserve. The canning company is quite willing that the Indians should remain upon its property so as to be near the cannery, where they work each fishing season. The members of this band, from which the whole nation takes its name, are nearly all pagans, and, although missionaries have been amongst them for many years, very few of them have become Christians and their children are exceedingly dull at school.

These Indians are steadily decreasing in number. They have no council of any kind and no public buildings. They improve but little in any way.

KEMSQUIT BAND.

This is the oldest and most northern of the Tallion-speaking villages, situated at the mouth of the Kemsquit or Salmon River, near the head of the North Bentinck Arm or Dean's Channel. The Indians here are still pagans, professing no kind of religion whatever, and, although kindly disposed, they steadily refuse to accept any kind of religious teaching; hence they have no school for their children.

The two old chiefs, King George and Captain John, manage their people's affairs in a quiet way and sometimes express a desire for a schoolmaster to teach their few children, but always with the proviso that he be not a priest. These old chiefs claim that these people of the Tallion nation originally belonged to tribes of the interior of the mainland.

Their houses are old and primitive and the people seem to have little desire to improve. They are slowly and steadily decreasing in number, being now seventy-eight in all.

BELLA COOLA BAND.

Bella Coola is the largest and best Tallion village and is situated on both banks of the Bella Coola River, about two miles above its mouth.

The dwelling-houses of this village number thirty-two, many of them of modern style and comfortable. The Bella Coolas are a friendly band of Indians and get along very well with the Norwegian settlers further up the Bella Coola Valley. Like the Kemsquit Indians, they care but little for religious matters and are still mostly pagans. They have a large reserve of good agricultural land, which they cultivate in many small potato gardens.

They have been gradually decreasing up to the present year, but show signs of recuperating and are likely ere long to increase.

It is still a large band, numbering two hundred and five. They have not done much yet by way of public improvements, but a spirit of enterprise is growing amongst them and there are good hopes for them in the future.

TALLION BAND.

This is the last and smallest band of the Tallion nation. From it the name of the nation is derived. It is a village of old style frame houses standing on low land that is sometimes flooded, hence the village houses are built on posts. This is done in order to be near the river, which is approached over a grass-covered flat half a mile wide. The village is at the mouth of Talcomey River, at the head of South Bentinck Arm. There is a reserve of five hundred acres, taking in both sides of the river, with plenty of good garden lands for the use of the Indians.

Within the whole agency there are four thousand one hundred and sixteen Indians owning property valued at three-quarters of a million of dollars, with a yearly income of \$203,000.

The departmental steamer 'Vigilant' is still in good running order and doing her usual amount of work.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, October 7, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahs, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita Valley, belonging to the Oiahts,

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containing one thousand seven hundred acres of good land. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

PRINCIPAL RESERVES.

Tseshah, No. 1 Reserve.—Tsahaheh, west bank of the Somass River, Alberni, one thousand thirty acres; population, one hundred and twenty-seven: thirty-seven men, forty-two women, forty-eight children and young people.

Opitches-aht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somas River, Alberni, ninety-six acres; population, sixty-four: thirteen men, twenty-seven women and twenty-four children.

Howchuk-lis-aht, No. 2 Reserve.—Elh-ta-teese, at the head of Howchucklesit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-eight—fourteen men, sixteen women and eighteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ah-adz-ooas, part of Diana Island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines Island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay Sound; population, one hundred and seventy-three—sixty-two men, sixty-one women and fifty children.

To-quah, No. 1 Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres; population, eighteen—nine men, five women and four children.

Ewlh-u-ilh-laht, No. 1 Reserve.—It-tat-so, Ucluelet Arm, Barclay Sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and sixty—fifty-three men, fifty-three women and fifty-four children.

Cla-o-quah, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitstat, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and forty-six—eighty-two men, one hundred and five women and fifty-nine children.

Kelsémaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, sixty-nine—twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and sixteen children.

Ahousah, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahktosis, Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres; population, two hundred and sixty-six—ninety-one men, ninety-three women and eighty-two children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiut Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres; population, one hundred and forty-five—forty-six men, fifty-two women and forty-seven children.

Moo-a-chaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres; population, one hundred and eighty-nine—sixty-nine men, eighty women and forty children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty-nine acres; population, fifty-six—twenty-two men, twenty-one women and thirteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres; population, sixty-four—thirty-two men, twenty-six women and six children.

Ehattisaht, No 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres; population, one hundred and two—forty men, thirty-eight women and twenty-four children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese, Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres; Kukamukamees, Mission Island, seventy-five acres, Barrier Islands, Kyuquot; population, three hundred and forty-nine—one hundred and fifty-one men, one hundred and thirty-six women and sixty-two children.

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Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—A-co-us, Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kiush Inlet, one hundred acres; population, one hundred and twenty-five—forty-five men, forty-one women and thirty-nine children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz.:

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres; population, thirty: nine men, ten women and eleven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres; population, twenty-six men, thirty-one women and seventeen children.

Cloo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres; population, fifty-nine—seventeen men, twenty-one women and twenty-one children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres; population, forty-seven—fourteen men, twenty women and thirteen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon fishing, and generally stay there part of the winter.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena, Port Renfrew, one hundred and fifty-three acres; population, seventy—eighteen men, thirty women and twenty-two children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them, and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts congregate at Pacheena Reserve, it being the only harbour on their coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and eighty-one: eight hundred and seventy-nine men, nine hundred and thirty-two women and six hundred and seventy children and young people under sixteen years of age; decrease of population for the year, one hundred and fifty-four; birth-rate per thousand, twenty-seven; death-rate, seventy-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate for the past year has been exceptionally heavy; as usual, tuberculous diseases prove the most fatal. An epidemic of measles appeared among the Indians congregated on the Fraser River for work at the salmon canneries, and in spite of medical attendance and precautions taken by the Provincial Government to prevent the spread of the disease, it was brought by returning canoes to the west coast. Dr. Rolston, resident medical officer at Clayoquot, attended to the cases there, and visited the sick at the Ahousaht and Ucluelet villages; disinfectants were supplied by the department; Mr. Spain, constable at Clayoquot, and Mr. Koarno, at Ucluelet, helped Dr. Rolston to isolate cases and disinfect houses, and Mr. Russell, Presbyterian missionary at Ahousaht, used his best endeavours to mitigate and prevent the spread of the disease in that place. I myself paid a visit to the Pacheena-Nitinaht village. Owing to these measures being taken, the epidemic did not spread to all the villages, but some cases proved fatal in the infected houses, some patients being taken sick while journeying home by canoe from the Fraser. There is a slow but gradual improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian houses and way of living, especially in those tribes where missionaries are at work.

Resources and Occupation.—There was an increase this year in income derived by the west coast tribes from the sealing industry of \$7,000, although the Indian catch by canoe from shore was only some five hundred skins, the weather being bad and the seals scarce. Sixteen sea otters were taken, nine by the Nootkas, two by the

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Noochatlahts, three by the Ehattisahts, one by the Heshquiahts and one by the Kyukahts. The bow and arrow are preferred by the Indians for hunting these furs, several canoes hunting in company, with marked arrows, the skin belonging to the owner of the first arrow striking the otter; if it is pierced with several arrows, each has a share, according to priority. Shot-guns are used, but Indians generally are opposed to the use of fire arms for sea otter hunting, as they contend that it drives them away. Most of these skins were procured off Bajo Point, on the coast of Nootka Island. Those Indians who went to Fraser River earned very little money, owing to the partial failure of the run of salmon, some of them not earning enough to pay expenses of the journey, and had to ask aid from the department to reach their homes. The small cannery at Clayoquot gives employment for the season to a few men and those women who stay at home. The men who do not seal make a living by fishing, preparing dry halibut for sale and making dog-fish oil. The Nitinahts take halibut and other fresh fish to the Victoria market. The women raise potatoes, in small garden patches particularly at Kyuquot and Nuchatlitz Sounds, where they grow enough for their consumption, spending their spare time in making mats of cedar bark, baskets for dry fish and other purposes, and ornamental mats and baskets of various shapes of coloured glass, which find a ready sale.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Four new frame houses have been built at Ucluelet and another is in course of construction. Others have been painted and finished. Four new cottages have been built at Alberni and five at Kyuquot, seventeen new houses erected altogether, and others lined and finished. At the Opitchesaht village, Alberni, Clutusse, who has built a neat cottage for himself and wife, has put up a picket fence, and the line is laid out to extend this fence along the front of the houses parallel with the road, which will add much to the neatness of the village.

There are fifty-five head of cattle in the agency, and sixteen horses, ten of which belong to the Alberni Indians, who alone have good roads; they also have six buggies and road-carts. These Indians have no work oxen or plough horses, and the only farming implements in use are a few scythes and gardening tools.

Education.—There are five schools in this agency receiving the authorized Government grant to day schools: St. Mark's Roman Catholic, Kyuquot, teacher the Rev. E. Sobry; Clayoquot Roman Catholic school at Opitsat village, the Rev. J. A. Van Nevel teacher; Ucluelet Presbyterian school, Miss Armstrong teacher; the Alberni Girls' Home day school, Mrs. Cameron teacher; and the Nitinaht school at Clo-oose village, Methodist, the Rev. W. Stone teacher; the Presbyterian mission also has schools at Ahousaht and Oiaht, taught by Mr. J. Russell and Mr. McKee, which are both well attended. The progress made by children attending these schools at all regularly is very satisfactory. The principal difficulty to contend with is the necessarily moveable habits of these tribes, who move to the various fishing stations and journey from home in search of work, and generally take their children with them. The Rev. E. Sobry, at Kyuquot, has moved from Mission Island and built a new residence and school-house at Acteese, the main village, where he hopes to get a better school attendance. In Clayoquot Sound a handsome building, forty feet square, with two upper floors, is being built by the Roman Catholic mission for a boarding and industrial school to accommodate forty pupils from the three Catholic missions on the west coast; the site is at Cahkowiss, situated between the Claoquaht Opitsat village and Cloolhpich Kelsemaht village; the building is erected on high ground, with long sandy beach at foot, with stream of good water close by, and is about one mile and a quarter by trail from Opitsat, the principal village of the Clayoquot tribe. At the Alberni Girls' Home, six of the elder boys boarding at the home were allowed to go sealing, and six of the older girl pupils were also provisionally discharged at the holidays. This occurred after I left headquarters to visit the coast tribes. Harry Thomas, a former pupil, who had charge of the outside work at the mission, also left and accompanied his father to the Fraser River fisheries. Miss Johnston, the matron, who acted as principal, has also resigned her position, and Mr. Motion, who has had some years' experience at the Regina Sschool, is installed as principal, his wife taking the post of

matron; and I trust that the change in management will add much to the efficiency of the institution, the present aim being to make it more of an industrial school and have the boys thoroughly instructed in carpentry or other trades. Mr. Russell's school at Ahousaht is the best attended day school in the agency. He is now taking the younger children in the morning, and the elder pupils in the afternoon, and reports the boys as learning rapidly. At Ucluelet the children attend regularly, when not away from the reserve. Some of the pupils read very nicely. Miss Armstrong is doing good work, and has introduced 'kindergarten' methods for the younger children, who accompany their elder brothers and sisters to school.

Religion.—At St. Mark's Roman Catholic mission, Kyuquot, a new and commodious church has been built, 25 x 40 feet, lined throughout. It is situated on rising ground at the back of Actese village, which it overlooks. The Kyukahts are virtually Roman Catholics, having had a resident priest for the last twenty years; but the majority of them seem to take little interest in religion. The Heshquiahts are regular attendants at church, under the ministrations of the Rev. Father Brabant, and are all Roman Catholics, and seem to be sincere in their religious belief. Father Brabant has also a church at Nootka, and spends a few months in each year with this tribe. At Clayoquot, regular services are held at the Roman Catholic church at Opitsat village, which are well attended by the Indians. The Roman Catholic church and residence built for the Oiaht tribe at Dodger's Cove is abandoned, there having been no resident priest in Barclay Sound for several years. The Methodist Church is building a residence at Clayoquot on Messrs. Stockham and Dawley's land, on an island close to the Opitsat village, and has an Indian house rented on the reserve for holding services. That denomination proposes to station a medical missionary at that place. The Rev. W. Stone is still at work at Nitinat, and holds regular services in the Government school-house at Clo-oose, and has paid several visits to Clayoquot during the past year. The Presbyterian mission carries on work at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Swartout, weekly services and Sunday school for the Indians being held in the school-houses in each place. Mr. Swartout visits the various villages in Barclay Sound, and is becoming proficient in the native language. The statistics as to the religious belief of these tribes can only be approximate, as it is a very difficult matter to arrive at correctly. The Roman Catholic clergy have worked among the west coast Indians for the last twenty-five years. In the earlier times their missionaries suffered many hardships, the only means of transport being by canoe or an occasional trading schooner. The Indians were rough and uncivilized and not such travellers from home; the outcome of this work is that, at the present time, all the adults up to twenty-five years of age and most of the children have been baptized by the priests, and, if they profess no other religious belief, are claimed as Roman Catholics, on the ground that all the Indians on this coast have received more or less instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. Of late years, with increased facilities for reaching the west coast, and Indians by travelling becoming better known, other denominations have taken up the work, in some cases partially abandoned by the Roman Catholic missionaries, and those who attend their services and schools are counted as adherents of the church represented.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding; no serious crime has been committed on this coast during the past year. A good deal of their time is spent in their canoes, hunting and fishing, and they are generally a happy and contented people. Some trouble is still caused among them by the belief, fostered by the Indian doctors, that some among them have the power, by witchcraft or conveying poison in food, of causing sickness and subsequent death, but this belief is not quite so general as when I first came to the agency; but the Heshquiaht village is the only place where Indian doctoring is a thing of the past. I do not consider that the tribes are becoming either richer or poorer: very few accumulate money, and the practice of showing their grief by destroying the goods and clothes of deceased relatives, and on the death of a near relation or child of destroying or putting on the grave everything belonging to the dead or that would remind them of their loss, tends

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to prevent the accumulation of property; at the same time there is a gradual improvement among the young men in their way of living and comfort of their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been little drunkenness on the coast or traffic in intoxicants. I may report a marked improvement at Alberni and Ahousaht, and I have met with few cases of immorality.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, August 2, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagon Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser Agency for its western boundary.

Area.—This agency contains an aggregate of seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnah peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, composed of six hundred and ninety-five men, seven hundred and one women and five hundred and thirty-two children.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau a short distance above the level of the Fraser River and about four hundred miles from its mouth, and contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-five. During the year there were three deaths and four births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them during the year. The village and dwellings are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters and quite a number find employment as farm hands with white settlers. The women dress deer skins and convert them into moccasins, gloves and other articles, which are sold or used on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and stables comfortably made of hewn timber and mostly shingled. They have good horses and a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farming implements.

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Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received the benefits of education; these have attended the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a very nice church on the reserve and take a great interest in religious matters. A missionary of the Roman Catholic Church makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They make a comfortable living, pay more attention to home comforts than formerly, but live fully up to their means.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, but I am sorry to say a few occasionally get drunk.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench a few miles east of the Fraser River and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for farming, but unfortunately water for irrigation is impossible to get and the land is now used for pasturage only.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-one. During the year there were three births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians were visited by a mild epidemic of measles. Only one death resulted from this cause. The patients were attended to by Dr. Herald, who did not think it necessary to have them isolated. Premises and dwellings are kept clean and vaccination attended to yearly.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are good farmers, raise fair crops for the amount of land they cultivate, have extensive hay meadows from which they cut quite a quantity of hay for feeding their cattle during winter months. Quite a number of men are employed as farm hands with white settlers and the women are expert at making gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have thirty-seven dwellings, twelve stables and mostly of a very substantial nature of hewn timber and shingled; have good horses, quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A few of the children from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are devout Roman Catholics, have a fine church on the reserve finished in modern style. A Roman Catholic missionary occasionally holds service there.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, law-abiding, and are becoming much better off and trying to follow the white settlers' example.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people. The chief and assistants are always on the alert to check any intemperance or immorality.

AULHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten River and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and seven. During the year there were eight deaths and eleven births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians was good, no epidemic diseases visited them, and the deaths that occurred were from old age and

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lung troubles. Their premises have been kept clean. Vaccination has been attended to and refuse matter destroyed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising. They have the best reserve in the agency, with splendid hay meadows. Quite a number of the young men find employment as farm hands or as drovers for stock-raisers; while some are freighters, using their own teams and wagons.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables built of logs.

They have plenty of good horses and quite a number of cattle.

They are well supplied with farming implements and wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education, as there are no schools in the neighbourhood.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve where regular services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding and are becoming much better off.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are a moral and temperate people. On rare occasions there are cases of drunkenness.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson Lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-six. During the year there was one death and no birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, no disease of a serious nature visited them. The only death was from old age. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do a little farming, have very good gardens and quite a number of fruit trees. Some of the men are employed as farm labourers, while quite a number, during the fishing season, go to the coast and act as fishermen; others engage in gold mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, are well supplied with horses, have a few head of cattle, and farming implements for all their needs.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church, where service is regular, and take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and law-abiding, earn a comfortable living and seem contented and happy, although I cannot say they are getting much better off.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these Indians are a moral and temperate people; isolated as they are, there are few opportunities for them to obtain intoxicants even if they were inclined to intemperance.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for these Indians is along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge Rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the

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Indians manage to raise a considerable quantity of grain and roots. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. During the year there were five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness of any kind amongst these Indians, no epidemic of any kind visited them. The reserve was kept clean, houses made comfortable, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are very industrious and cultivate and raise fairly good crops. Some work on farms for white settlers; others act as guides to tourists and hunters and some go as far as Cariboo teaming, using their own horses and wagons. During low water they take out quite a quantity of gold dust from the bars of the gold-bearing streams on and near the reserve. The women make gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer skins, and earn some money picking berries and selling them to the residents of the town of Lillooet.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have good horses and a few head of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever been to school. The Indians would like to have their children educated, but there are no schools where they can send them.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very comfortable place of worship, where religious services are occasionally held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, honest and law-abiding, and are getting very comfortable with their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe Creek, which empties into the Fraser River, about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good land, fit for cultivation, but unfortunately water for irrigation is scarce. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there were four deaths and four births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good. No sickness of a serious nature visited them. The villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The Indians are vaccinated from time to time.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, trapping, working as farm hands for white settlers, and as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have pretty fair dwellings, mostly of logs, good horse-stables, a great number of horses and a few head of cattle. They have all the farming implements they require, as well as wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A number of children from this reserve are being educated at the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are now building a church, and the carpenter employed to build it was sent one hundred miles to look at a church at another reserve, with instructions, when he returned, to make theirs much better. They take great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, but not increasing in wealth.



INDIAN PLACER MINERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MINES NEAR GLADWIN B.C.

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CAYOOSH CREEK, No. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh Creek, where it joins the Fraser River about two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains three hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—Bench lands following the rivers and grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-three. There were no deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious diseases appeared amongst them, and sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, working as labourers, hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable, mostly of hewn logs and roofed with shingles. The Indians have a few horses; wagons and sleighs and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians have a small church on the reserve. They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in improving their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK, No. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from the other, down the Fraser River, and contains six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; on the mountain slopes, good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen. There were no deaths nor births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these few Indians. The women make gloves and moccasins, and earn some money gathering berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly comfortable buildings made of logs. They have a few horses; wagons, sleighs and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church on the reserve, but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, well-behaved, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton Valley, and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of a few small flats and meadow lands along the banks of the stream, and timbered mountain sides afford good grazing in summer.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-two. During the year there have been five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic disease visited this reserve, the deaths occurring from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise a good deal of grain, hay and roots; work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter months sell large quantities of wood in Clinton. The women earn a good deal of money gathering berries and working as domestics in white families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very fair buildings, good houses, wagons, sleighs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few years ago the children of this reserve attended the public school, but they do not do so any more, as the reserve Indians have removed to a portion of the reserve ten miles from the school.

Religion.—These Indians have a neat little church, and are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, honest and industrious, and earn a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name, and contains thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the hills.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of thirteen. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—They farm a good deal, work as labourers on farms, act as cowboys for stock-raisers. They are good hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and stables, a few good horses and cattle and sufficient farming implements for all their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest. They make fair progress in cultivating their lands and in keeping their dwellings in order.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser River and about two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-six. During the year there were ten births and seven deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious disease appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed. Vaccination was attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupation is farming, while some are engaged as labourers at various industries, also in gold-mining and teaming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very good dwellings of hewn timber and in most cases covered with shingles, good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle, wagons, sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children belonging to this reserve have received the benefits of education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very nice church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, good workers, law-abiding and industrious, making good progress in cultivating their lands and making their dwellings comfortable. During the year they erected two dwellings and one stable.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole they are temperate and moral, but are occasionally led astray by unscrupulous white men and half-breeds.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser River, about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; the supply of water for this purpose is very limited. Good grazing lands and fairly good timber on side hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-one. During the year there were four births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no contagious disease has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from gold-mining and as labourers, such as farm hands and cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle and have sufficient farming implements for their needs.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have occasional visits from priests of that faith.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever been to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are unable to make much headway.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KENIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek Valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres.

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Natural Features.—A portion contains bench and grazing lands, some meadow lands along the creek bottom, the rest heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-five. During the year there were two deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious diseases appearing among them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good buildings, good horses, quite a number of cattle and are well supplied with farming implements, machinery, &c.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have the finest church in the agency and take a great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this reserve have attended the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, hard workers and law-abiding, and have made good progress on their reserve and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, fishing, hunting, while quite a number are engaged as labourers in various occupations.

LILLOOET, NO. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of the Fraser River, near the town of Lillooet, and the remainder about six miles below on the east side of the Fraser River. The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is situated on bench lands, but unfortunately there is no water for irrigation, except a very small quantity. There is sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-one. There were four deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no epidemic disease has appeared amongst them. Sanitary conditions are looked after around the village and house, all refuse matter is burnt and vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, while some are freighters, owning their own teams and wagons, and quite a number make money by supplying the town of Lillooet with fire-wood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have some very good buildings. In stock they have very good horses and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farm implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children belonging to this reserve attend the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a neat little church on the reserve, and are very strict in observing the rites of their church. Their priest visits them frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and the majority of them make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but, owing to their reserve being situated near the town of Lillooet, worthless white men and half-breeds supply them with intoxicants occasionally.

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LILLOOET, No. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser River and about twelve miles from the town of Lillooet, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—Open benches, suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four. During the year there was one death and no birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Houses are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses are fairly good. There are a few good horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements—sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

Education.—The children of this reserve have never attended any school.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, temperate and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser River, about twenty miles above the town of Lillooet, and contain a combined area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are mostly on bench lands, requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. During the year there were four births and no death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are well regarded, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, working as farm hands for white settlers, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and occasionally some of the young men act as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a poor class of buildings, as a rule. They have some good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever received any education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve, and are occasionally visited by the priest, and evince much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, making efforts to improve their dwellings and reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are, as a rule, temperate and moral.

QUESNELLE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser River and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains sixteen hundred and sixty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of flats along the Fraser River, covered with brush, and on higher benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy. During the year there were seven births and five deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic disease has visited them, the deaths occurring having been from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a very small scale, working as boatmen, working on gold-dredges, hunting, trapping, fishing, and some are employed as farm hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly of a poor class. The Indians have quite a number of horses, sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and manifest much interest in religion. A priest pays them regular visits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but care very little about cultivating their lands. They depend mostly on hunting and fishing, and are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION, No. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton Lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty-five acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands, requiring irrigation; timbered mountain slopes, and very poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven. During the year there was one death and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no infectious diseases visited them. Sanitary precautions have been fairly observed; village and houses kept clean, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and gardening on a small scale, freighting in boats and canoes, packing to the Bridge River mines, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, and some are employed as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber and covered with shingles. The Indians have quite a number of horses, a few cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—The children from this reserve have never attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve. A priest makes regular visits among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They cannot cultivate much land, on account of the scarcity of water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, they are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS, No. 2 BAND.

This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton Lake, about six miles from its outlet.

It is composed of bench lands, requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes, and no grazing lands.

Only two Indians reside on this reserve.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton Lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

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Natural Features.—Bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. During the year there were two births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has appeared among them. The sanitary conditions around their houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale, hunting, fishing, trapping, freighting on boats and canoes, and packing with horses to the Bridge River mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of buildings, good horses, and a few head of cattle; wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have had any education.

Religion.—All of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve where services are regularly held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard-working Indians. Most of their land has to be cleared. They have made good progress in improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson Lake, and contains eighty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Bench and bottom lands, surrounded by high mountains, heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them.

Resources and Occupation.—Gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Seton and Anderson Lakes, hunting, fishing, trapping, and work as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good buildings. A few good horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make little improvement in the way of cultivating and clearing their lands; they pay more attention to fishing, hunting and trapping.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest visits them frequently, when services are held at a small church on the reserve.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on a bench on the east side of the Fraser River, and the remainder on the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former. The reserve contains three thousand and five acres.

Natural Features.—The portion along the Fraser River is on bench lands, while that along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow land; good grazing lands at both places.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-six. During the year there were five deaths and four births.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. In the spring they were visited by an epidemic of measles of a slight form. They were attended by Dr. Herald, who did not think isolation necessary, as all white children in the vicinity had the disease. The sanitary conditions about their village and houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Principally farming and teaming, while quite a revenue is obtained from trapping, hunting, fishing and acting as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very comfortable dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, reapers, mowers, a threshing-machine, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a neat church on the reserve. One of the priests visits them occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are a temperate and moral people.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Chilcoten Valley, and on the west bank of the stream of that name, and contains four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve consists of bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands, and on the slopes of the mountains fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one. During the year there were three deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared among them, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, hunting, fishing and trapping, while quite a number are engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good houses, horses, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but much prefer hunting and trapping to cultivating their lands; consequently, they show little progress about the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie Creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcoten River. The reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Open prairie or bench lands, requiring irrigation, and surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-one. During the year there were four deaths and two births.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No sickness of a serious nature appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping; and quite a number are employed as cowboys, and are also engaged as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are constantly being visited by the priests.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding. For the last year or more they have been constructing dams and making ditches to carry water to their reserve for irrigating purposes, and when these shall have been completed, they will be a great benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake Valley, and along the Cariboo wagon road, about five miles from the village, and contains four thousand six hundred and five acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom lands and excellent hay meadows, and surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were seven deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians were visited by an epidemic of measles during the spring, and a couple of children died from its effects. Otherwise, their general health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed around their village and dwellings.

Resources and Occupation.—Principally farming, teaming their produce to the mines, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—Quite a number from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a very fine building on the reserve where divine service is regularly held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, good people, and are improving their buildings and reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, these Indians are temperate and moral, but occasionally there are cases of drunkenness.

General Remarks.—In addition to the other resources of the Indians of this agency, the women of the various bands contribute very much, by the manufacture of gloves, mitts, moccasins and other articles of wearing apparel from the tanned deer-skins which they sell or use, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, and are either sold or dried for winter use, and also by working as domestic servants.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, November 3, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The respective reports of the Indian agents in my superintendency, together with their statistical statements, were forwarded to the department immediately upon their receipt at this office.

Population.—I regret having to report a decrease of over two hundred under this head, resulting from an epidemic of measles and typhoid and from the ravages of pulmonary and scrofulous disorders.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In July and August, 1898, measles and typhoid appeared among the Indians engaged at the canneries on the Fraser River. When discovered, all that could be done to check the spread of these diseases, and for the care of the suffering, was accomplished by prompt medical attendance, assisted in the most energetic and kindly manner by the missionaries and the Indian agent. Through these efforts, aided much by the Indians, who each year gain a better knowledge of the efficacy of isolation and special treatment in such cases, the epidemic was stayed, and the mortality, which at one time threatened to be excessive, was kept in check. Pulmonary complaints and scrofulous disorders also carried away many of the old and delicate during the winter months. Great care is being bestowed upon the instruction of the natives regarding sanitary measures, and it is pleasing to know that they are sensibly realizing the importance of such advancement in the direction of continued health and increased comfort, &c.

The hospitals assisted by the department have done much good in relieving many who otherwise might have perished for want of the care and curative attention so humanely contributed by these establishments.

A limited supply of food, and in some urgent cases clothing, has been from time to time furnished to the indigent sick and aged who were in want and without friends amongst their own people to assist them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A steady advance is made each year in the style of houses built and occupied by the Indians. I know of no instance where at the present time underground habitations are occupied by the natives, and, as a general thing, the old-time rancherie buildings are now converted into lumber-sheds, where canoes and boats, &c., are sheltered. These structures were of immense proportions, erected with huge posts and beams, the sides, ends and roof being of equally large slabs of split cedar, roughly hewn; each of these primitive dwelling-houses was occupied by many families, who partitioned off their respective compartments with matting of native manufacture; they had separate fires for cooking and warmth, but were much exposed to cold and dampness. As might be expected, in the spring these place became most offensive from the decaying remnants of fish and flesh, &c., that had been thrown indiscriminately about during occupation, creating, as an inevitable result, a periodical menace to the health of the community so situated.

Substantial barns and stables may now be seen on many of the reserves for the housing of cattle and horses and for the protection of hay and grain, &c. Where pasture land and hay meadows are available, cattle and horses, and, to a limited extent, sheep

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and hogs, are owned by the Indians, who, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Indian agents and others who have their prosperity at heart, are gradually increasing their cattle and striving to diminish the number of their horses, which have on some of the reserves increased in the course of years almost beyond their knowledge; there is also in some of the agencies a successful effort being made to improve the breed of horses, an undertaking which will, no doubt, be persevered in, as the Indians find that for the latter they can realize a good price, while the native pony is comparatively worthless.

Those bands whose reserves contain agricultural land make good use of it, as a general thing. They are fairly well provided with necessary tools and implements, which they purchase for themselves, it being only in isolated cases that the department is called upon to provide some slight assistance in that direction for the few who are too poor to do so of themselves and yet are willing to work in improving their land, &c.

Education.—The industrial and boarding schools, of which full particulars have been forwarded, as embodied in the different principals' reports, continue to be well looked after by those in charge. More pupils can now be obtained than there is accommodation for, which is satisfactory, when it is considered that at the commencement it was very difficult to persuade the Indian parents to allow their children to become inmates of these institutions.

Religion.—Under this head it may be said that an encouraging advance is observable. There is much zeal exhibited by the Christian Indians in their devotion to the religious services practised by the different denominations to which they have become converts. Many pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian churches; and, although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious belief and observances of their forefathers, yet it is hopefully considered as only a matter of time when all will be gathered into the Christian fold.

Several new churches and chapels have been built at considerable expense by the Indians, some of them being handsome and substantial buildings, very tastefully decorated and a credit to any community.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of British Columbia, being self-supporting, are fortunately energetic and industrious as a people. In addition to the labour they bestow upon their reserves and home industries, they find remunerative employment amongst the white settlers as farm labourers and stockmen. They also work at saw-mills, on steamboats, on sealing schooners and at fishing canneries; they are good loggers and choppers; work at the mines as miners, packers and boatmen. Throughout the province, many natives engage in freighting, using pack-trains and freight-wagons—their own property—in which business they prove trustworthy and give every satisfaction, delivering the merchandise, &c., entrusted to their care in good order and with commendable punctuality, according to agreement. Numbers are from time to time engaged as sectionmen and labourers upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and upon Government wagon roads, besides following other avocations, useful and profitable, more fully enumerated in the Indian agents' reports.

Temperance and Morality.—To a great extent the Indians of British Columbia have sufficient self-control to enable them to sustain temperate habits even when exposed to temptation. Others, unfortunately, who have contracted a desire for the exhilarating effects produced by an indulgence in intoxicants give way all too readily when it is possible for them to satisfy their cravings.

This baneful habit, however, is not increasing amongst the natives, as in many places a change for the better is observable. In cities, towns and centres of civilization the evil referred to is more apparent, chiefly owing to the cupidity of the degraded white man, who for the paltry gain of twenty-five cents, will lose no opportunity of setting the law at defiance in this respect and doing a great injury to the ignorant Indian, who is incapable in many instances of distinguishing right from wrong when exposed to such temptation.

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There is, I am happy to be able to report, a steady improvement in the morality prevailing amongst the aborigines.

This pleasing feature in the advance of the Indian is due mostly to the untiring efforts of the missionaries in that direction and to the effects of enlightenment, the result of education aided by a close observation of the manners and customs of respectable white people.

General Remarks.—The directions of the department regarding the surveillance of the Indians by the Indian agents is constantly kept in view, the latter being steadily urged to visit their charges as frequently as possible and to impart on such occasions that counsel and advice which their circumstances require. As is to be expected, the spread of the white settlements produces occasional friction between the settlers and the Indians. Where it is possible, these differences are promptly attended to by the agents in the interest of all concerned. The troubles arising from the excessive use of intoxicants are becoming less frequent throughout the superintendency, although owing to the increased demand for sensational reports such happenings come more prominently before the notice of the public than was the case in former years.

Medicines have as usual been supplied to missionaries and others for distribution as occasion called for amongst the indigent sick. The prevalence of measles and other serious complaints increased considerably the expenditure on account of medicine and medical attendance, &c.

Seed and Implements.—The Indians requiring relief under this head are, owing to improved conditions, &c., decreasing; there will, however, always be some deserving applicants for such assistance.

The aid afforded by the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches for some of the reserves by the department, has proved very satisfactory. To a considerable extent the bands thus aided are now in a position to obtain fair crops from land that hitherto was quite unfit for cultivation and consequently unproductive. Such consideration towards the natives creates a healthful stimulus in the direction of increased labour on and attention to their farms, and is thus beneficial not only to the Indians directly profiting by the expenditure, but to others who from example are led to more active efforts on their own behalf.

I am happy to be able to add in conclusion that in my visitation amongst the Indians throughout the superintendency a steady advance was noticeable. The Indians are each year falling more and more into the ways of their white brothers, whom it is their desire for the most part to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent. Many instances of advancement are to be seen: improved dwellings and more comfortable homes; often are to be seen men, women and children who are better clad and better fed than many whites of the struggling class; substantial fences are being erected for miles in extent; the Indians have productive kitchen gardens, and in some instances flowers are cultivated. Poultry, pigs, and sometimes sheep, give an air of comfort and prosperity to many native settlements. To a hopeful extent children seem clean, well cared for and happy, and the village church bells are ever to be heard at fitting intervals giving evidence of a peaceful, contented and devotional spirit amongst these simple and for the most part untutored people.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent, B. C.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIAN MISSION SCHOOL,

MORAVIANTOWN, October 2, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the school under my charge:—

The school is carried on in connection with the work conducted by the church among the Moravians of the Thames on their reserve, in the township of Orford, county of Kent.

Land.—The mission farm has seventy acres of land. The produce raised helps to provide food for the children in the orphanage.

Buildings.—The school-house, a rectangular building of wood, 38 x 16 feet, is furnished with desks, blackboard, maps and charts.

The children of the orphanage reside in the building occupied by the superintendent of the farm, and have a dormitory, wash-room and sitting-room of their own.

Accommodation.—There is room for twenty children in the orphanage. The school-room has desks for seating twenty-four pupils.

Attendance.—During the past year there were fourteen girls in the orphanage, all of whom attended school for part of the time, the younger ones beginning on entering their seventh year. Two of the older girls were admitted into the Mohawk Institution at Brantford; another found a home in the United States, but was, after a trial of seven months, returned to her people on the Six Nations Reserve. At the end of the term, one of the smaller girls was removed by her mother. At present there are ten girls in the orphanage. In addition there were six girls who came as day pupils from the reserve. The average attendance, for the quarter ended June 30, was 15 31-100.

Class-room Work.—The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	8 pupils.
do II.....	5 do
do III.....	4 do
do IV.....	3 do
<hr/>	
Total.....	20

We were very much gratified with the advancement of the younger pupils, especially in their reading and writing.

Farm and Garden.—The pupils of the orphanage have helped in the work that was suited to their strength. They helped in the milking, attending to the calves, picking up potatoes, husking corn.

Industries Taught.—The matron has taught even the smaller girls to knit and sew, and thus they are taught to care for their own clothing. In addition, they have helped in the ordinary work of the household, and in this way have learned something of cooking, laundry and dairy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The school was opened each morning with religious exercises. During the year all but the younger pupils have learned Psalms 23,

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103, 121, Isaiah 55 and John 15. The others learned many texts from wall charts. In addition, they have morning and evening prayers in their own rooms, and have thus learned many hymns and texts of Scripture.

Health.—During the year the health of all has been very good. Nothing more serious than slight colds has troubled any of the pupils.

Water Supply. A windmill belonging to the farm furnishes an abundance of excellent water all the year round.

Fire Protection.—As all the buildings are but one story in height, only the usual precautions are taken that would protect property from fire.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by stoves, burning wood and coal.

Recreation.—During recess the pupils play the usual games of which girls are fond. The pupils of the orphanage have a large family of dolls and some books, with which they amuse themselves when confined to the house. At other times they find the same recreation that other little children do who live on a farm, by playing at housekeeping and making pets of the younger animals.

General Remarks.—Pupils who have left the school to live with relatives seem to be overcome with the influences of the reserve life. We hoped, by finding them homes in private families, we could give them opportunities of further advancement in all those things that build up right character. Opposition compelled us to abandon the plan.

I have, &c.,

T. M. RIGHTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Indian Home for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home, Fort William, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia River, between East and West Fort William, about two miles from Thunder Bay.

Land.—There is one acre of land, belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The Home is a two-story frame building 70 x 45 feet, painted cream, with basement, and on a stone foundation. The basement comprises two play-rooms, one for the girls and the other for the boys; also two furnace-rooms and bake oven, laundry with stationary tubs, from which water is conveyed to main sewer, kitchen with hot water tank attached to stove, from which hot water is carried to different parts of the building, and refectories for sisters and pupils. On the first floor are boys' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, music-room, with stage and piano, used for entertainments or concerts given by the children at different periods during the year, chapel where the pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers and a reception-room for visitors. On the second floor there are two dormitories, one for the large and one for the smaller girls, also a sewing-room, two bath-rooms, two clothes-rooms and sisters' apartments. A detached store-house 20 x 12 feet is used for provisions and clothing. The school, a frame building 44 x 20 feet, contains two class-rooms, heated by stoves.



INDIAN CAMP AND THOMPSON RIVER, C.P.R.

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Accommodation.—There is accommodation for only thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been thirty, the average nineteen and seven-eighths. We sent one boy to the Rat Portage Industrial School, and two girls are out at service, giving satisfaction.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the past year has been satisfactory. Besides the regular school hours the pupils have study from 8.15 to 8.50 a.m. and from 4.15 to 4.50 p.m.

Industries taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, baking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, dressmaking, darning, quilt and rug making. All the childrens' clothing, with the exception of the boys' dress suits, is made in the Home. Gardening, cutting and carrying wood and going errands form the principal occupation of the boys when not in school.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm. In our garden we have potatoes and different kinds of vegetables, all looking well at present.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been commented on several times and is a source of satisfaction to all who come in contact with them. All in general are obedient and require very little punishment.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, scarcely a case of sickness; no doctor called and no deaths. The sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired, as the health of the pupils testifies.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the Kaministiquia River by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

Fire Protection.—Placed in different parts of the building there are four star glass-lined fire-extinguishers and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used.

Recreation.—During the winter the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, singing and as much out-door exercise as possible. In summer months the boys take pleasure in playing, fishing and other sports; the girls rowing, singing, playing and other games. Once a week all take a walk to the grove to gather wild flowers, berries and nuts in season.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., August 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This institution was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor: two school-rooms, sewing-room, officers' quarters, visiting-room and offices.

The second floor: dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys. The basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower-baths; the upper story, frame, contains reading, play-rooms and band-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and seventy horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils—fifty-five boys and seventy girls.

Attendance.—On June 30 there were fifty-six boys and seventy-seven girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	12 pupils.
do II.....	21 do
do III.....	19 do
do IV.....	24 do
do V.....	23 do
do VI.....	34 do
Total.....	133

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-one

Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in Standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions—A and B. First week, A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon; second week, the order is reversed.

Standard I is in school full time throughout the year, and Standard II during the winter months.

One girl passed the 'Entrance' examination, and another obtained a 'Commercial' certificate (end of second year's course in Collegiate Institute); both have taken six months' special training for teachers' certificates.

Farm and Garden.—This department has been exceptionally successful: after defraying the cost of erecting a large hog-pen, 60 x 14 feet, valued at \$275, repairs to farm cottages, \$133.36; and rebuilding one wall of stable, \$75.22; writing off ten per cent on tools and implements, shows a balance in favour of profit of \$1,756.29. The cash receipts from sales were \$3,353.16, or \$1,059.34 more than in 1897, and the supplies to the institution, \$2,583.49.

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Of the receipts, \$346.37 were for flowers and plants grown in the greenhouses.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and, under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops.

Nineteen of the boys receive instruction from the bandmaster, and form a brass band.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schols, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say that we had a number of cases of malarial and a mild form of typhoid fever, caused by contamination of our water supply through the high spring floods.

Two girls died during the year, one from pneumonia, the other from blood poisoning from necrotic abscess.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill from a well; an entirely fresh supply of water has been provided. To keep up the supply rendered necessary by the introduction of water-closets, a horse-power has been attached to the windmill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever Ready Fire Extinguishers,' fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes, and also buckets filled with water, in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year, from 4 to 5 p.m. also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21; during this time the master and governors take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping-ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nation Indian Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institution, Hon. Secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin, J. S. Johnson, N. Monture—Chiefs of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. The teachers are all Indians who have been specially trained at the Mohawk Institution; one holds a public school certificate, and most of the others have attended a high school for terms varying from one to three years.

Attendance.—The table appended shows a decrease of three names on the roll, and of eleven in the average attendance, and of two in the rate per cent of average, making the latter 39·39.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Six pupils made full attendance, twenty-four attended two hundred days and over; sixty-eight, one hundred and fifty days and over; two hundred and five, less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes: highest attendance, \$2; next, \$1.50; two hundred days, \$1; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75 cents; one hundred and fifty days, 50 cents.

A contrast between two schools:—

A.—Rate per cent of average upon Register No.....	28·8
Per cent of passes at examination.....	48·3
Amount paid in prizes	\$3.75
B.—Rate per cent of average upon Register No.....	66·6
Per cent of passes at examination	78·3
Amount paid in prizes	\$21.50

Since the organization of the board twenty-one years ago, seven school-houses have been built, and the other two have been improved and refitted.

The average attendance of pupils has increased from one hundred to one hundred and ninety-five, and the rate per cent of average upon Register No. from twenty-two to thirty-nine.

The cost per pupil on the average attendance was \$16.21.

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

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REPORT for the Year ended June 30, 1899, Comparative Condition of Schools.

Number of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register No.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number Presented.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.					Percentage of Passes upon number presented.	Percentage of Passes, previous year.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot....	38	15.3	40.2	13	{ III II I	{ 3 2 8	{ 3 1 8	{ 3 0 1	{ 3 1 2	{ 3 2 0	{ 0 1 1	68.0	65.0
2	Miss L. Davis.....	48	20.8	43.3	26	{ IV III II I	{ 2 6 8 10	{ 2 5 6 3	{ 1 5 3 3	{ 2 3 3 5	{ 1 6 5 7	{ 1 5 7 7	68.3	75.0
3	Mrs. W. Smith....	62	17.9	28.8	31	{ IV III II I	{ 2 2 8 19	{ 1 1 1 0	{ 0 1 0 5	{ 2 2 5 4	{ 1 2 4 2	{ 1 2 6 6	48.3	58.0
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott....	46	22.4	48.6	12	{ V IV III II I	{ 1 3 2 2 3	{ 1 1 0 1 0	{ 0 0 9 1 0	{ 1 3 1 1 2	{ 1 3 2 2 2	{ 1 0 2 3 3	51.1	60.0
6	Mrs. W. Curley.....	36	12.5	34.7	10	{ III II I	{ 2 4 4	{ 1 1 4	{ 0 0 0	{ 2 4 4	{ 2 4 4	{ 2 4 4	66.6	44.0
7	Miss E. N. Latham..	92	31.3	34.0	43	{ V IV III II I	{ 1 1 4 16 21	{ 1 0 0 9 2	{ 1 0 0 2 9	{ 1 1 3 7 7	{ 0 0 4 15 15	{ 0 1 4 4 15	52.7	27.8
9	Mr. J. Lickers.....	51	34.0	66.6	33	{ VI V IV III II I	{ 2 5 6 7 4 9	{ 2 4 4 6 4 3	{ 2 5 6 5 5 3	{ 2 5 5 5 5 4	{ 0 4 5 5 5 4	{ 0 3 4 5 5 4	78.3	61.3
10	Miss S. Davis.....	65	22.5	34.6	28	{ VI V IV III II I	{ 2 2 2 2 12 7	{ 2 1 0 2 0 0	{ 0 2 2 3 3 6	{ 2 2 2 3 6 8	{ 1 1 1 3 8 10	{ 1 0 2 3 10 10	57.1	45.7
11	Mr. P. Adams.....	58	17.7	32.2	26	{ IV III II I	{ 3 3 5 14	{ 1 2 4 1	{ 0 1 1 3	{ 2 2 3 5	{ 2 4 5 5	{ 0 2 2 5	56.6	40.0
		496	195.4	39.39	222		222	67	49	90	92	92	60.8	52.9
Total number in each standard							{ VI V I	{ 4 9 19 33 62 95	{ 4 7 9 20 27	{ 2 8 9 18 12	{ 4 9 17 24 36	{ 1 6 13 31 41	{ 1 4 7 25 55

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BALANCE SHEET Year ended June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance brought forward		322 26
Department of Indian Affairs	2,950 00	
Methodist Conference	250 00	3,200 00
EXPENDITURE.		3,522 26
By Salaries	2,651 90	
Building and grounds	221 69	
Fuel	68 50	
School requisites	66 17	
Printing and office expenses	14 06	
Prizes	82 50	
Sundries	35 45	
School fees	24 50	
Bank interest	4 32	3,169 09
Balance in bank		363 17
		3,522 26

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, July 26, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure I transmit to you my annual report of the conditions and prospects of this institution. I am happy to say that the conditions are the most favourable in the fifty years of its history and the prospects are most encouraging.

Location.—Our location on the south bank of the River Thames is beautifully situated. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site.

Our nearest station is the M. C. R. on the St. Clair Branch, about a mile from the institution. We are thus thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas and twenty from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality but not in quantity. So to make up for the lack in quantity we lease through the department about three hundred acres of the Oneida Reserve just opposite and reaching from the river bank back to high-water mark. While this land is annually overflowed and swept by the spring freshets, it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that one hundred acres of timothy clover and millet last year gave us fully two hundred and fifty tons, while one-half of our thirty-six acres of corn filled two silos, which together, accommodate three hundred tons. The balance of the corn properly cured, without

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husking, was passed through a cutting-box, with oat sheaves and hay in equal quantities, and then mixed with the ensilage in equal quantities, twenty-four hours before using. This is a recipe for an abundant yield of milk, butter and beef, if the stock has been carefully selected for these purposes. This feed is still further improved by putting the dry stocks through a ripper before it enters the cutting-box. It is in this way much easier on the cattle's mouths and even quite young calves will clean it up without any loss whatever. This preparation can be used for horses once in the day to great advantage winter and summer and is a very inexpensive food. From a herd of cattle of two hundred and twenty of all ages we have since March of this year sent out for the British market four car loads of heavy cattle and have replenished our young stock by thirty-two calves, mostly ready for the grass. We will probably add to this bunch of calves by purchasing, so as to put a drove of seventy or eighty on the grass when they are one year old. In this way we are able to ship about four car loads each year. Our yield of wheat for years has been over one thousand two hundred bushels per year; while mangels, carrots and potatoes have amounted in all to fully five thousand bushels. One garden of other kinds of vegetables and small fruits, together with an orchard of four acres, is an immense help in providing for the tables of over one hundred pupils and about ten of the staff and in part for their families.

Buildings.—At present, apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences, one for the foreman over all departments on the farm, the other for the foreman over the live stock. When present improvements are completed on the old institution, it will furnish hospital accommodation, there being two wards for the girls and two for the boys, baths, lavatories and all complete. It will also furnish a music-hall and a kindergarten school-room, together with a home for the male cook and family, and the watchman and his household. Our extensive buildings and the amount of loose property, together with untimely visitors, make a watchman a necessity. The work of remodelling the old institution is being pushed forward as rapidly as the multifarious other claims on the staff will admit. With its elevated slate roof, new and modern windows and doors, together with a complete covering of cement finished in squares, it will not be recognized as the building of a former age. With a per capita of only \$60 per pupil to cover all expenses and very largely do all the labour part of the improvements—and no other source of supply but the farm,—it requires the utmost vigilance to cover all expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent, by adding about two hundred acres to our farm, it would wonderfully assist us financially.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of over one hundred pupils successfully. Our school days, text-books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to high school and public school leaving are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector. Our long list of successful competitors for the high school entrance examination was only increased this year by one pupil, the lowest in years.

The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girl's department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—Our Government number of pupils is one hundred. Our average attendance for the year has been slightly in excess of that number. When the two attic dormitories are completed and the kindergarten department equipped, we can accommodate fifteen more girls and the same number of boys.

Our pupils represent this past year sixteen reserves. It is very difficult for us to know their whereabouts when they have been absent from the institution for a few years.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions,

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illustrations with the use of maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music and the brightest services, with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Heating and Fire Protection.—The building is heated with hot water, and is provided with a complete system of hose and chemicals on each flat as a protection against fire.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SHINGWAUK HOUSE,

SAULT STE. MARIE, September 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial School is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and a half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of: Shingwauk Home—main block, 74 x 37 feet, three stories; north wing, 21 x 27 feet, three stories; west wing, 32 x 30 feet, two stories; bath-kitchen, 24 x 16 feet, one story; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., two stories; visitors' entrance hall, on south-east corner, 17 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., one story.

Drill hall and school, 30 ft. x 60 ft., two stories; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 ft. x 30 ft.; vestry, 7 ft. x 11 ft.; porch at east end, 10 ft. x 14 ft.

Industrial building, 30 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft. 6 in., two stories, and 20 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft., one story.

Factory, 24 ft. x 40 ft., two stories, and 14 ft. x 24 ft., one story.

Hospital, 20 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., two stories.

Hospital kitchen, 12 x 12 ft., one story.

Cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., one story; cottage wood-shed, 12 ft. x 10 ft., one story; band-stand, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter inside; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. x 21 ft.; stables and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. x 43 ft. 6 in.; cart-shed, 16 x 40 ft.; wood-shed, 24 ft. x 16 ft.; farm cottage, 31 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in., one story; barn and cow stabling, 35 ft. x 50 ft.; carpenter's cottage, 24 ft. x 16 ft., two stories, 24 ft. x 14 ft., one story; closets, 16 x 16 ft.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils; in other respects, viz., dining-hall, schools, &c., ninety pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy-six; eight boys were admitted, ten discharged and two died.

The average daily attendance was sixty-five.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior schools, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes recess during the middle

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of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

The subjects taught are Scripture, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, reading, writing, spelling and drawing.

It is gratifying to note that the second part, II class, is to-day principally composed of boys who, when admitted two or three years ago, were wholly untaught, and many of whom could not then speak one word of English, and shows that teachers and pupils alike have made the most of their opportunities.

The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows: twenty-four boys in Standard I; seventeen boys in Standard II; eighteen boys in Standard III; seven boys in Standard IV.

Industries Taught.—Excellent service has been rendered by the following industries, viz.: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming, which have been in operation during the year, and which have been kept fully occupied with the general work of and requirements in connection with the institution.

In addition to the trades, all the domestic work of the institution, such as scrubbing, washing, bread-making, and laundry work, is also performed by the boys, under the supervision of instructors, it being considered equally important that a boy should be able to scrub a floor properly or bake a loaf of bread, as to be proficient in the use of carpenter's tools, or able to plough a straight furrow.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk Memorial Chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are well-behaved and reverent during the services.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was very good up to November 22, when an epidemic of measles, which had been prevalent in the district and town of Sault Ste. Marie for some two months previous, broke out in the home. Thirty-six of our boys were laid up, but all recovered by the New Year. Two boys, however, died of pneumonia in May and June respectively.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river, and is pumped by steam power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which fifty feet of hose, with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The Home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and firemen's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The system of heating is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, boot shop, senior school-room, laundry, hospital and other detached buildings.

Recreation of Pupils.—Out-door games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils. In summer, the chief recreations are baseball and football. In-door games are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, ten miles north of Manitowaning Agency in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith Bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, some years ago, granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal. The boys' school is a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms, each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the old dormitory, with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; it is now used as a play-hall for the day scholars. On this same floor is the infirmary, the dining-room and the wardrobe. The boys have now their dormitory in the main building of the mission, where the staff have their lodgings; there also, are the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c. The girls' school is a frame building, 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is a class-room, 40 x 20 feet for the day scholars, the dining-room for the girls and another one for the staff; the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet, the chapel, a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet. Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop, in connection with the saw-mill and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, in connection with the farm three barn with spacious stables, in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds adjacent to the schools and for the immediate use of the pupils are rather limited, and cannot easily be enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land and the neighbours that surround the school property; but the pupils have the use of a large football ground for their sports, at a distance of less than half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for their promenades.

Accommodation.—No more than sixty boys can be accommodated in the school proper, but, using vacant rooms in the mission buildings, we could accommodate comfortably ninety boys altogether. There is accommodation for about sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only; the remainder, twenty-five, are provided for at the expense of the mission.

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Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m. for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general housework. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal are tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Others in the third and fourth standard go to their trades from 7 to 9 a.m. and 4.30 to 6 p.m. We had this year four carpenters, two shoemakers, one tinsmith, one blacksmith, one cook and fifteen farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school, the wind-mill and tank lately erected supplying them with the water necessary.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that great progress has been made in that respect by the pupils in general. Very frequent religious exhortations have been the principal means used to obtain this most-desired result. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good this year. All pupils have now been vaccinated. The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. The new dormitory in the mission building has been in that respect a great improvement. There are infirmaries provided for those who may be unwell at times. No refuse matter is allowed to decay around the premises.

Water Supply.—A wind-mill and a large tank erected last year at a cost of \$2,125 granted by the department, supply the water necessary to the whole institution. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides, we have ten Star fire extinguishers, five firemen's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. On the first Saturday of each month all pupils who have deserved it by their good conduct, are allowed to spend the day at home or with relatives or friends. Both schools have good playgrounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the swing better and other quieter

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amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—This institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians, and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of room, or rather for want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S. J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

WINNIPEGOSIS POST OFFICE, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Pine Creek Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Pine Creek Roman Catholic Boarding School is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of Pine Creek.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission is connected with it.

Buildings.—These consist of one stone building 114 feet long by 49 wide. This building is divided as follows: the kitchen, 20 x 16 ft.; refectory, 46 x 22 ft.; wash-room, 30 x 29 ft.; store-room, 30 x 15 ft.; pantry, 14 x 13 ft.; class-room for the boys, 23 x 22 ft.; class-room for the girls, same width; recreation-hall for the boys, 20 x 22 ft.; recreation-hall for the girls, same width; infirmary for the boys, 17 x 15 ft.; infirmary for the girls, 17 x 15 ft.; sewing-room, 22 x 15 ft.; dormitory for the boys, 45 x 39 ft.; dormitory for the girls, 45 x 39 ft.; and a chapel, 60 x 22 ft. Besides this, there are rooms for all the employees. There are also one carpenter shop, one carriage and implement shed, one ice-house and stables.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Almost all the children give full satisfaction, especially the oldest ones.

Farm and Garden.—Seven acres are under cultivation. Roots are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, care of horses and cattle, and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—One hour every day is devoted to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the boys enjoyed very good health. The house is well aired. The food is substantial and exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—This is supplied by a pump, which draws water from the river.

Heating.—The house is heated by stoves.

Recreation.—As stated above, there are for this purpose two recreation-halls; also two yards of one acre each.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in general connected with the school under my charge; also a separate statement of receipts and expenditure for the year.

Location.—The school is situated in the east end of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are sixteen lots, 33 x 100, which belong to the school.

Buildings.—The building consists of a two-story dwelling-house, which will accommodate forty pupils, a commodious school-room and play-room attached.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has exceeded twenty-nine. Four of our girls are out at service, and five pupils were transferred to the industrial school at Regina.

Class-room Work.—Classes were regularly conducted both morning and afternoon. Advancement was made by all pupils in the general branches of English.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening and any outside work which we have to do. The girls are taught housework, sewing, knitting and fancy work.

Religious exercises are held every day, all the pupils taking part. Texts are memorized daily. The Shorter Catechism is also taught.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the children has been good. We have had no deaths during the year. The school physician paid his regular visits, and came according as his services were required.

Water Supply.—The supply is excellent.

Fire protection consists of one fire-axe and fire-extinguishers.

Heating.—The dwelling-house is heated with hot air, and the school-room with a wood stove.

Recreation.—The boys play football, baseball, and numerous other games. The girls join in quieter games and take long walks frequently.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 2, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage Boarding School, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the centre of the town. Communication is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly high and abrupt; but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock; but fertile strips stretch out here and there and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. Inside is plaster-finish, except ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. There is a summer kitchen attached to the rear of the main building 16 x 14 feet. The other buildings are: a temporary storehouse, ice-house and wood-shed; a cottage 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to 14 x 12 feet, with five rooms, occupied by the principal and caretaker; workshop, 22 x 16 feet; stable, 14 x 12 feet (temporary).

Accommodation.—There is suitable accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows: girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less a room for assistant matron. On the second floor are girls' sewing-room, recreation-room, and two rooms occupied by the sisters. The ground floor comprises dining-room, pantry, parlour and private dining-room, four rooms besides the hall.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school during the year.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. The programme of studies is faithfully carried out. Boys and girls go to class at alternate hours. Mr. Harrison teaches the boys and superintends their work and play. The girls are taught by Sister Duffin, a practical teacher of long experience. The boys prefer class work to outdoor work; so class comes to them as a relief from weightier labours.

Farm and Garden.—Considering that farming can hardly be attempted here, all our attention is centered on the garden. A professional gardener, Mr. Paulis, has been engaged, and a varied vegetable garden has been put in this year in approved style.

Industries Taught.—No industry is specially taught; it can hardly be expected of a boarding school; but it is the aim of the staff to form the children to habits of industry and thrift. Apart from recreation hours, they are kept busy at some occupation or other; the girls at sewing and housekeeping, the boys at hauling and cutting wood, and at gardening in season. The big girls also learn the art of bread-making, and they have turned out capital bakers.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is meet, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care. It is also our main source of consolation. Respect

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for authority and obedience are continually inculcated and insisted upon. Christian humility, the adornment of the soul in preference to the body, is taught by word and example. Besides a certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine; during which the catechism is committed to memory in the Indian tongue.

Great credit is due to the sisters for their pains and persistent efforts in this regard. The children attend public devotions morning and evening in the chapel.

Ten baptisms took place during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the school has been good for the most of the year, but the coming of spring was marked by eruptions of a scrofulous nature on the part of a good many. However we were called upon to pay tribute to death in the person of a dear little girl of nine years, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, after a short illness. A couple of cases of general debility still exist among the girls, and will likely result in necessitating their discharge from the school. The food is sufficient, substantial and varied, and cleanliness of person is insisted upon. The house and especially the dormitories receive thorough ventilation every day.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—No special provision has yet been made in the way of fire protection. There is easy access from the girl's dormitory on the third floor to the flat roof of the extension, and there are several ladders around the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, which give great satisfaction so far. In addition there is a stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusement in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—Our genial inspector, Mr. J. A. Leveque, has paid us regular visits and taken particular interest in the progress of the school. The most notable event of the year was the arrival of the Grey Nuns from St. Boniface on the 2nd of last November to take charge of the domestic management of the institution.

I have, &c.,

C. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WATER HEN RIVER, MAN., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on Water Hen River Bay.

Land.—There are about ten acres of land belonging to the school.

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Buildings.—These consist of four, the dimensions of which are: 70 x 20 feet, 31 x 24 feet, 18 x 22 feet and 15 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—Recreation-room, dining-room, sewing-room, kitchen, dormitory and storehouse.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been twenty-nine.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, vocal music, ethics and history.

Garden.—The following vegetables were grown: potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots.

Industries Taught.—Housewifery, sewing and knitting, the care of poultry, and dairying comprised the industries taught at the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer and Scripture reading.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These have been good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from Water Hen Bay.

Heating.—The school is heated by four stoves.

Recreation.—The children amuse themselves in their own way. Singing, playing cards and other games are indulged in.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAM,
Teacher.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, October 24, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon Industrial School is situated three miles north-west of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine River. There are three hundred and twenty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—Main building, 93 feet front, 33 feet back, with projection 33 feet x 45 feet; principal's residence, 32 feet x 28 feet, containing twelve rooms and two halls; assistant principal's residence, 22 feet x 28 feet, containing five rooms; farmer's residence, 18 feet x 30 feet, containing six rooms; barn and stable, 80 feet x 36 feet; carpenter's shop, 20 feet x 30 feet; ice-house, 14 feet x 20 feet; laundry, 30 feet x 33 feet; root-house, 60 feet x 30 feet; bake-house, 23 feet x 16 feet; school-room, 30 feet x 33 feet.

Accommodation.—In the main building there is accommodation for nine single members of the staff. Dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor and about sixty boys on the third floor. There is sufficient school room for eighty pupils; this, with seventy on duty, would be sufficient to carry one hundred and fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been 21,080; the average attendance, 87.107. Fifty-one of our number are girls; forty-nine are boys.



EAST SAANICH DAY SCHOOL, B.C.

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Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught; reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography, English composition and Canadian history, with such exercises in music as are required by the department.

Grade of Pupils:

Standard I.....	38
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	37
“ IV.....	9
“ V.....	2

School hours are from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Some of the smaller children are in school during a.m. and p.m., while the greater number of them attend school but half the day, being engaged during the regular hours of each day in sewing, baking, laundry work, cooking, dining-room work, house keeping, farming and carpenter work.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres.

	Acres.
Sown with wheat.....	11
“ vegetables.....	1
“ potatoes.....	6
“ corn.....	6
“ oats.....	35
“ barley.....	3
“ roots.....	5
“ feed oats.....	11
Summer fallow.....	18
Breaking.....	9
Hay land.....	14
Pasture land.....	120
Uncultivated and water.....	80

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden and carpenter work; the girls, sewing, cooking, dining-room work, dairy-work and general housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—The following are the services held: prayers after breakfast in the school-room; school is opened each day with prayer. Public prayers are held every evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath, the usual morning devotions; Sabbath-school in the afternoon; in the evening, a service of song, prayer and exhortation.

Health.—During the year four pupils have died. With the exception of an outbreak of scarlet fever, from which two of the deaths occurred, the general health of the children has been good. The drainage system is not working well, and is in great need of immediate attention.

Water Supply.—The water supply is good. A large windmill pumps water from a well on the hillside into two large tanks on the upper flat. From these the water is supplied to all needful places throughout the main building.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection is poor. Two Babcock, three Star and twelve Canadian extinguishers are in the building, but they would be little, if any use, since but one member of the staff understands how to use them in case of necessity. Some three dozen fire-pails are kept full of water, and these form the best and most useful protections. Hose is attached to the water supply, but very little pressure is obtained, except in the basement.

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Heating.—The Smead-Dowd system of heating was the original system in the main building, but it has been so tampered with and mutilated that it exists no longer in its original form. The projection of the main building is heated by two additional furnaces, which have so many disconnected pipes and broken doors, disordered draughts and dilapidated grates, that it is impossible for the circulation of air to take place. Though these furnaces appear to have been kept like Nebuchadnezzar's, seven times more hot than they were wont to be heated, the building itself was far from being comfortable.

Recreation.—Football, for the boys, is their favourite sport. This, with the opportunities afforded in roaming, gathering nuts, &c., gives ample recreation for the boys while the weather is suitable. Some provision, however, must be made for the winter, both for boys and girls. More room is much needed for this purpose, and it will be a great problem to give proper recreation during the long winter evenings without it.

General Remarks.—Having taken charge here on July 1, it is somewhat difficult to formulate a complete report for the past year; hence much of the report is made according to the state of the institution as I found it.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, September 21, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The new home is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the Gore, a level piece of excellent turf, some forty-two acres in extent, and bounded on one side by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. West of this land, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

Buildings.—During the past year we have still occupied the buildings which were rented after the disastrous fire of November 13, 1895, when the boys' home was the only building left standing. As, however, we hope in a very short time to take possession of the magnificent home erected for us, I purpose now giving a description of the same.

The main building, fronting the town, possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon shaped bell-tower, also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building, 32 x 113 ft.; back wing, 32 x 40; front wing, 6 x 32; height from ground to top roof, 46 feet; bell-tower, 26 ft. x 6 ft. (average diameter).

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The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain-water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry, and one large extra room, 32 feet square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building, and each measuring 24 ft. x 32 ft.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 ft. x 34 ft., while the remainder of the floor contains the kitchen, office, reception-room, and two spare rooms.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories, 32 ft. x 36 ft., and a large number of smaller rooms, to be used as sick rooms, and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water-tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one from front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor, and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building.

Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish, which considerably brightens up the interior, and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the building is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own Indian boys.

Accommodation.—Our new home will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five children.

Attendance.—There are now eighty-nine pupils on the roll, with a daily attendance of seventy-four. These numbers are below our previous average, but it was thought wiser to obtain new pupils when we enter our new building than to obtain them in numbers during the past year, and thus to overcrowd the temporary buildings we now occupy.

Class-room Work.—The work in this department has been under the charge of Mr. H. Stewart, assisted by Victoria Sutherland, one of the senior pupils, as pupil teacher, and has been conducted with success. A manifest interest has been exhibited in all the standards, and good progress been made in reading, arithmetic and composition, as well as in geography, history, and other subjects. Current topics from newspapers were taken up daily and the pupils interested.

Farm and Garden.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in connection with this institution; we were able to cultivate about thirty-five acres this year, ten acres we have reserved as a vegetable garden, the other twenty-five have been sown in oats, mangels, turnips, pease and millet, which will be invaluable for fodder for our stock. We expect to have about one thousand bushels of roots. We have also put up about forty loads of hay in good condition. Our garden looks well and promises a good yield. It is our purpose to give greater attention to the vegetable garden, inasmuch that all the boys may not be farmers, but that all of them may learn to grow roots successfully. There are two teams at work ploughing and cultivating, and with the assistance of Mr. J. Sipley as instructor, we hope to have a fair acreage under crop next season. We have three cows, but the supply of milk is inadequate.

Industries Taught.—Boot-making: very good progress has been made by the pupils working in this shop, instruction being still received by them, although the shop is no longer in connection with the institution. W. R. Bear, ex-pupil of the school, is journeyman foreman of the shop, which is owned by Mr. J. R. Duke, formerly instructor in the school.

Printing.—In this office, which is in a like manner no longer under the control of the institution, steady work has been done by the pupils. Job-work is done of a most varied nature, and the *Elkhorn Advocate*, a weekly local paper, is issued from this office. All the mechanical work, from the original type-setting to the proof-reading, being done by the boys.

Carpentry.—Most excellent progress has been made by the pupils in this shop, under the foremanship of J. Cook, an ex-pupil of the institution. As previously mentioned, a great deal of work on the new buildings has been done by the boys, while in the shop itself cabinet-making, all branches of the wheelwright's art, and repairing of every description has been taught.

Harness-making.—Charles McDonald, Angus Anderson and Fred. Thomas have been working steadily at this trade in the local harness shop, and their employer speaks most highly of the progress made by them.

Blacksmithing.—Alfred Bridges is the only pupil working at this trade and his employer speaks encouragingly of the progress made by him.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and dressmaking at the hands of a competent dressmaker. They perform all the necessary household work, and among other branches are thoroughly taught cooking and laundry work. Many of the girls are becoming most competent in the various departments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sundays the children attend St. Mark's church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible-class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday-school. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence and no serious offences have been committed. Both girls and boys have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory ; we were almost entirely free from sickness of any serious nature. The sanitary arrangements in the new school are excellent ; a large cistern is erected at a considerable distance from the main building, into which pipes are laid that carry off the water from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry ; this is pumped out on the land for fertilizing purposes. No sewage goes into the cistern. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school buildings so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the new school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply to a tank in the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire appliances are in good order. The 'McRobie' fire extinguisher is placed in the new building ; besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and other appliances.

Heating.—The heating is done by a system of hot water.

Recreation.—All sports are encouraged in the home ; football is the most popular game indulged in by the boys. They have competed with other teams with varying success. They have held the championship of the Western District for three successive years. In the winter skating and hockey are favourite amusements of the boys. The girls have their own playground. Their chief games are croquet and others of a similar nature, while some slight variation is given them in the way of walks and picnics on the prairie.

The band under the leadership and instruction of W. R. Bear, ex-pupil, has made excellent progress during the past year, and in the early part of the summer successfully undertook several engagements to play at other towns, and in every case the

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report of both the boys' playing, and of their conduct while away from home, was most satisfactory.

General Remarks.—We had hoped that we should have been able to occupy our fine new school this year, but owing to our not having the necessary outbuildings and fencing, which were absolutely required to conduct the work satisfactorily, it was considered advisable under the circumstances to remain as we were, until these have been erected, which we expect shortly to accomplish.

During the past year we have been gratified with the steady progress of the school. The members of the staff by their faithful efforts and example are producing most desirable results amongst our pupils, who are contented and happy.

I beg to acknowledge with deep gratitude the kindness of the department and trust with the bright prospects which lie before us, that, under Divine guidance the work may be greatly blessed and prospered.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated in a beautiful spot on the bank of the Red River, and is surrounded by beautiful groves. The school is about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg, in St. Paul's parish.

Land.—The land consists of about three hundred and eighty acres.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, and is three stories high, with a basement. The basement contains the four large hot-air furnaces, engine for pumping water, lavatories for boys and girls, and storehouses. On the first floor is a large and spacious dining-room for the children, offices, sewing-room and kitchen. On the second floor are the officers' quarters and girls' dormitories, bath-room and clothing-rooms. On the third floor are the boys' dormitories and clothing-room.

A little to the north of the main building is a large two-story frame building, with a large basement, used for storing coal. The first floor is used as a recreation-hall for the boys, and the second floor for two class-rooms, the senior and the junior.

There is also a frame house used as a farmer's residence, a carpenter and blacksmith shop, and horse and cow stables.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent during the past three months, in which time there have been added fifty-five new pupils. Previously to that time the attendance was very small.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-rooms has been carried on faithfully and well, the teachers devoting a great deal of time and care to the children, and good results are being obtained.

Farm and Garden.—A large acreage has been sown, and present indications point to an excellent crop. Not so much attention has been given to the farm in past

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years as it is hoped will be given in future. It is very desirable to grow sufficient grain to maintain the stock and provide flour for the school.

Industrial Work.—During the past year very little attention has been given to industries, except carpentering and farming for the boys, and all branches of domestic work for the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily by the teachers and from two o'clock to three o'clock every Sunday afternoon. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. On Sunday the parish church, which is adjacent to the school, is attended by all the children, morning and evening.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been good, there being no epidemics of any nature during the year; and with the exception of a few consumption cases, we have been practically free from sickness.

Water Supply.—The water for the building is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped by a hot-air engine to very large tanks in the top story, and thence distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—There are hose attachments on each floor, connected with a large tank in the attic, which gives considerable pressure, and produces a good stream of water. There are also several hand grenades distributed throughout the building, as well as three large Babcock extinguishers conveniently placed in the building. Fire-escapes are also conveniently placed, so that all the school could easily be emptied in case of fire.

Heating.—The main building is heated by hot-air furnaces, which seem to do their work satisfactorily.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, such as cricket, football, baseball, quoits, and many others, which they enjoy. The girls play croquet, tennis, and such other games as they are fond of. Each day they go for a walk through the beautiful roads along the banks of the river—between four and five o'clock in the afternoon—which they seem to enjoy.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I might say that I have only been principal for the past three months, and during that time have added fifty-five new pupils, making a total of almost one hundred, the full capacity of the building. The children are all happy and contented, and none have given the slightest trouble, but all seem anxious to learn, and seem easily taught.

I have to thank the department for its many kindnesses to me, and the assistance it has given me during my short incumbency.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

St. Boniface, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The St. Boniface Industrial School is situated on Meuron avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg.

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Land.—Forty acres of land are in connection with the school, of which from ten to fifteen acres only are under cultivation. In order to provide the children with an opportunity of learning farming on a larger scale, it was found necessary to rent some land. Therefore, we have rented some land from the Archbishop of St. Boniface, in close proximity to the school, being only about a mile from it. To reach this land two bridges were required, one of eighty feet over the Seine River, the other sixty feet long, over the Springfield Canal. I expect to have a field of about twenty acres ready for seeding next spring. I considered this necessary for the welfare of the children, as farming affords a good means of support in this country.

Garden.—About one thousand heads of cabbage and three hundred bushels of onions were raised this year; also a quantity of cauliflower, carrots and celery. Of our potatoes, about two-thirds of the crop was ruined by the continual rain.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in good repair. A root-house of 18 x 20 ft. with an implement-shed over it, has been built at one end of the stable. This was necessary, as there was no place to keep the vegetables in the fall. The implement-shed, hen-house, pig-sty and boys' and girls' recreation-halls have all been painted; the two last mentioned in a colour which accords with the brick veneering of the main building; all the others were painted dark red.

Accommodation and Attendance.—One hundred and ten children could be accommodated if they were present; but owing to the difficulty of recruiting new pupils, there are only ninety-six for whom a grant is received. Parents have great objection to part with their younger children; and these children, when they are older, refuse to come. This explains why the attendance is not up to the accommodation.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. The progress in English is very fair. Singing, calisthenics, gymnastics, dumb-bell exercises and drill are given daily. When visitors come, they greatly admire the splendid way in which the children perform the various drills. The band also is very good, the children being very fond of music, and are making great progress.

Industries Taught.—Five boys are employed in the carpenter-shop. They put up the buildings, and do all the painting and repairing, as well as making wash-stands, dressers, cupboards, and such like, for the house.

The girls are well instructed in all branches of plain sewing, as making new clothes, repairing the old ones, darning and knitting. All their clothes are made by their own hands, and also most of those worn by the boys. They are also taught household work, scrubbing, dusting and general cleaning, cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—No trouble is spared to impart to the children a knowledge of Christianity, their duties to God, obedience to the laws of the land, and to their superiors, as well as their behaviour to one another. As a proof of their good-will and obedience, allow me to say that no corporal punishment is ever required. Their conduct is very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In the spring there was an outbreak of measles, from the effects of which we lost four children. Dr. Steep was most attentive and kind, doing everything in his power. He often came twice a day. Except for the measles, the general health has been very good. The sanitary conditions are good. Improvements being added from time to time.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of excellent water. About two thousand five hundred gallons are kept in the tanks, pumped up from a deep well by a hot-air engine, which always gives entire satisfaction. Close to the girls' recreation-hall a tank of a capacity of about one thousand five hundred gallons was made to gather the rain water from the surrounding buildings.

Fire Protection.—Every care is taken to guard against an outbreak of fire; and the house is well fitted up with extinguishers, 'Carr Chemical Fire Engine,' fire-pails,

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axes, pipes and hose, with hand grenades, are kept in conspicuous places, always ready for use.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a hot-water system, which proved sufficient until it was extended to the boys' and girls' recreation-halls, but since then it has not given entire satisfaction. During the very cold weather last winter, stoves had to be put up in the recreation-halls.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have each a separate recreation-hall, large and well lighted. Outside the grounds are well adapted for all sorts of games. The boys take great pleasure in all boys' games, and play them well, particularly baseball. They also go for rambles in the bush. The girls enjoy all girls' games and amusements; they often go for walks with their mistresses, in which they take great delight.

General Remarks.—The staff cannot but take pleasure in the bright and happy appearance of the children. The boys attract general attention by their proficiency in the rifle and bayonet drill, which they thoroughly enjoy. The band also, is very much appreciated.

It is to be hoped that everything will continue to progress as it is doing at present.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., December 12, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report on the Indian day schools within the Savanne Agency.

There were five schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Canoe River, Lac Seul, on Treaty Point, and Eagle Lake, all under the auspices of the Church of England. The school on the Wabuskang Reserve, which has been closed for upwards of two years, was to be opened at the end of September quarter.

The number of children of school age within the agency is two hundred and thirty-three: boys, one hundred and twenty-six; girls, one hundred and seven. The number of children of school age on the reserves where schools have been in operation is one hundred and forty-two; that of those enrolled, one hundred and seven, being 71·18 per cent of those that should attend school. The average attendance was 52·09, being 48·73 per cent of those enrolled.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 17 last, Rev. Messrs. Cooper and Pritchard being present, as well as the chief and a few of the pupils' parents. Number of pupils

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present, sixteen: boys, eight; girls, seven. Number on roll, sixteen, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	7
“ II.....	5
“ III.....	4
	<hr/>
	16

School equipment sufficient. Mrs. Amy Johns has been teacher for several years; she is a good teacher, is systematic and doing her best in visiting the families in order to bring their children to school. The girls are taught sewing and knitting, &c. The building, a new one, the best in the agency, is neat, clean and in good repair.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on August 22 last. Number of children present, twenty: boys, nine; girls, eleven. Number enrolled, twenty-five.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	18
“ II.....	7
	<hr/>
	25

Some books and other materials were asked for and a list forwarded to the department.

The school had been closed from the end of June quarter, 1898, to December 12. Mr. Arthur W. Brindley, catechist and teacher, late of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

The old school-house has been rebuilt since I was there—27 x 24—log, covered with bark; a new floor of dressed lumber has been put in; building partly clap-boarded outside; not finished yet.

CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England, and it was inspected on August 24 last. Number of pupils present, seventeen: boys, ten; girls, seven. Number enrolled, twenty-four.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	19
“ II.....	5
	<hr/>
	24

School materials ample.

'Quoquolt,' an ex-pupil of the Rupert's Land Industrial School, has made, in a workmanlike manner, the following furniture for this school: one teacher's desk, eight combined seats and desks, and one cupboard, thus doing credit to the good training he has received in his trade from that institution. A. R. J. Bannatyne, teacher, married. He succeeded Mr. Boardman, resigned, on January 1 last.

The school building, which is a new one, is in good order and repair, outside as well as inside.

LAC SEUL (TREATY POINT) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on August 24 last. Number of pupils present, sixteen: boys, seven; girls, nine. Number enrolled, twenty-six.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	14
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5
	<hr/>
	26

Several pupils from this school have been drafted to the Rupert's Land Industrial School.

This school is kept in operation from the latter part of June until the time the Indians leave for their hunting ground in the fall.

Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, missionary and teacher.

School material sufficient.

The building, although in use for a number of years, is in a fairly good state of repair inside and outside; a stone foundation has been put under it this summer, and adds a great deal to its solidity and appearance.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 13 last. Number of pupils present, sixteen; boys, seven; girls, nine; number enrolled, sixteen. Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.....	16
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School material ample.

Arthur J. Bruce, teacher, late of St. John's College, married; appointed in January last to open this school.

A new school building had been erected last summer of square logs 19 x 19, shingle roof, plastered inside and outside, ceiling and floor made with matched groove and tongue lumber; building not completed yet.

WABUSKANG DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 28 last. There are fourteen children of school age on this reserve, but for upwards of two years the school has been closed.

B. Prince, late pupil of the Rupert's Land Industrial School, having been appointed teacher in September last, proceeded to that place to re-open the school.

The building, which is an old one, had been repaired at a cost of \$50, and made comfortable for some time to come.

The class work is as yet, with few exceptions, in all the day schools above referred to, of an entirely elementary character. Much attention is rightly given to the various means of cultivating the use of English. The most essential subjects, reading, spelling, writing, and the use of numbers, are being taught well, with fair results.

Cleanliness of the Children.—A noticeable improvement has been remarked in this instance, particularly at Wabigoon and Canoe River schools, the cleanliness and neatness of some of the pupils' clothing, more especially the young girls, was commendable, and I have no doubt that my remarks of last year to the Indians had a good effect in this respect.

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During the past year la grippe or influenza was prevalent amongst the children of this agency, with fatal results in many cases, which was one of the various causes to account for the average attendance being little below that of last year.

I have, &c.,

L. J. A. LEVEQUE,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, MAN., August 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Birtle Boarding School is located within the limits of the town of Birtle. The town proper is situated upon the banks of the Bird Tail River, and is noted for its health, wealth and general prosperity. The school, situated upon the upper bank of the valley, overlooks and commands a most beautiful view of the town and surroundings.

Land.—There are belonging to the school thirty acres of land, and also about twenty-eight acres of rented land. Only about five acres of this land is suitable for agricultural purposes. The rest is only useful for pasture lands.

Buildings.—The school is a large, solid stone building, 80 x 30 feet, and three stories high, not including basement. An addition, 30 x 36 feet, is now in the course of erection.

There is also a fair-sized banked barn, large enough to winter fifteen head of cattle.

Accommodation.—The present building gives fair accommodation for forty children. When the addition is completed there will be ample room for fifty-five or sixty.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was forty-one.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are classified as follows :—

Standard IV.....	2 pupils.
“ III.....	2 “
“ II.....	6 “
“ I.....	9 “
Class 3.....	5 “
“ 2.....	6 “
“ 1.....	11 “

All of the subjects on the programme of studies are taught more or less, but particular attention is given to reading, writing and the acquisition of the English language.

Garden.—There are about five acres under cultivation as a garden, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school, besides enough to fatten several head of cattle each year.

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Industries.—The girls are taught all kinds of housework, as baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and mending. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and wood-carving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Besides the usual religious exercises morning and evening during each day, the older pupils attend prayer-meeting on Wednesday night in the Presbyterian church, and once at least to church on Sabbath, and Sunday-school in the afternoon.

All of the pupils attend the Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of the children during the year has been excellent, there being little if any sickness to speak of.

The sanitary condition of the school is nearly all that could be desired. Situated upon a hill makes it high and dry, and all of the fresh air that is going comes our way.

During the winter, by exercising a little care, the building is easily ventilated, and with only forty-two or forty-three pupils, there is no crowding.

Water Supply.—There is no water supply at the school. All of the drinking water is drawn from a spring in the neighbourhood, which supplies nearly the whole town. The water is always good.

Heating.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces, and generally speaking, they are sufficient. It is only in very severe weather that there is any difficulty in making the place warm enough.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys have their games, such as football and baseball. The girls are allowed out in the open air a good deal, at which times various games are played. In the winter when it is too cold to be outside, they find their recreation in two large play-rooms, which are kept for that purpose.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., July 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of our boarding schools on this reserve, conducted by myself, as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge as heretofore the substantial Government aid received by us during the year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's School) is almost the centre of the largest village and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has, with the exception of two or three shacks—likely soon to be forsaken, I believe,—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off around the buildings, portions of which are under

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cultivation. The buildings are well situated, both as regards drainage and as a good centre for the children. The post office is Gleichen in each case.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's School comprises the boarding school proper, a large school-house, a laundry, coal-shed and small outbuildings. During the year all these buildings were carefully painted. The boarding school, which was originally constructed for the accommodation of boys and girls, has since June, 1897, been used for girls only, the boys having been drafted to White Eagle's School. The building consists of two principal wings, comprising dormitories, bed-rooms, lavatories, class and day rooms, and staff sitting-room. These wings are connected by a large dining hall, kitchen and pantry on the ground floor and an isolated dormitory and clothing-room upstairs. During the year the whole of the south wing was thoroughly repaired, plastered and painted and otherwise improved. We hope it may be possible to do the same with the north wing this year.

The school-house is a sufficiently large and well ventilated building and is heated by a furnace. It is in excellent repair.

A well kept picket fence protects the front of these buildings, and an ordinary wire fence serves the same purpose at the back. The laundry and coal-shed are in need of repair, but are neat in appearance.

There is accommodation here for about fifty children.

White Eagle's Boarding School is a large and handsome building. It has been improved in many ways during the year, but it is sadly in need of at least two good coats of paint, which I hope it may be possible to give it this year. It comprises under the one roof both home and school-room, and has large spacious dormitories, dining-hall and kitchen four bed-rooms, one isolated room, dispensary, staff sitting-room, principal's office and store-room, with useful basement addition. The building, which is for boys only, is capable of accommodating about fifty children. Stable, driving-shed and other outhouses are also provided.

This school was erected in response to a request made by the chiefs to the Superintendent General, on the occasion of his visit to the south reserve in 1893.

Attendance.—At the close of the fiscal year we had twenty-seven boys and twelve girls in attendance, with accommodation for more than twice the present number.

Class-room Work.—The interest of the children in their work and their general progress, particularly in conversational English, has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—At the boys' school there is an excellent kitchen garden of about two or three acres in extent. It is generally considered to be one of the best gardens in the district, and reflects considerable credit on the home. In addition to this the boys have charge of the horses and cows, and do their work well.

At the girls' home a small kitchen and flower garden has yielded excellent results. The bigger girls are taught to take an interest in looking after the cows.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in the ways just indicated, and in addition make their own bread, help in the mending of their own clothes, and in the scrubbing. The girls are trained in all household duties, including general cooking, bread-making, laundry work, sewing and dressmaking, waiting at table, and in many other ways. The older ones can mostly act without supervision.

Moral and Religious Training.—The discipline exercised is kind but firm. Discipline is entirely wanting in camp life. Careful Bible instruction is given daily. Every effort is made to train the conscience to act as in the sight of God. The order and discipline has been exceedingly good. Corporal punishment is seldom if ever resorted to. The influence upon the children of several former pupils, who have settled down near us, has been excellent, both from a Christian and social point of view.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that another year has passed without a death in our home ; and the presence of our mission hospital has been

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of the very greatest assistance in maintaining the present healthy condition of our children. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—The homes are supplied with water from wells on the premises. As these are fed from the Bow River, they need more attention than if they were fed from springs. That at the north home is in excellent condition, but the other still needs recribbing and probably deepening a little.

Fire Protection.—Both homes are well provided with hand engines, buckets, grenades and axes sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full of water and are distributed through the buildings.

Heating.—The north home is heated by means of coal stoves in different parts of the building. The school-house is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The south home has a large furnace in the cellar, and several stoves about the building. The lofty nature of this building makes it difficult to heat satisfactorily.

Recreation.—A good deal is done to encourage the children in outdoor games, but nothing appeals to them so much as horse riding, and when we can obtain ponies for them from their parents they have all they can desire. They are also encouraged in indoor games in bad weather. The present healthy condition of the children is not a little due to their outdoor exercises.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,

Missionary in Charge and Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD, C.E., BOARDING SCHOOL,

ALTA, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of the St. Paul's, Church of England, Boarding School.

Location.—The school is situated about thirteen miles south of Macleod and adjoining the reserve at the agency. It is located on a quarter section of land belonging to the Church Missionary Society, which is well fenced.

Buildings. These consist of girls' home, with mission-house attached, boys' home, church and school combined, hospital partly completed, but not in a fit state for use in winter; laundry, storehouse and stables.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty pupils.

Attendance.—There are at present forty-four pupils in attendance.

Class-work.—Of this we have every reason to be thankful and proud. Our teacher, Miss Wells, duly certificated, has a power of control and of imparting knowledge, beyond description. The advance of the children does herself and themselves great credit.

Farm and Garden.—Some six acres are now under cultivation. Last year we raised all the vegetables required for the school, and have every prospect of doing better this year.

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Industries Taught.—We are not an industrial school, but have ambition, and therefore teach the girls cooking, sewing, clothes-making and general housekeeping. The boys mend boots, clothes, and assist in gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—Here again our excellent staff greatly assists the principal. I may say that morally the children are wonderfully improved, and that the religious training is bringing forth evident fruits.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In health our children are improved. Dr. Lafferty has just operated on ten cases of scrofula, but it is too soon to look for results, although all came well through the operation. But a nurse is most urgently needed. As to sanitary arrangements: we have put into the girls' home two earth closets, which will improve the health, and purpose doing the same for the boys. Outbuildings are properly kept, and no dirt is allowed to remain about the buildings.

Water Supply.—There are three wells, but a windmill would be a great boon.

Fire Protection.—We have a chemical engine, fire-buckets, hand-grenades and axes; also a barrel on wheels, with pump and hose.

Heating.—This is done with stoves and furnaces, supplied with a liberal amount of coal.

Recreation.—We try to give what time we can to this; the girls have croquet, the boys football and cricket, but so much time is taken up with work, that little is left for amusement.

General Remarks.—I would state that the children, in my opinion, amply repay the money and labour invested in them, and only wish that all on the reserve were receiving what these here are.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DeB. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

BLOOD RESERVE, October 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the Upper Agency, within a few yards of the Belly River, on the reserve.

Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building, 36 x 36, with three stories, has in the first story the dining-room, a parlour and an office room; in the second story are the chapel, and two rooms for the staff, and in the third story there is no division yet. The second and the third part are two wings to the main building, both with two stories: in the first stories are the class-rooms and the recreation-halls, in the second stories the dormitories. Behind the main building, and adjacent to it, is another part, 20 x 20, with three stories, the first being the kitchen, the second a sewing-room, and the third the teacher's room.

Heavy Shield's day school building has been moved, and is used now as a laundry.

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Accommodation.—The school, being divided so, gives accommodation for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—The school was started on November 1, the building not being completed for the beginning of the fiscal year. Thirteen pupils have been admitted from the starting of the school.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic Church doctrine is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers; half an hour every day devoted to religious instruction, given by the Rev. Principal.

Water Supply.—The river supplies the water for the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms; but this will be scarcely sufficient as long as the water supply is not more convenient.

Heating.—The school is heated with stoves.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition have been very good. No death occurred during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
(FORMERLY LAC-LA-BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL),
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles south-west of Saddle Lake, one mile north of the Saskatchewan River, on the Edmonton Road.

Land.—A little more than five acres is set apart for the use of the school.

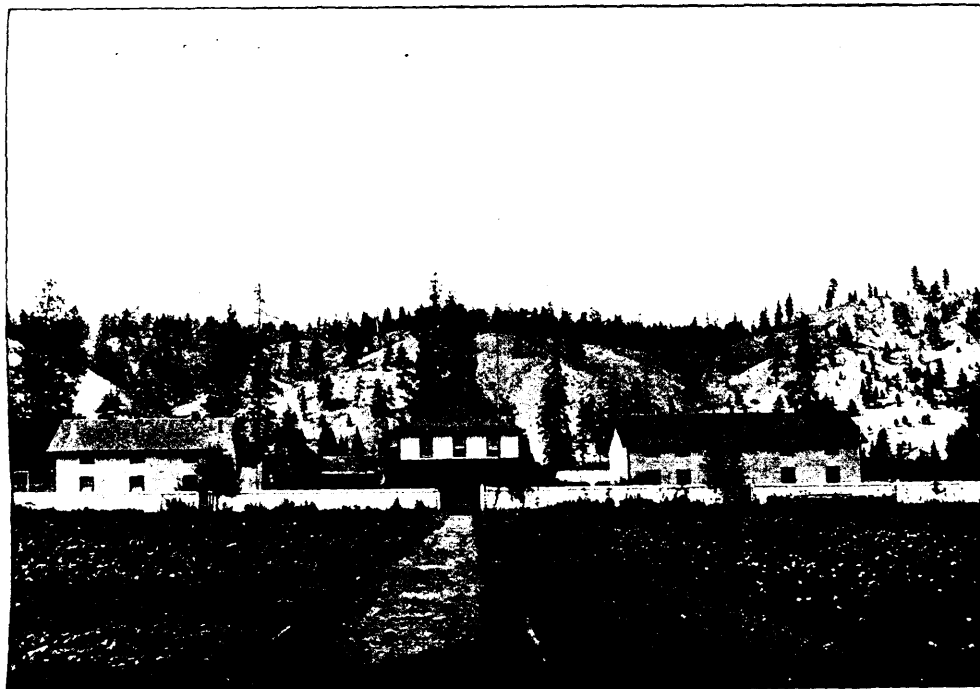
Buildings.—The building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The kitchen adjoins the main building by a connecting hall.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, drawing, and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—A certain portion of each day is devoted to farming and gardening. Besides this, the pupils are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.



KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition of the pupils has been very good, with the exception of a few cases. Two deaths occurred among the pupils.

Water Supply.—The school is supplied with water from a well beside the school, and a small river some distance away.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in case of fire, and, besides this, two stairways lead from the upper story to the ground floor. Fire-pails are always at hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by wood-stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation is passed in out-door exercise, and the remainder in house-games.

Trusting this will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

CROWSTAND P. O., ASSA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Crowstand Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is located on the border of Côté's Reserve, in the Swan River Agency. The property is situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine River, at a point forty-five miles north-east of Yorkton, the present terminus of the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

Land.—There are two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, connected with the school. This land is the property of the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings.—The buildings heretofore have consisted of a two-story frame building, with a log annex, serving as dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, private bed-rooms, and girls' dormitory; a stone building, 30 x 36 ft. and 2½ stories high, containing a boys' recreation-room, class-room, boys' dormitory and staff bed-rooms. But the condition of the stone building, as well as the log annex to frame building, has been unsatisfactory, and it was decided to take them down.

This is now being done, and a new frame building, with stone basement throughout, is being put up. The size of this new building will be about 38 x 70 ft., and when completed will give ample accommodation for forty-five pupils. The other buildings are: log stables, carpenter shop and log storehouse for clothing, as well as a milk-house and ice-house.

Accommodation.—As I have already stated in the preceding paragraph, when the new building is completed there will be accommodation for forty-five pupils, as well as for the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—Throughout the year there have been thirty names of treaty children on the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-seven. There was, in addition,

an average attendance of seven non-treaty Indian children. The attendance throughout the year was very regular.

Class-room Work.—This branch of the work was carried on under the able management of Miss Petch, who holds a second-class certificate from the Toronto Normal School. Quarterly written examinations were held throughout the year, and the results were quite encouraging. The school was recently inspected by the Public School Inspector, who reported very favourably of the work being done.

Farm and Garden.—About twenty acres of land are cultivated, and of this four acres are given to vegetables. Unfortunately, last year, on account of the drought, and several severe summer frosts, our crops were a complete failure. This year the prospect is much better, and we look for a good crop of vegetables, especially potatoes.

Industries Taught.—With the boys, attention is mainly given to instructing them in farming, gardening and care of stock, along with a little plain carpentering.

In the girls' department, our aim is to give them a good knowledge of every department of housekeeping, as sewing, knitting, washing and ironing, cooking, baking, dairying, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—While we aim at giving the children a practical training in the civilized arts, we also keep in view the missionary aspect of the work. Ethics are taught by precept and example. The children are regularly instructed in the religious teaching of the Bible. Each day is begun and ended with family worship. On Sunday morning two loads of the children are driven to church on the reserve. At three in the afternoon Sabbath-school is held at the school, the international S. S. lessons being taken up, and the Shorter Catechism taught. Again, in the evening a children's service is held. At each quarterly examination a paper is set covering the Sabbath school work for the quarter.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In July of 1898 a severe epidemic of grippé visited the school, and there were a couple of weeks of deep anxiety; but all recovered, and since that time the general health of the school has been good. A few cases of scrofula developed, and one death from this cause occurred. Every care is taken to see that the sanitary conditions are always as perfect as may be.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is altogether obtained from the Assiniboine River, which flows through our property. This water is judged to be very good.

Fire Protection.—For this purpose two Babcock extinguishers are kept constantly charged, and ready for use. Fire-pails full of water are always kept at convenient points in case of need. Hand-grenades are hung in the several halls, and in the dormitories where they can be got at quickly if there should be occasion for their use. In the new building, there will be a fire-escape from each dormitory.

Heating.—The buildings will be heated throughout by two hot-air furnaces.

Recreation.—Ample and separate grounds are provided for the boys and girls, where, under supervision, they can engage in various athletic and other sports, and are allowed a certain amount of time each day for this purpose.

General Remarks.—The Crowstand school is very much handicapped financially by reason of its isolation. We are forty-five miles from the nearest railway town, as 'base of supplies,' and consequently have very large freight bills to pay. We are unfortunate, too, in our location by reason of the prevalence of summer-frost. For two years in succession our crops have been an entire failure, and considerable additional expense has been entailed.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
 COWESSES' BOARDING SCHOOL,
 CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
 BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Crooked Lake Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Opening of School.—This school was first opened on December 19, 1898. The structure is not yet completed, therefore we are obliged to carry on the work of the school in buildings already existing.

Situation.—This school is beautifully situated at the south end of Crooked Lake, on Cowesses' Reserve, in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—A beautiful and very commodious building, 57 x 37 feet, will be completed by next October. It will be three stories high, with a nice basement containing the kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy, laundry and a cellar, with sufficient room for furnaces. The new building is frame and will be brick-veneered afterwards.

Accommodation.—There will be ample accommodation for forty-five children.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the new school will be, I believe, all that can be desired. The house will be roomy, bright and very well ventilated.

Attendance.—The attendance during the six months has been very good. We have fourteen children on the roll. Having received no grant from the department last December, our school boarders have been completely supported at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—As the children are all beginners, the class-room work does not extend beyond the first two standards.

Farm and Garden.—Fifteen acres of land are now under cultivation and we have broken up eight acres more during this summer. This spring we put in nearly ten acres of crop and planted thirty bushels of potatoes. We have in the garden onions, lettuce, rhubarb, carrots, beets, parsnips, pease, beans, cucumbers and melons.

Industries Taught.—The boys are chiefly confined to farming and gardening. The girls are taught domestic work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is three-quarters of an hour devoted to religious instruction, after school hours.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the children have enjoyed good health. The sanitary condition of the surroundings has been carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—Two wells give us all the water we require. The water is excellent.

Heating.—The present buildings are heated by ordinary stoves. The new school will be heated by 'New Idea' furnaces.

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Recreation.—The children have recreation after each meal, and a few minutes during school hours. In fine weather they have their recreation in the open air, always under the eyes of their teacher.

I have, &c.,

T. P. CAMPEAU,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name, and from its proximity to the C. P. R. station affords every convenience for traffic.

Area.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which belong to the Government, and its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the third meridian.

Buildings.—The main building consists of entrance hall, reception-room, principal's bed-room, offices, class-rooms and kitchen. On the second floor are the boys' and the girls' dormitories, which have both been much enlarged. The out-door buildings include the stables, granary, piggery, coach-house, dairy, meat-house, wood-sheds, store-rooms, shed for wintering cattle, bakery and laundry.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good. We have at present ninety-six on the roll—forty-eight girls and forty-eight boys. Owing to recent improvements, more accommodation has been secured.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is adhered to as much as possible, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons every alternate day. On Friday the week's lessons are reviewed, and slight though the reward may be, it is surprising what a spirit of emulation it arouses in the classes. The children speak and write English much more fluently and in a shorter time than one could expect.

The supply of school material so kindly granted has been much appreciated, both by teachers and pupils.

During the spring months the bigger boys could not give the full time to class-work, as their services were required out of doors.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden produce was much better than we anticipated, and sufficient vegetables were obtained to supply the wants of the school. Owing to the protection which our high fence gives, our fruit trees did not share in the general failure, and we were thankful to be able to make a fair share of preserves this year.

Stock.—The stock which last year consisted of one hundred and thirty head of cattle, seventy sheep and four horses, has increased greatly owing to the care given by the bigger boys, who rarely shirked their work, even during the coldest part of the year.

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Industries.—The necessary work of the school, such as painting, carpentering and tinsmithing is entirely done by the boys, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Boyer. The girls, under the supervision of the sisters in charge, are taught all branches of housework, such as washing, ironing, cooking, dressmaking and tailoring, and all are regularly employed in keeping not only the house in order, but the clothes of all in it in good repair.

Moral and Religious Training.—The general conduct of the pupils has been excellent, and, as in other years, not one case of punishment had to be inflicted. The spirit of faith and religion are carefully inculcated.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—It is with thankfulness we record the prevalent good health. No epidemic has made its appearance in the school, and though we lost three of our young pupils by consumption, we attributed their death to their enfeebled constitution which never recovered from their former weakness, and which a slight attack of la grippe terminated fatally. Their absent places were soon filled with an addition of twelve new pupils, and our Government number is now one hundred. Additional rooms have been appropriated for dormitories, which gives better accommodation in every way.

Water Supply.—We cannot be too grateful to the department for remedying this want. Two artesian wells give a plentiful supply of good water, which never fails summer or winter, and with the aid of pipes, supplies the dormitories, bath-room and kitchen.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are placed in convenient positions, and a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by means of a furnace.

Recreation.—Open air exercise is taken freely, the pupils having two splendid playgrounds. The boys indulge in baseball, football, jumping and running, while the girls enjoy a quiet walk in summer and in winter, music and singing.

Remarks.—In concluding my report, I beg to tender my thanks to the department for the kind assistance given during the year. The work, too, being made comparatively easy by the devotedness and interest evinced by our good agent, Mr. McKenzie, and my able and zealous employees.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., November 29, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

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Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room of the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory; also an office and apartment for the principal. The lower floor is used as a school-room for the junior classes. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, and also a room for the head teacher.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—We have found it necessary to increase the accommodation in the main building. The loft, the full size of the building, 60 x 30 ft., had never been finished nor utilized. We are having it floored and ceiled, and additional windows put in. It will be used as a dormitory for the girls. Two long rooms, used before as dormitories, are being partitioned so as to make four rooms, one of which will be used for a clothing-room, one for a work-room, one for a bed-room for one of the staff, and the fourth will be reserved for cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to one hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, three hundred and ten bushels of oats, five hundred bushels of potatoes, one hundred bushels of onions, and we stored twenty tons of turnips, besides leaving a quantity on the field for the cattle and sheep, as the amount stored was all we required for use. We had twenty-three acres under crop. This season we have eleven acres in wheat, eight acres in oats, four acres in vegetables, and six acres in oats, vetches, brome grass and rape for feed. We have broken six acres of new land and summer-fallowed five acres.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work and any ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and the elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught housework, cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sundays the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by. It is encouraging to be able to report that there has been a marked improvement in the moral tone of the senior pupils, in the course of the past year.

Improvements.—All three buildings have been re-shingled, the plastering repaired, and the whole kalsomined and painted inside; also a new stable has been erected, 44 x 22 ft., with a root-house connected, and a loft large enough to contain twenty tons of hay. We have also put up over two miles of fencing.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been generally good, although we have had to mourn the loss of two by death.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, and an abundant supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves have hitherto been used in all the buildings, but, with the changes and improvements that we are making in the main building, we are arranging for putting in a furnace.

Attendance.—The fiscal year closed with forty-nine pupils in actual attendance, nine of whom are not on the department list.

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Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the usual out-door and in-door amusements. Music is one of their favourite recreations. The organ in the large school-room is free to them, and almost constantly in use. We have several who are fair organists. Of out-door games, the boys seem never to tire of football, and, in winter, the girls greatly enjoy tobogganing.

All respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBEWA, ALTA., July 3, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location and Area.—The Roman Catholic Boarding School is situated on Ermineskin's Reserve, about a mile from Hobbema Station. There are twenty acres of land in connection with the building. The garden, comprising three acres, is cultivated by the pupils.

Buildings.—The school building was completed in 1898. It is divided as follows: school-room, dining-room, boys' dormitory, sewing-room, girls' dormitory, infirmary, chapel and kitchen. The reverend sisters have their own private rooms in the building, which they have always had for that purpose.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. School opens at 9 a.m. till 12 and from 1.30 till 4 p.m. A recess of fifteen minutes is given both in the forenoon and afternoon. Besides these regular school hours, the pupils in the higher standards study from 5 to 5.30 and from 8 to 8.30 p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is exactly followed. Therefore, I have been able to notice the marked progress the pupils have made in all their studies during this last year, and I am more than happy to state it.

Industrial Work.—The boys look after the cattle, and have the care of the stables. They split all the wood needed for the heating of the buildings. They are also quite busy in keeping the yards in a good order. The girls do the cooking, sewing and washing by turns, receiving for the same daily instructions. They have made during this last year one hundred pairs of stockings, and mended all the clothes. Also, in the June quarter twenty-five aprons were made by them.

Morality.—The pupils have half an hour of religious instruction every day. Nothing is neglected to make these young hearts love God and their religious duties. In general, they respond to the attention we give them.

Health.—There were four cases of death during the past year, caused by inflammation of the brain, scrofula and measles. In the fourth case the cause was unknown. With the exception of these isolated cases, the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Sanitary Condition.—The dormitories and all the rooms are high and well ventilated. The chief condition, cleanliness, is maintained as much as can possibly be done.

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Water Supply.—We have two wells near the establishment, which are not sufficient for the wants of the school. On washing-days, we have to take the water at quite a distance.

Fire Protection.—Fire-engines are placed in different rooms, and ladders are attached to the buildings. Tubs are kept full of water.

Heating.—We have ten stoves and stovepipes throughout the buildings for heating, and three brick chimneys.

General Remarks.—The pupils are improving rapidly in the use of the English language, and also in every respect. The inspectors sent by the department declared themselves quite satisfied with the examination the pupils had to pass in their presence. So did Mr. Indian Agent Grant.

In conclusion, I respectfully beg to thank the department for the amount of money we were allowed to spend on school equipment. Our school is, therefore, well furnished with desks, iron beds, hay mattresses, stoves, &c.

I have, &c.,

J. O. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, November 14, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills Agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, and is thirty feet square, three stories high, well furnished, and very comfortable; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building on a stone foundation, 34 x 16 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room; also a log building, used as a play-room by the pupils; stables and a driving-shed.

Grounds.—About ten acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens, playgrounds and yards.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with ample accommodation in each for ten children. We have also an upstairs over the play-room, which is used as a dormitory by the larger boys. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is twenty.

Class Work.—In the class-room are taught the usual subjects found in the public school course, with special attention given to composition and the use of the English language.

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Garden.—We have about five acres under cultivation, in which were raised last year over two hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels of turnips, with all the carrots, beets, cabbage, onions and other vegetables required for table use. We have also a number of flower plots, in which the children are much interested.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general house-work. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, saw the wood, make their own beds, help to wash, scrub and do general chores. Six of our boys are out with farmers during the summer, receiving from \$5 to \$18 and board per month, for periods of from four to seven months. They are giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good, and very little punishment is required.

Health.—During the year the general health of all has been fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Recreation.—In winter, skating, coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, along with different games during the evening.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SKEENE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., July 4, 1899,

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located about twelve miles from the agency, on the west side of the reserve.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, which is built of stone, 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement, consisting of kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy and cellar. The first floor consists of principal's room, matron's room, class-room, school-room, and the boys' and girls' lavatories. The second floor consists of three bed-rooms, boys' and girls' dormitories.

The outbuildings consist of the old school, which is used for a laundry, a store-house and play-room, stables to accommodate ten head of cattle and five horses, root-house, 16 x 24 feet, and an ice-house, 12 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year has been twenty-three, with twenty-six on the roll, and one day scholar, making a total of twenty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department. Marked progress is noticeable in every division.

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Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres under cultivation, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables for table use. There is also a flower garden, south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—The boys help to do the gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. They also have a plot of their own, in which they take great interest. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, bread-making, butter-making and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the past year has been good, except in two or three cases of sore necks, and also one who had some brain trouble and died at her home on June 25. The rooms are well ventilated and clean.

Water Supply.—Our water supply was obtained from a slough this summer. It was impossible to get to the well on account of so much water, the well being in a low place.

Fire Protection.—We have twelve fire-buckets which are always kept filled with water and put in convenient places through the building. Besides there are Babcocks and other extinguishers and axes, all of which are kept in readiness. The children are also taught to turn out by a bugle call, and take the places told off to them.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves and was very comfortable during the winter.

Recreation.—In the winter, coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, also different games during the evenings in the school-room. Football is indulged in, also many other games during summer.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by me during the past year, and I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Muscowequan's School is situated on the quarter of section 14, north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table land surrounded by big sloughs, formerly full of water, but now dried up.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits given to the school. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house, and beautiful trees are planted alongside of the former; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56 feet, which now serves as a school-room, and a new stone house erected two years ago. This new build-

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ing is in size 50 x 30, two stories high and basement. The basement comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself. On the first floor are: a kitchen, dining-room, chapel and two smaller rooms for visitors; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, sewing-room, and sisters' apartment; there is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor the class-room; on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, airy and well lighted. No cellar to that part of the building. Last fall, various rooms in the house were kalsomined, and walls in kitchen and dining-room painted, wainscoting also; in the kitchen and dining-room, floor painted.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is sleeping accommodation for twenty-five in the boys' dormitory and twenty-five in the girls' dormitory; in the school-room, dining-hall, &c., the same number of pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—Thirty Indian children attended school regularly during the year, seventeen boys and thirteen girls.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed, especially in the juniors standard. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. English is spoken generally. Special attention has been given to vocal music, writing and freehand drawing. The boys especially show great interest in the latter.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school yet. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Industrial Work.—The boys help to do gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. Girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, washing and general housework. They help in the making of their own clothes and most of the boys, and have all the mending and darning of both.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion, and I am pleased to say that the general conduct has been good and but few punishments had to be administered last year. At times the pupils are cunning, and sometimes forgetful, but they are submissive and faithful. The pupils also attend the religious services held in the church, and show a great interest in the singing part.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On account of the splendid situation of the school, the health, with the exception of two cases of scrofula and slight colds, has been very good. Sports and work in the open air are the means generally employed to maintain health.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells: one in the cellar under the kitchen, and the two others on the premises, near the school.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary, but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated by four stoves with wood fire.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well laid out playgrounds, and all take their recreations in the open air, even in winter. Skating, football, swing, croquet, arrow-shooting and gymnastic exercises are the principal out-door amusements for boys. Cards, checkers, dominoes, swing and croquet are the girls' favourite amusements.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by Inspector Alexander McGibbon, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school. To our able agent, Mr. Swinford, do we also return thanks for the kind attention given us on so many occasions.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

MORLEY, P.O., ALBERTA, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following is a statement of affairs at this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Buildings.—During the past year the buildings have been in fairly good repair; the main building has been suffering for lack of painting. Application has been made for a grant sufficient from the department to cover the expenditure of this. Both outside and interior require painting in the very worst way.

Outside Buildings on Ranch.—These require repairs, and a new horse-stable is required, in fact, is almost indispensable. Application has been made in the estimates for a grant for this. During the year the old shedding has been torn down, and two hundred and twenty-five building logs got out for shedding to shelter cattle. Work will be commenced on these as soon as crops are harvested.

Accommodation.—The accommodation at this institution is very limited for the number of pupils in attendance. During the first half of the year this was not felt so much, but since the increased attendance, we have felt very much crowded. We have accommodation for about forty pupils. During part of the year we have had more than this number.

Attendance.—Never before in the experience of this institution has the attendance been so high and regular. With very few exceptions indeed the attendance has been regular, and matters in this respect most gratifying. During the first half of the year the attendance, on an average, has been thirty-nine, and the latter half about forty.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been satisfactory, but, as the majority of the pupils are young, and twenty-three of these have come here since June, 1898, the task of imparting knowledge and understanding to them has been rather a difficult one. It is very pleasing to observe how bright some of these pupils are in acquiring the English language. Every effort is being made to encourage this.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the abundant and timely rains of this spring and summer, crops are a great success, and while this is exclusively a stock country, and grain will not ripen in this neighbourhood owing to its nearness to the mountains, from all indications at present we shall have an abundance of green feed, such as oat straw, wheat straw, rye straw and bromus inermis.

Our garden is also a great success, and vegetables such in quantity as have never been grown here before are now ensured. A considerable quantity of seed potatoes have been planted, and are a most promising crop.

One mile of five-rail fence has been built during the year, and three-quarters of a mile of three-rail fence. These required repairing in the worst way.

Industries Taught.—As shown on quarterly returns, the girls have assisted in the housework and sewing-room, and the boys have helped on the farm and in the blacksmith shop when required. Satisfactory progress has been made in these lines.

Moral and Religious Training. Under this heading, instruction is given daily, and meetings held on Wednesday evenings and Sundays. Methodist Catechism, Life

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of Christ and Ten Commandments are studied; altogether we are pleased to report good work and signs very cheering under the above heading.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the year has been good. We had a severe attack of grippe and pneumonia during the month of March, but with careful medical attendance from Dr. Lafferty, who was untiring in his zeal, coupled with good nursing, all recovered, and we have had no fatalities whatever during the year. The sanitary condition has been good.

Water Supply.—During the past year this has been our main drawback, lack of abundance of water. All of the water required had to be hauled, and in a school like this, with forty pupils, it has been a very hard matter to keep up a supply.

Fire Protection.—Our fire protection consists of two Babcock fire-extinguishers, fourteen bottles of grenade, two axes and twelve fire-buckets. In a country like this, where high winds prevail, considerable care has to be taken with fire lamps and such like.

Heating.—The main building is heated with an E. & C. Gurney furnace, which, with careful attention has given good satisfaction. Wood-burning box stoves have also been used. A coal-burning cooking-range is used in the kitchen.

Recreation.—Owing to our crowded condition, we have felt the need of a recreation-room, but every effort has been made to make matters agreeable for the children in this respect. Games have been purchased for winter evenings' amusement, which the children have enjoyed very much, and quite a home-feeling has been felt amongst the pupils.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., July 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch Reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan River.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in for the use of the school; this land belongs to the Indians of the reserve, but is allowed by them to be used for school purposes.

Buildings.—There is a frame building 45 x 35 feet, large and comfortable and given exclusively to the use of the pupils. Another room for the junior class and a boys' recreation-room is needed.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for fifty pupils, and if it were not for the boys' dormitory, I might say seventy pupils. For the inconvenience arising from using the refectory as a class-room for the junior division and the senior class-room for a boys' recreation-room, is the same for fifty as for seventy pupils.

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Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department and earners of the department grant is fifty, but we have had a few more than that and have been obliged to refuse others for want of space. There have been eleven admissions and seven discharges during the year. Two pupils were discharged on account of ill-health and the others returned home to help their parents.

Class-room Work.—The class hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each session. There is also an hour for study given to senior class in winter evenings. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly adhered to. The pupils are studious and give full satisfaction to teachers. They are earnestly desirous to learn and a laudable emulation for good ranks in class reigns.

The pupils are not exempt from class for any reason, except on washing and ironing days. All the rest of the work is done out of school hours. No rewards or punishments have been necessary to encourage the English language and abolish the Cree. This last language is never heard except when parents visit the school.

Farm and Garden.—A large garden is made and taken care of by the pupils, also a good large potato field. Both boys and girls work in the garden. Trees have been planted around the school premises, but few thrive; after a year or two they wither away.

Industries.—The girls are taught to sew, knit, darn, all kinds of mending, to cut and make new clothes and to run the sewing-machine. They make all their own clothing as well as suits, shirts, caps, &c., for the boys. General housework in all its forms is taught them and practised daily. Both boys and girls wash and make bread.

The boys have the care of horses, cows, pigs, fowls, the preparing of fuel and the carrying of water. They also do the boot-mending and make some very neat stitching and soling. Pupils change fatigue duties every week, coming back turn about to the same work; this both rests and interests the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Care and attention is given to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The pupils' health has been generally good. A few cases of scrofula appear now and then. No deaths occurred during the year. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by a well dug at a short distance from the school. The water is carried to the house with horse and cart.

Fire Protection.—Our well, which has not a very abundant supply of water is, we may say, our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The house is heated by stoves, and a good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—About three hours and a half of recreation are given daily to the pupils in the winter season and four and a half in summer. All recreations are taken in open air as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, racing, jumping poles, bows and arrows, croquet and a beautiful lawn tennis given to the pupils by a friend of the school, are the chief amusements. During vacation they have a picnic each week. This day is spent in the woods and swimming in the lakes. The children enjoy it immensely and we think the exercise and bathing most beneficial for the health. Boys and girls go in different directions under proper supervision.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following is the annual report of this school for the year ending to-day.

Location and Name of School.—This school is called the Onion Lake Protestant Boarding School, and is situated on the north-east corner of Makaoo's Reserve, No. 120, about four hundred yards to the south-west of the agency buildings.

Land.—About ten acres are inclosed, eight of which are used as a pasture and playground, and about two acres are cultivated as a garden and potato patch.

The land forms part of the reserve, but has been granted to the mission by the Indians and the department for mission purposes.

Buildings.—The building used for the quarters of the staff and the girl pupils of the school, as well as for culinary and laundry purposes and dining-rooms, consists of four buildings put up at different times, all joined together, and forming now one building of over sixty feet frontage on the west side, by over forty feet wide, and is two-story high.

The school is a building 28 x 24 feet, constructed last winter. The upper floor is at present used as a dormitory for the boys. This building is about fifty yards away from the first-described buildings.

In addition to these above-mentioned buildings, there are, of course, the necessary outbuildings, such as water-closets and stables.

I have also all the material now on the ground for the erection of two more buildings of 25 x 30 feet each, and the building of these will be commenced immediately, so as to be completed by the time school opens after the midsummer holidays.

I was unable last winter to finish the school building completely, as the Klondike rush had made it impossible to get lumber from Edmonton, which place is our only base of supplies for such. As soon, however, as school closes for holidays—about July 10—the work of finishing this building will be rushed.

Attendance.—The attendance of the children has been all that could be desired, except in two instances, in which children were taken home by their parents last July and neglected to be brought back when school opened. In one of these cases, the child was returned, but in the other case, in spite of all my efforts, the parents refuse still to bring the child back or to let any one else bring it. In this instance, the parents took away two children, and in the end of September last, one of them was burned to death at a camp fire.

Accommodation.—Although at present we have enough room for all hands, we have none to spare. When the new buildings are finished, we shall have ample accommodation for at least sixty scholars and the necessary staff.

Class-room Work.—In all branches of common school education the children are making very pleasing progress. They seem very bright and intelligent and willing to learn. Mrs. Matheson, who had charge of the class-room work during the first ten months of the year, is a professional teacher, and the children made great progress.

For the last two months an Indian boy, James Brown, who was transferred to this school from the Battleford Industrial School last August, has had full charge of the

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school, and has done splendid work. He is a credit to the institution in which he was trained. He is now discharged from this school, as he is eighteen years old, and is qualifying to enter college this fall, with a view to further study.

Farm and Garden.—Although the area of land cultivated is small, only about two acres, still we are able to raise all the vegetables and root crops we require or care to use. In fact, we had potatoes and turnips to give away this spring, being, I believe, the only place inside an area of one hundred miles that had a sufficiency, owing to the poor and dry season last summer. This will show that the work must have been carefully and efficiently done, and it was done by the children themselves, of course under careful instruction and oversight.

Dairying.—This branch is most carefully taught. Up to April, we only had the old-fashioned methods, but now have improved machinery. We make all the butter and cheese used on the whole place, and, as we number over fifty souls, we use considerable. The raising of pigs and poultry also forms part of their teaching in this line.

Industries Taught.—The range of industries, other than those mentioned, is very limited, carpentering being the only trade taught to any extent, although leather-making, or tanning, and shoe or harness-repairing and mending is also occasionally taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part of their education is the one over which our greatest effort and most careful watchfulness is constantly exercised. We fully recognize that without a careful moral and religious training, our work in all other lines is worse than wasted. No effort is spared to instruct them thoroughly in the Bible, and to give each child, as far as his years will admit, a thorough grounding in Protestant Evangelical truth and faith. It is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how clearly they grasp these truths and practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children is good. Perhaps having a doctor for one of the staff may have something to do with the fact. Of all the children who have belonged to this school since we first began the work, nearly seven years ago, not one has died, except the one mentioned above as being burned to death. In only one case have we discharged a pupil on account of ill-health, and that one, although a very bad case of scrofula, bids fair to recover and live for years yet. The above facts also speak for the sanitary condition of this school.

Water Supply.—We have three very good wells, and to these I am going to add another alongside the school-house. In digging a hole there last fall—or winter—I struck water in abundance, apparently a spring, at a depth of less than five feet.

Fire Protection.—Inside the main building of the mission I have a good double-action force pump, with sufficient hose to reach any part of the building. I also have a force pump to place shortly in a well outside the building, and have plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire. In addition, I have two small fire-extinguishers furnished by the department, ten fire-buckets and plenty of barrels to hold water, in case of danger.

Heating.—All our heating is done with stoves. Particular care is taken to have good brick chimneys, and wherever a pipe goes through a wall or partition, a large square is cut out of the wood and carefully filled in with brick.

Recreation.—Ample scope is given the children for all harmless recreation. Football, baseball, swings, running, jumping, wrestling and club-swinging form their chief amusements out doors, while in-doors they have books and papers, musical instruments, chess and checkers. In addition, I occasionally furnish them more profitable recreation with cross-cut saws at the wood pile.

General Remarks.—Under this head I have nothing to say, except to thank the department very sincerely for the kind and courteous manner in which it has invariably met all my plans or wishes in this work, and I feel that if success does

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not follow the effort for the education and training of the Indian children in the boarding and industrial schools under its direction, that no blame can be laid on the department, but that rather the failure lies with those to whom is intrusted the work of supervising and teaching in the different schools.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PEIGAN RESERVE, July 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, and is situated on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above-mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

A new summer kitchen has been erected during the year.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz.: twenty-four boys and sixteen girls; also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fair, owing to a number of the boys being transferred to the Calgary Industrial School, but the outlook is bright, for the places of those transferred to Calgary are soon to be filled.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, especially in English.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to having no fence around the garden, it was thought desirable to leave it until such time as wire could be purchased, and a proper fence erected, to keep out the cattle which belong to ranchers in the vicinity.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught how to take care of cattle, pigs and poultry; they do all the baking and the work on their own side of the school; also washing, and assist with the mending. The girls are taught housework, knitting and sewing, and assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, both morning and evening, and everything is done by both precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been fair, scrofula and consumption being the most prevalent. There were four deaths during the year,

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one boy and one girl died from consumption, and two boys were killed in a snow-slide. The sanitary condition is excellent, the building being well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive well in the kitchen, and is always pure, even when the Pincher Creek is dirty and flooded.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places throughout the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. The creek flows close by the school, and in summer swimming is a constant delight. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey and others.

In cold weather gymnastic exercises are practised in their play-rooms.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD P. O., ALTA., August 13, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Sacred Heart Boarding School, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church on the Peigan Reserve.

Location.—The school is situated on a fine elevated ground, in a very healthy location and in the centre of the reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings, near Old Man's River.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a large house, 90 x 30 feet, the kitchen and pantry not included.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—We have twenty-five pupil boarders—seven boys and eighteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The work in the school has been steadily pursued; the progress is good and encouraging. From the first day of this school the programme of the department has been followed.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours during the day for manual work. The girls are kept busy knitting, sewing, mending clothes, cooking and doing general housework. The boys are too young to do any serious work. The two oldest commence to sweep and clean their recreation-room and dormitory, make their beds and do some little work around the house or in the garden.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was generally good last year. We have only to record some slight indispositions. We had to send to the Blood hospital a girl for scrofula.

Heating.—Coal stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and pails of water are always kept at convenient places.

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Moral and Religious Training.—We take special care to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truth.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls. We have also a nice prairie around the premises where the pupils play in fine weather.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., Nov. 1, 1889.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of the Round Lake Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1889.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, at the east end of Round Lake.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame, on stone basements. The main building contains kitchen, laundry, dining-rooms, girls' room, sewing and store-rooms, pantry, girls' sleeping apartments, together with the principal's apartments; also large basement and cellars. This building is capable of accommodating sixty children.

The school-house is fitted up with school-room, two class-rooms, teacher's room, farmer's room and the boys' sleeping-room, capable of accommodating twenty boys. There are also outer buildings, barn, stable, implement-shed, &c.

The buildings are valued at about \$7,000.

Sanitary Conditions.—The location is well drained towards the lake and river. Every impurity is removed and the buildings and surroundings kept clean. The rooms are large with plenty of light and good ventilation. The persons and clothing are also kept clean. An abundant supply of good food, outdoor exercise and sport when weather allows, amusements and recreations indoors in bad weather, plenty of sleep and the cultivation of cheerful dispositions.

Fire Protection.—We have two chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen fire-extinguishing chemicals placed in convenient places, a good supply of water and fire-buckets and a fire-axe. The stovepipes and flues are kept clean and in good order and particular care is taken about fires.

Attendance and Progress.—The school was open during the whole of the year. There were thirty-four names on the roll; four scholars were sent home, as they were consumptive and scrofulous. Of these four, one died. The other three are living, but have running sores and for that reason are not allowed to mingle with the healthy children. The health of the rest has on the whole been good. The average attendance was about twenty-eight. The progress made by the pupils in the school-room has been encouraging.

Industries Taught.—The girls receive instruction in general housework, baking, laundry work, cooking, sewing, knitting, &c. The boys have been taught farming, including dairy work and the care of cattle.

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The Farm.—There is a half section of land in connection with the school, about eighty acres of which is under cultivation. There is also one hundred head of cattle, two yoke of oxen, two span of horses, binder, mower, seeder, ploughs, harrows, wagons, &c. Each boy is expected to work one hour each day without remuneration, and for any extra work he receives pay. A boy who is capable of working a team receives ten cents an hour. On account of dry weather and the general failure of crops and hay, farming did not bring us much profit during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SARCEE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

CALGARY P. O., ALTA., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report on this school, under my charge, for the fiscal year ended to-day, June 30, 1899.

Location and Area of Land.—The school is situated on the south-east corner of the reserve, and near the agency buildings.

It has about eight acres of land in connection with it.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, the boys' and girls' wings being separated by school-room, dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing, 24 x 50, consists of work-room, lavatory, store-room, office, bed-room and school-room, 24 x 20, downstairs; and boys' dormitory, bed-room and clothes-room upstairs.

The girls' wing, 22 x 24, consists of work-room, lavatory, sitting-room and bed-room downstairs; and girls' dormitory upstairs.

The dining-room is 18 x 25, and the kitchen 18 x 18.

Accommodation.—The school could be made to accommodate thirty pupils.

Attendance.—There have been no absences during the year. The number of pupils on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—This has been conducted regularly throughout the year, and good progress made.

The grading is as follows:

	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	5	2	3
“ III.	3	1	2
“ IV.	6	3	3
“ V.	1	1	..
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 8

Farm and Garden.—The garden connected with the school is about one acre in extent, in which most kinds of vegetables are grown.

Trees have been also raised from seed kindly supplied by Mr. Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, who has also given many trees and shrubs on different occasions. Moderate success has been had in this industry. Three hundred maples and artemisias, grown from seed sown three years ago, have been planted out this spring for the purpose of forming hedges and wind-breaks, and over one thousand maples will be ready for transplanting next spring.

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Industries.—The boys of this institution being small, no showy results can be looked for in their department. It is endeavoured, however, to teach them to see the pleasure of the work that they do, to watch with interest the growth of the plants and the seeds they sow, and the benefit to be derived from careful weeding and cultivation; this interest and observation leading to a good and thorough rudimentary knowledge.

With the assistance of the teacher, they have sown all the garden seeds, and have planted the trees and seedlings. The boys also help in the stable work, and most of them can milk cows as well.

The girls help in the cooking, washing, mending and ironing for the institution. The bread-making and most of the cooking for the pupils is done by them. All the girls can sew and knit well. They make a great part of their own clothing, and also knit their own stockings and mitts, besides mitts for their parents.

Some of the girls can cut out and make their own dresses in a most creditable manner, two of them requiring little if any assistance.

The willing and happy way in which the pupils do their respective duties is most pleasing.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend daily prayers and instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and on Sundays attend the church services. Most of the pupils are good Christian children.

Punishment is meted out when deserved, detention during play-hours being chiefly resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good, only one severe case of sickness having occurred during the year. The sanitary condition appears to be in every way satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The water supply is bountiful, and is drawn from a well thirty feet deep, by means of a double-cylinder hand-pump.

Fire Protection.—Barrels are kept filled with water in different parts of the building, also fire-buckets. Every precaution is taken by pupils and staff against fire, and pupils are not allowed to empty any hot ashes without first extinguishing them by water. All lights and fires are out before the staff retire. No matches are allowed in the pockets of the pupils under any pretence; severe punishment being inflicted if this rule is broken.

Heating.—This is done by stoves, except in the boys' wing, where a large 'Syndicate' stove is cased in and made to perform the work of a furnace. The heating is satisfactory.

Recreation.—The boys play football, cricket and other manly sports. The girls play croquet, skipping, and also take walks with their matron, who gives them, on such occasions, useful observation lessons from the flowers, trees and insects. The pupils also take great delight in reading, and devour with great interest children's histories, Henty's works, and the lives of noble men and women. All reading of an unelevating class is carefully kept away from the institution.

Staff.—The members of the staff, who all work in perfect harmony for the welfare and advancement of the pupils, are three in number: Miss Crawford, girls' matron; Miss Marriott, boys' matron; Percy E. Stocken, principal and teacher.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with a new set of model desks for the class-room; also how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. A. J. McNeill, for his earnest co-operation with me in all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,

PERCY E. STOCKEN,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE,
'VIA' EDMONTON P. O., ALTA.,
August 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the above-named school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Saint Bernard's Mission is situated on the north-eastern banks of Lesser Slave Lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the Lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This structure is 72 x 28 feet, and of three stories; the two others are respectively 30 x 24 feet, one being of three stories, the other two. All are well aired and have plenty of light.

Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys, and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation hall.

Attendance.—The greater number of our pupils enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between thirty and forty pupils. About twenty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Their class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking and in a word everything that a good housekeeper should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm and some have commenced carpentry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture. All the children are Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house and also by the lake.

Fire Protection.—The wells are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

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Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with footballs, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating. In the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

General Remarks.—During the month of June Hon. Mr. Laird, ex-lieutenant-governor of the North-west Territories, passed through this country and paid a visit to our pupils. We were very much honoured by this visit.

J. M. DUPE,
For Rev. Father Falher, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, Alberta, in the St. Albert settlement, and on the banks of the Sturgeon River.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: two main buildings, one for boys and the other for girls; the outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, implement-shed, meat-house, ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-eight.

Class-room Work.—We follow the public school programme for the Territories.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three, who are hired, the work is done by the boys. The number of boys engaged in agricultural work varies with the seasons.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training; the conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good until early last spring, when we had an epidemic of influenza. All recovered with the exception of one little girl, on whose lungs it settled. Our school is well ventilated and is provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Fire Protection.—We have a tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity in the attic. The water is forced there by the hot-air engine, and from this tank it is distributed throughout the buildings. We also have twenty-three grenades and a hose.

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Heating.—The building is heated by a hot-air furnace and stoves.

Recreation.—Three times a day, after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE-A-LA-CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISTAWASIS P. O., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Land.—The space of land on which the mission, comprising the school, is situated, covers about fourteen acres, and has always been the private property of the missionaries.

Location.—The Isle-à-la-Crosse Boarding School is built on a peninsula at about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake which surrounds it.

Buildings.—The house occupied by the children is 80 x 30 feet, with class-rooms, refectory, parlour, dormitories, recreation-rooms and garrets; the whole being well aired by means of doors and windows.

Accommodation.—Our rooms enable us to receive fifty children.

Attendance.—As the twelve children admitted to school by the Indian Department are boarders, they attend school regularly every day. There are seven other children under our charge, for whom we received nothing, and they also attend school like the others.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, spelling, reading, history, geography, writing, useful knowledge, arithmetic and singing. Gymnastic exercises are given to the smaller boys and girls.

Farm and Garden.—The work of the farm is done by a brother, with the help of a few men, and the largest of the boys. The garden is kept by a sister, who sometimes has the help of the larger girls. Their garden was partly laid waste by worms, which are found by thousands during the months of June and July.

Industries Taught.—The children are shown how to sow and gather in the potatoes and barley. The eldest girls learn kitchen-work, washing and sewing; the younger girls learn sewing and knitting, and help in the weeding of the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children being under the care of the Sisters of Charity, I can certify that the superintendence is well kept. The first thing they are taught is to behave themselves well here, and to do so later on, and with a few exceptions, they all give satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed good health all the year, except a few slight coughs and headaches, not serious enough to prevent them from attending school.

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Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake surrounding the peninsula of *Ile-à-la-Crosse*.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire protection.

Heating.—Stoves heat the rooms; wood is the fuel employed.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken during two hours each day, in a nice yard in front of the school. During summer, the children often take walks, or bathe in the lake, under supervision. In the winter, they have the lake on which to take sanitary exercise.

General Remarks.—The progress of our school, although fair, is probably not such as could be compared with that of other Indian schools.

His Lordship Bishop Pascal examined the school last month, and expressed his approbation of the knowledge displayed by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

J. M. PINARD, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

LESSER SLAVE LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ATHABASCA, November 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Lesser Slave Lake Church of England Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The building faces south, looking towards Buffalo Lake, which is about a mile off. Lesser Slave Lake is about six miles from the school buildings.

Land.—The land on which the building is erected belongs to the Church Missionary Society.

Buildings.—The Home is a two-storied building, 24 x 30 feet, with a kitchen attached, 12 x 15 feet. The rooms are as follow: girls' bed-room and play-room, boys' bed-room and play-room—the latter room being used for a dining and school-room—matron's bed-room, teacher's bed-room, with a small room used as a sitting and dining-room, and also a temporary school-room, 13 x 24 feet, joining the building, and which has just been finished.

Accommodation.—We have had as many as thirty-five in the Home, and consequently we have been greatly pressed for room.

Attendance.—For the first quarter, ended September 30, 1898, we only had three boarders, but there were thirteen day pupils; few of the parents are willing to leave their children with us all summer; hence the reason for this small number. The average attendance for the three other quarters was as follows: thirty, thirty and twenty-seven respectively.

Class-room Work.—English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, geography, recitation and religious instruction were the subjects taught during the year.

Farm and Garden.—We raise enough potatoes and vegetables for our own consumption, and keep ourselves supplied in milk.

Industries Taught.—No industries are taught.

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Moral and Religious Training.—The children are instructed on Church Missionary Society lines, and we have a church built on mission land.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We had sickness in the Home during part of the winter, but no fatal cases. There are two outhouses, some distance from the building.

Water Supply.—In summer the water is supplied from a river half a mile away by means of a water-cart; during winter we use ice.

Fire Protection.—Two ladders fastened on the roof of the building are the only fire protection.

Heating.—Wood-stoves are used for heating the buildings.

Recreation.—Tobogganing, football and indoor games form the principal amusements.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle River, about two miles west of where it falls into the North Saskatchewan. It is nearly two miles due south from the town of Battleford.

Land.—There is a tract of land reserved, in the immediate vicinity of the school, of nearly five hundred acres, but only a small portion of it is suitable for farming purposes. We have thirty-three acres under cultivation. The department also owns a good hay marsh, containing about three hundred acres, distant three miles from the school. From this we get most of the hay required for the stock.

Buildings.—The main building—with some additions and alterations found to be necessary for its present uses—is that formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. David Laird (our present Indian Commissioner), when he was Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, and Battleford was the capital. The portion used in those days for the council chamber and legislative hall is utilized in these latter days for our class-room work. The building, as it now stands, contains class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, staff-rooms, dormitories, wash and bath-rooms, sewing-room, clothing-room, &c. Apart from this, and from each other, are the principal's residence, two buildings for married employees, carpenter shop, with printing office upstairs, blacksmith shop, with paint-shop upstairs, and implement-shed as a lean-to, store-room, stable, pig-pen and well-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house, warehouse, root-house and other outbuildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for the authorized number of pupils—one hundred and fifty—but we have never succeeded in getting the number much over one hundred, although there are more than enough children in this immediate agency alone to fill the school, if only we could persuade the parents to allow them to be placed in the school. Many of the children referred to are growing up in

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heathen ignorance, and have never been to a school of any sort. This condition of things has been going on for years past.

Attendance.—Four boys and nine girls were admitted during the year, while six boys and ten girls left during the same period. The total number of names remaining on the roll at the end of the year is one hundred and two—sixty-one boys and forty-one girls—representing three tribes: Bloods, Crees and Stonies. The average attendance for the year is slightly under one hundred.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers—each in a separate room. Standards one and two are in one room, while three, four, five and six are in the other. The course of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to. The hours are nine to twelve and half-past one to half-past four, with fifteen minutes' intermission in both forenoon and afternoon. All pupils—excepting the youngest or most backward—attend on the 'half-time' system.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, printing, care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry; dairy-work, sewing, mending, cutting-out and making clothes, cooking, washing and household work in general.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to, as being the sure way to the useful life which, we hope, is to characterize these pupils when they strike out into the world to do for themselves.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of all, generally speaking, has been very good. The ventilation of the buildings and all sanitary arrangements are good.

Water Supply.—We get all the water from good wells on the premises.

Fire Protection.—We have a supply of Babcocks and a few household fire extinguishers, ready for use; also hand-grenades, buckets and axes in different parts of the building, besides hose connected with water-tanks, which are always kept full of water. These tanks are situated near the top of the main building.

Heating.—The premises are heated by stoves and furnaces; the fuel used is wood.

Recreation.—There is plenty of this, in the way of swings, lawn tennis, cricket, drill, walks, football, &c. In this last game the boys won a silver tankard, challenge cup and set of championship medals last winter.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful work of the members of the staff; their efforts—combined for the common good and welfare of the pupils—have, under the good hand of God, been crowned with success. The pupils are progressing well, and the future is hopeful.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, ALTA., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this institution for the fiscal year ended to-day.

Location.—The official designation of the school lands is as follows: that portion of the following quarter sections: S.E. quarter section, township 24, range 1, W.

of 5th meridian; N.E. quarter section, township 23, range 1, W. of 5th meridian, which lies on the south of the Bow River.

The corner of one of the quarter sections is cut off by the Bow River, leaving us about two hundred and ninety-two acres of land.

The main building is built close to the river, though not close enough to be in much danger from floods. Our experience of the flood last year, which was one of the highest on record, is test enough.

The other buildings, the carpenter shop, and stables, and dairy and meat house, will form a line or street of houses in the rear, away from the river.

The land is evenly divided between that fit for cultivation and the uplands only fit for grazing.

The soil on the available land for cultivation is light, sandy and cold. With thorough cultivation and large doses of manure it will improve in time.

There are no hay lands in connection with the school, and the difficulty of obtaining hay in the near vicinity is apparently increasing, as the land in the district is fast being taken up by settlers and stock-raisers.

We are now entirely closed in by settlers on all sides

Buildings.—The main building is still in an unfinished condition. It is only one-third of the original plan, and consequently is not so convenient for the purpose of a school as it would otherwise be. With the increase in our numbers at the end of last year we have felt this very much during the past winter. Not only are the internal arrangements from this cause not so satisfactory as one could wish, but as one end of the building and a part of one side, are boarded up with ship-lap, which has shrunk from exposure, the whole house is very difficult, almost impossible, to keep comfortably warm in winter.

The remaining buildings in connection with the school are:—

1. A large comfortable dwelling-house, about three-eighths of a mile from the main building, which was already on the land when purchased originally, and is still occupied by the farm instructor and his family. This house has been painted externally and repaired generally inside and is in fair condition.

2. A stable close to the farmer's house, which was also there when the school started, and which requires a good deal of repairing. It is also much too small for our use.

3. A large stable in course of erection about two hundred yards from the main building, which will give us ample room for our present stock, when completed. It was hoped that this building would have been finished long before this, but, owing to a famine here in certain classes and dimensions of lumber, the work has been inevitably delayed. It is hoped that in the course of the next month or so the work will have made a great advance.

4. A house, divided downstairs into a meat store on one side and a dairy on the other, with a large ice storage chamber above. This is also in course of construction and for the same reason as mentioned above, much longer in building than would otherwise be the case.

5. A large, completely fitted, carpenter shop. This has a cellar, frost-proof, beneath it, where we store our vegetables for winter use. The upper story of this building is used partly as a paint shop, where the work done in the shop below is completed; and one division of it as a storeroom for goods not actually in use or not issued.

6. There are a number of rough slab shacks with sod roofs close to the farm house, but in such a bad condition that they are useless, besides being unsightly. We shall have no particular use for them when our new stable is completed, so it is proposed to pull them down, and use the slabs in building a close board corral as a shelter from the wind, near the new stable.

Grounds.—All our land is fenced completely. The uplands are divided from the bottom lands. The latter forming our garden and the former our pastures. Through both pastures a spring creek runs. These pastures give good water and feed for the

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stock throughout the summer. The bottom land is cut up by a public road leading through it and by the approach to the main building. A nice level piece of land is handy to the building in the rear, which forms a convenient and commodious recreation ground for the pupils.

In the matter of beautifying the grounds we have been able to do very little so far, partly owing to the scarcity of water and partly owing to the pressure of work in the direction of getting the lands into shape for more important business—the farm work. With the construction of the irrigation ditch which is now being done by the Irrigation Company, the former difficulty will be in a measure obviated. When once we feel in a position of safety as regards the matter of growing fodder sufficient for our stock, the less pressing and more æsthetic side of the work will receive closer attention.

Accommodation.—The largest number of pupils we have had in actual residence at any one time has been forty-six. Fifty would be quite as many as could be possibly found room for in the present state of the building.

With the addition of the next wing, according to the original plan, the school would accommodate close to one hundred. The present staff occupy all the available rooms for them at present.

The number of pupils allowed by the department during the past year has been limited to forty; and, in consequence, we have had to refuse several most desirable applicants for admission.

Attendance.—There are now forty-one pupils on the roll; of whom, one is at home on the Sarcee Reserve on sick leave, and is not likely ever to recover sufficiently to return to his duties.

We commenced the year July 1, 1898, with forty-five on the roll. One Peigan died here suddenly, and one died at home when on sick leave, from pneumonia. Another Peigan boy was discharged, by direction of the department, on account of ill-health, and two were discharged—both Blackfeet—at the request of their parents. One Blackfoot boy was admitted.

Enrolled	45
Admitted	1
	—46
Died.....	2
Discharged	3
	— 5
	—
Remaining in school	41

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been carried on with assiduity and eagerness by our capable teacher, Mr. Mills. Having lived for some years past in constant touch with the Indians, he understands them, and is known too to many of the parents of the pupils we have here, as well as to the boys themselves, before they come.

The one aim we have at present in the school constantly in view is teaching English. In every way we can think of, the necessity for the acquisition of English is impressed on the pupils. Every encouragement is given to them to speak it and reasonable restriction is placed on the use of their own tongue. Many of them show a superior knowledge of English, speak it well, correctly, and clearly, and use it more than their own Blackfoot or Sarcee in their intercourse one with another.

General information, likely to be of use to them in after years, is imparted, and the school work, as a whole, is planned with the view of best suiting their future conditions. The interest the pupils themselves take in their work in school is shown by their eagerness to learn, the attention they pay, and the results, which in many cases are most gratifying.

Industries.—This means here, where we have no girl pupils, that the boys perform all the household work (under supervision), which usually falls to the lot of girls in mixed schools.

The work in this direction is divided up evenly, each boy taking his turn week and week about at some one or other household duty. They wash, iron and mangle their own clothes and the house linen; the scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, and cleaning the house is done by them. A mending class is held once every week, when the week's washing is darned and mended by them all, each boy attending to his own clothes.

The cooking and the baking is done by the pupils, three of whom are in rotation, always at work in the kitchen, under the superintendence of the matron, in this department.

Boys are detailed to lay the tables, to wait on their fellows at meals, to wash the dishes and clear up afterwards, and a boy is detailed to run the hot-air pumping engine which supplies the whole building with water by means of two large tanks in the attic.

Farm and Garden.—This portion of the institution is still under the charge of Mr. R. H. J. Young, and is progressing very favourably. Last year we harvested three hundred bushels of potatoes, one thousand pounds of cabbage, two hundred pounds of parsnips, seven thousand pounds of beets, one thousand pounds of carrots, all of which were used, and kept us supplied with fresh vegetables during the entire past winter. Onions were a failure for some reason or other. During the growing season, both last year and again this year, the tables are regularly supplied with vegetables as they become fit for use. Our potatoes kept well all through the winter, and we have now a sufficient supply to last till the new ones come in. They are of the first table quality.

Besides the above, the following was raised for use on the farm itself: thirty-five tons of hay, three hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of turnips, besides sugar beet, mangolds and field carrots. About one thousand gallons of milk and three hundred and fifty pounds of butter were also provided for our home use.

The stock now belonging to the school is as follows: one heavy work team of horses and one light team; one old ox, to be fattened and killed for beef this fall; four dairy cows and three heifers, one steer and two calves, which are the progeny of the four cows purchased. Owing to the difficulty of finding hay in the near vicinity, the growth of fodder is receiving special attention.

There are close to forty acres under cultivation this year, which includes oats, rye and tares, with brome grass for fodder, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets, &c., for cows' winter feed, and the remainder made up of garden stuff for the house. The prospects for a fair crop are good, though the very late summer is keeping things back at present. Our earliest potatoes were cut back by the frost during the last week of June.

I have already noted the fact that an irrigation ditch is in course of construction. It is an extension of the Irrigation Company's system, and will provide us with a sure and certain supply of water for use, more especially on our grass and fodder crops.

I may add that all the boys take turns at milking and feeding stock, and looking after them generally, and all, with the exception of six, who are working constantly in the carpenter shop, take alternate weeks at the other farm-work—ploughing, harrowing, &c.

Carpenter Shop.—The work here is still under the direction of our first instructor, Mr. C. F. Pippy.

The work in this department is most gratifying. The instruction the pupils are here receiving is very thorough and the work turned out is a credit to the boys and their instructor. Stress is laid on their instruction in keeping their tools in good order and condition, such as setting and sharpening their own saws, and in making substitutes for tools, such as they could make for themselves after leaving the school.

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All the general repair work of the institution is done in the shop, not only in their own actual line, but also in the thousand and one small things which are continually cropping up.

Part of the work of the shop has supplied us with storm sashes for every window in the house, with mosquito screens in the same way, as well as screen-doors. Tables have been made, chairs repaired (the boys turning the parts required), besides the manufacture of sharp tools and the work done on the new buildings. These new buildings, like their present shop, will be entirely the work of the pupils with their handling or misplacement has been obtained for them.

I must mention that in this department exceptional care is taken of the tools themselves. Though there is a very large assortment, yet the loss from careless handling or misplacement has been practically nil.

Fire Protection.—We are well protected from fire. The two tanks in the attic, on which our water supply depends, are kept constantly filled. From these there runs a two-inch iron pipe, descending to the basement of the building. On each flat there is a hose connection fixed on this pipe, with the hose on a reel handily placed. This hose is long enough to reach any corner of the flat on which the connection is made.

There are fire-pails in convenient spots, always kept filled with water, and three hand chemical fire-extinguishers ready charged.

This completes the protection of the main building at present, and the department is sending three additional 'Stempel' extinguishers for our use. In the carpenter shop there are three more chemical extinguishers and three fire-pails.

The old fire-pails have been exchanged for special ones, with round bottoms, which cannot therefore be used for any other purpose.

Water Supply.—For our water supply we depend on a well close to the main building. From that it is pumped to the attic by the hot-air engine already mentioned. From these tanks in the attic it is distributed to the kitchen, bath-room, basement, fire pipe, and into our two furnaces. The well seems to be sufficient for our needs, but the engine has several times caused us considerable trouble through breakdowns. It has been almost entirely under the care of the pupils, and as on it depends our heating in winter, as well as our supply of water for culinary purposes, it will always be a source of anxiety while under their care. Several times we have been obliged to get all the water from the river owing to a small bolt giving way, and having to wait till it had been specially repaired or made in town. The water itself appears clear and good.

Sanitary Condition.—We have no system of sanitation except one waste water pipe from the kitchen sink, and in which also is discharged the water from the baths and wash basins. This has given us a certain amount of trouble lately. It discharges directly into the river and has been choked up by silt. The river end is now opened and taken up waiting for lower water when we hope to obviate the difficulty for next winter.

All refuse is destroyed and all outhouses kept clean; disinfectants, especially chloride of lime, being used freely everywhere.

There are no indoor conveniences of any kind. This is a drawback in the winter time, more especially for the ladies of the staff.

Heating.—The heating of this building has formed part of a special report by the chief inspector, so that a more detailed account is not necessary here. I may state, however, that owing to a variety of causes we found it most difficult to keep the house at even a medium temperature during the cold spells of last winter.

Health.—The record for good health has been fairly well sustained during the year past. We have had two severe attacks of pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs among the pupils, but both cases recovered. One boy died very suddenly while in school from rupture of the bowels, and another while at home.

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No epidemics or contagious diseases have to be recorded. There have been the usual unimportant indispositions. It will be in place for me to record here the great care and attention the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, has bestowed on the pupils. He has just completed an examination of the whole school, and finds the health and strength of the boys, with hardly an exception, very good.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been uniformly good. There are no serious cases of wrong-doing to report. Minor breaches of discipline have been met with minor punishments and these have in all cases had the desired effect. The boys are willing, obedient, cheerful at their work, and we find them exceptionally amenable to discipline.

Recreation.—The chief recreation with the boys is football. At this they are willing to spend all their spare time. During the summer months trout fishing in the river affords them congenial occupation. In winter, football and skating are their favourite sports, and indoors in inclement weather they play chess, draughts, sing or read.

At Christmas time many of the pupils took part in a concert at which a number of visitors were kindly present. Football matches have been played against outside teams, and though not always successful, the lads have always rendered a good account of themselves. Endeavour is made to teach them to take part in these and such like contests in a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike manner.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily service is held morning and evening, at which all inmates of the institution are expected to be present. The usual Sunday services, such as in any country church, are held. The interest the pupils take in these services, the attention they pay, and the care they take in preparation, and in choir practice, shows their appreciation. Several of the elder ones have come forward for baptism of their own free will, and most of them, we trust, are trying to lead good, Christian lives.

Our aim is to make them good Christian men, men of action, men of thought; we try to teach them habits of self-dependence, not to be always waiting to be told what to do, but to think for themselves, and we attempt to show them the beauty of a good life, well and usefully lived.

Routine.—Our routine at present, during the summer, is: rouse, 5.30 a.m.; breakfast, 6.30 a.m. (before which the milking and feeding of stock has been done); morning prayers, 7 a.m.; work parade, 7.30 a.m.; school, 9 a.m.; work and school dismissed, 11.45 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon; work parade, 1.15 p.m.; school, 2 p.m.; work and school dismissed, 5.30 p.m.; supper, 6 p.m.; evening prayers, 8 p.m., after which some of the pupils bathe, whilst others go to bed.

Staff and General.—I have already had occasion to mention certain members of the staff by name. I may add to what has already been said that I am deeply grateful for the hearty help and co-operation the staff have given, and the evident interest they take as a whole for the well-being of the institution and the pupils under their charge.

I think the year has been one of decided improvement in many ways. There is a certain character of trustworthiness and manly uprightness growing amongst the older boys which gives me great encouragement for the future.

In conclusion, I would like to record the kindness of Inspector Wadsworth, who has just left us after inspection, and who is always ready to give all the assistance his experience enables him to do in any matters on which I have consulted him.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Qu'Appelle, August 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Hills Agencies.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle Lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance: to the north are steep hills of various formation, some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad, wooded valley running in a northerly direction and containing a small creek: while the eastern view presents the Katepwe Hills and Lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of LeBret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres: of this, about one hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation in two fields and two gardens; the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing. Six miles to the north, the school owns one hundred and sixty acres, of which thirty acres are cultivated, the remainder being cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons. Besides the above, we have fenced in and reserved for hay purposes, three hundred and twenty acres of scrubby, rolling land.

Buildings.—The main building is frame, brick-veneered, and consists of additions to the first one, built in 1884 for the accommodation of thirty pupils; it covers a lot of ground, and presents a very straggling appearance; its worst defect is the difficulty of heating it comfortably during the long winters.

The other buildings, all frame, are: carpenter shop, bake-shop, blacksmith shop, with tinsmith shop above it; laundry; windmill and engine-house; house on farm; one building above the root-house, brick veneered, containing the boys' junior school-room and a storeroom on the ground floor, and the paint-shop and shoemaker's shop upstairs; ice, store, milk and fire-engine shed; hen-house; closets; granary; pig-sty; barn, and implement shed. All these buildings are in good repair.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils, the authorized number.

Attendance.—Under existing circumstances, the attendance has been satisfactory, averaging 102.25 boys, 114.45 girls; total, 216.70.

The recruiting of healthy pupils is yearly becoming more difficult.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and twenty-five pupils enrolled at the end of June, one hundred and one were boys, and one hundred and twenty-four were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:

Standard.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
I.....	35	21	56
II.....	27	16	43
III.....	35	41	76
IV.....	14	11	25
V.....	13	12	25

The first and second standards attend class six hours each day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half, as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden, all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of their teachers.

The pupils are taught in four rooms: senior and junior for both boys' and girls' divisions.

Farm and Garden.—This year we have about one hundred and fifty-five acres of cultivated land, made up as follows: sixteen, barley; seven, brome grass; twenty, breaking (disked twice); half an acre, carrots; one, corn; thirty-one, fallow; four, garden; two and three-quarters, mangolds; sixty, oats; four, pease; seven and three-quarters, potatoes; three and a half, turnips.

Eighteen boys have worked regularly under the farm instructor certain portions of the year. All the boys assisted, when necessary, on the farm and in the garden. The girls milk during the summer months. Noxious weeds on the farm and lake shore were giving us so much trouble that we had to devote more of the boys' school time than was desirable in an endeavour to eradicate them. Excess of water in the spring-time destroyed a dam on the creek running through the school grounds, causing considerable damage to part of the garden by washing away a large area of the top soil, uprooting fruit-trees and bushes in its path, and necessitating much extra labour for repairs at a very busy season of the year. This part of the garden promises the largest yield this year.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order, and comprise one bull, sixteen milch cows, twenty-eight swine, nine sheep and a lot of poultry.

We have been unfortunate with our horses, losing two from glanders, and two colts that were running out, from distemper. We have four Canadian work-horses and one driving mare, two colts and four native horses.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith Shop.*—Eleven boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom and Indian reserve work, besides all required for the school.

2. *Boot Shop.*—Sixteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

3. *Bake Shop.*—All baking for the institution is done here, besides which the baker and his assistants cut the meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

The old brick oven fell in this spring and was replaced by a portable steel oven.

4. *Carpenter Shop.*—Twenty-two boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders, in carpentry, cabinet-making, and repairing vehicles and implements. The carpenters are now busily employed in the construction of a large stable.

5. *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we have not enough big boys, and it is not likely any will follow the trade for a living; none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick-work, the fire appliance is also kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

Tinsmith Shop.—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. Besides making a considerable portion of our tinware,

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the tinsmith does the plumbing and repairs kitchen utensils, roofs, sinks, tanks, stoves, &c., and attends to the wood-sawing and pumping engines.

Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry-work, and make their own clothes, and greater part of those worn by the boys, becoming experts in the management of the sewing and knitting machines.

Out Pupils.—Five boys were hired out with farmers and seventeen girls were in domestic service, the wages ranged from \$6 to \$25 per month and board; several girls have been in continuous service for over four years.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during the winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct has been satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and an efficient staff there is no trouble in maintaining order; corporal punishment is only resorted to in cases of insult or gross disobedience; there was one case during the year.

Health.—The general health has been excellent. We had some cases of influenza and some of pneumonia in the winter and spring; also a few accidents, though with quick recoveries; and the usual minor complaints to be expected where there are so many children. Three pupils died in the school, one boy of consumption, one boy of acute Bright's disease, and one girl of tubular inflammation of the brain; the two last were never really well after having had the influenza. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables and wholesome food, well prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises, by clothing adapted to the seasons, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. The physique of pupils who have been here some time has been much improved.

A few applicants had to be refused admission as physically unsound.

Sanitary Condition.—The construction of a solid dam at Katepwe, nine miles away, at the end of the lake east of the school, by deepening the water in the vicinity of the school over two feet, has greatly improved our sanitary environment, by allowing the action of the waves to wash away the matter which formerly accumulated in the bay immediately facing the school, on our west, and which, besides being unsightly and malodorous, had a pestilent tendency, and menaced our water supply. The freezing of the sewage in the conduits last winter caused inconvenience and necessitated a lot of unexpected labour in repairing and deepening the drainage system. The closets for the female department are very unsatisfactory, being too small, and the old-fashioned pit kind; they are only about one hundred yards from the well from which we obtain our water supply. The cost of a better system would not be great. The ventilation of the building is good, though not perfect, as regards the older portion.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic use and fire protection is obtained from one well by means of a hot-air pumping engine.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is ample, and of the best description, and is under the charge of the night watchman, whose duty it is to inspect it regularly.

Heating.—The male department is heated by stoves; furnaces for this purpose would be a great improvement in regulating the temperature and lessening the danger of fire. Owing to the construction of the building, it is difficult to maintain a regular temperature, and our fuel bill is very heavy.

Recreation.—Outdoor games have not been in a very flourishing condition, as there has been too much work for the big boys to be able to spare time for games; with little practice they have been successful in five games, all they played, against neighbouring white clubs, in the football field. Very little cricket or baseball was played.

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In winter both boys and girls skate regularly on the lake, and the boys do a lot of coasting as well. The girls have swings, games and pet animals in their tree-shaded playground. Gymnastics are indulged in in the winter evenings, and the library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are such as are usual in white schools.

The brass band is a source of much pleasure to pupils and visitors, and maintains its high efficiency, though there have been many changes, caused by the discharges, in the course of the year.

Admissions and Discharges.—Thirty-five children were admitted during the year—sixteen boys and nineteen girls. Twenty-nine pupils were discharged—eighteen boys and eleven girls. Of these several were married, and some are preparing homes, though others are making no progress, as, having no means to start with for themselves, they have to live with, and are detrimentally influenced by, their pagan relatives and surroundings.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who were able to, have a home of their own; many are hard-working, thrifty and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received; but much depends on their environment, whether they are married, and the interest taken in them after they leave school. We have several of the second generation in school, and they are bright children.

General Remarks.—Several half-breeds, belonging to the reserves, now taking treaty and classed as Indians, hope to withdraw and obtain 'scrip,' the principal incentive with many being freedom to purchase intoxicants without restraint. Several are inferior to the more advanced Indians in intelligence, character and progressiveness, and cannot appreciate the advantages of a permanent home for their families and education for their children. If many withdraw from the treaty and have to take their children from school, our attendance will be affected.

Some public entertainments were given during the winter to appreciative audiences.

The whole school spent two days at the File Hills Agency on the occasion of the very successful agricultural fair held there by the Indians in June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. W. M. Graham.

A very large number of visitors called at the school during the year.

There have been a few changes in the staff during the year, amongst others, Mr. Redmond, our farm instructor, appointed in 1884, left to farm on his own account.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me every assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient, and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RED DEER, ALBERTA, July 21, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Red Deer River, about three miles west of the Red Deer village.

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Land.—Four hundred and eighty acres are owned by the school and six hundred and forty acres are reserved as hay lands; about one-half of the land owned by and reserved for the school is covered with willow and small poplar. The quality of the soil is first-class, but is very difficult to work on account of the bush, and the breaking of land is very expensive; we are badly in need of a range for our cattle.

Buildings.—The main buildings in which are found dormitories, school-room, dining-room, kitchen, sewing-room, office and quarters for inspector or travelling officials, consist of a stone building, 48 x 66 feet, and a brick building, 42 x 48 feet. All the other buildings are of frame or squared log, and are as follows: principal's house, two cottages occupied by some members of the staff, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, used at present as a store-room, pig sty, two stables, hen-house, dairy and small storehouse.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the buildings for ninety pupils; the present number authorized is eighty-nine.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 a.m. until 12 noon; and from 1.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. All children attend school three hours for five days each week. Written examinations are held every three months. All the classes are mixed. The progress made has been fair.

Farm and Garden.—Every endeavour is made to teach the boys to be farmers. The instructor leads his boys and works with them, showing them the best ways of working. As a result, in spite of the rough nature of the land, we have broken thirty acres, and fenced with a good wire fence almost a mile. We have also graded a road and broken up the land in front of the buildings, intending to make a lawn.

Industries.—*Carpenter Shop.*—We have a carpenter's shop in connection with the school, and seven boys have received instruction in this trade; the carpenter instructor and his boys do all the building, painting and repairing.

Housework and Sewing Room.—The girls are all taught housework, sewing and butter-making, under the supervision of the matron and her assistants.

Moral and Religious Training.—The greatest attention is paid to the religious training of the pupils. Regular religious services are held each Lord's Day, including a Sunday school, when truths are pressed home by all the members of the staff.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the year has been good; we have had very few cases of serious sickness. There have been no deaths. The greatest care is taken to have the school kept in a good sanitary condition.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is still very defective. All the water we use has to be carried in pails or hauled in tanks. I expect, however, soon to have an engine which will pump the water from a large well near the river or from the river itself.

Fire Protection.—Babcock's Star fire engines, grenades and pails filled with water are placed in convenient places. The hose-pipe arrangement which is placed in the main buildings will be of the greatest value as soon as we have a water supply.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given to recreation. Football remains a very popular game in the summer, while in the winter the pupils enjoy skating and hockey. The boys are taught to swim. In the winter evenings the children are engaged in musical drill and the getting up of concerts.

General.—Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh pupils. The parents are not opposed to the school and some seem to see the great advantage of education and industrial training, but very many are indifferent. In the case of some families, compulsion should be resorted to.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on elevated land, about five miles west of Regina.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is three hundred and twenty acres. In addition, a section of school land immediately west of our own land is held by lease. This is used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: the main building, built of brick with stone foundation, principal's residence, large frame building for workshops, cottage for carpenter instructor, laundry, bake-house, ice-house, root-house, cottage hospital, implement-shed, two stables, piggery, and some smaller buildings, such as a well-house and a garden-house.

Accommodation.—There has been ample accommodation for all who have been in attendance. The dormitories have not at any time been over-crowded. There is room in the school for one hundred and fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was about fifty-three boys and forty-three girls, or a total of ninety-six. This was a reduction, compared with the previous year, of nearly nine of an average attendance.

Class-room Work.—During the summer the pupils are taught in one department, but during the winter term, when all out-pupils have returned, there are two departments. Pupils attend school for three hours, five days in the week. Saturday morning, all boys and girls are expected to be at work, but Saturday afternoon is regarded as a half-holiday. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. Quarterly written examinations are held, and promotions made accordingly. Present-day history is a branch of study not overlooked. Care is taken to procure books, papers and other miscellaneous literature suitable for the pupils. It is our constant endeavour to foster a love for reading. In many cases, stories and books are outlined, and the papers and books are then given to the pupils in the evening hours.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is regarded as the most important industry in the school. It is assumed that the vast majority of educated Indians, for some years to come, will make their living by mixed farming. Other industries, such as carpentry work and harness-repairing, are found to be of great value in this connection. If the graduate, in after years, be more or less isolated, he must do as much of his own repairs, both in wood and leather, as he possibly can.

The acreage for this present year is as follows: wheat, twenty-nine acres; oats, twenty acres; feed of stock, twenty acres; potatoes, ten acres; rye, six acres; brome grass, twenty acres; turnips, two acres; garden, one and a half acres. This year's summer fallow will measure about sixty acres. Last year's returns included three hundred and ninety-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats and eleven hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes.

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Industries Taught.—For six days in the week regular duties in one of the various departments are assigned each pupil able for work. The bake-shop and the printing office have, for a considerable time, been managed successfully by pupils alone. In the early spring, the carpenter shop was put in charge of a graduate, who is now a member of the staff and doing most creditably. Work in the shoe shop and harness shop is confined to general repair work. The girls have been taught in all branches of household duties. The larger ones have been assigned to responsible places in the kitchen, sewing-room, laundry, and directly under the matron's care. We have endeavoured to make them thorough housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every possible way, efforts have been made in the direction of true character-building. By public and private talks with pupils, the necessity of truthfulness, diligence, faithfulness and all those other qualities that enter into true character, have been dwelt upon. A mid-week prayer-meeting is held, in which pupils take part. Regular services, including a Sabbath school, are conducted in the assembly-room on each Sabbath.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. We have less signs of scrofula than ever before. Only healthy pupils are admitted to the school, and by careful attention to each pupil it is our constant effort to keep them healthy and strong. We were deeply grieved to lose through death a most highly esteemed member of the staff, Mrs. Moffat, who died of pneumonia on January 7.

We consider the sanitary condition to be better than ever before. All rubbish that can be burnt, is burnt and got out of the way. Cleanliness and order in every department is insisted on. Disinfectants are freely, but not extravagantly, used.

Water Supply.—We have two good wells, one in the garden and the other a few hundred feet from the main building. A Ryder hot-air pumping engine has recently been placed over the nearer of the two wells, and pure drinking water is pumped into our large attic tank with the greatest ease.

Fire Protection.—This new engine enables us to keep our tanks full, and in this way we have a safety we never felt when water was pumped by windmill power. We have also a full supply of hand-grenades and other fire-extinguishers kept in convenient and well-known places. Great care is exercised in endeavouring to prevent any destruction through fire.

Heating.—There are three double furnaces and one single furnace under the main building. In the other departments, stoves are used. Wood is purchased from the Indians, or in car-load lots from Duck Lake or Prince Albert. During the year two hundred and eleven tons of coal were used—mostly soft coal from Lethbridge.

Recreation.—The girls take great pleasure in long walks, accompanied by one of the lady members of the staff. Most of the boys are fond of athletic sports. Baseball is played by a number of the boys, but their most popular game continues to be football.

General Remarks.—Our graduates have, on the whole, acquitted themselves well, but a few have disappointed us.

The school paper, 'Progress,' has been widely circulated, and brings us a number of valuable exchanges. It also keeps ex-pupils in touch with the school.

In closing this report, I wish to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of all the members of the staff. They have manifested deep interest and earnestness in the work.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., September 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report in connection with the above school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley on the west bank of High River close by where it empties into the Bow, and is twenty-five miles south-east from Calgary.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres of land owned by the Government in connection with this school. Four hundred and eighty acres surround the institution, and the same number are across High River twelve miles south-east. This latter is chiefly hay land, and is used entirely for that purpose, and the pasturing of our cattle during the summer months. In time, when our herd increases sufficiently, I expect to keep most of our cattle all the year round at the hay camp.

Buildings.—Besides the two main buildings, which contain the dormitories, the class-rooms (separate), common dining-hall and chapel, rooms for members of the staff and offices, there are a number of other buildings. Looking down from the surrounding hills, the institution has the appearance of a compact little village. As we approach the school the first building met with is the bakery and flour store, 45 x 15, and in line with this are the following: blacksmith's shop and iron-shed, 25 x 16; carpenter and shoemaker's shop, 24 x 30, two stories, the carpenter's shop on the ground floor; paint, coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8; men's quarters, a brick-veneered cottage, one story and a half high, 32 x 26. Then follow the two main buildings—boys' and girls'—next to the girls' building is the brick-veneered hospital, 25 x 30, and the engine house, 36½ x 16½. Behind the engine house is the laundry, 25 x 30, two stories, with drying-room up stairs. The next row of buildings in rear of the laundry consists of the poultry-house and yards, 81 x 27; the stores, one 12 x 28, and one 36 x 18; ice-house and refrigerators, 32 x 16; coal and wood shed, 36 x 14. Next in order, and to the rear again, are the carriage, tool and implement shed, 125 x 23; horse and cow stable, 80 x 32; new granary and root-house, 24 x 40 x 10—granary on top capable of holding over five thousand bushels of grain—the root-house built of substantial stone walls nine feet high, will hold over four thousand bushels. At the back and to the sides of the stables and granary are the hay and cattle corrals, then comes the old granary, 30 x 15 (to be used as a cow stable), calf-shed, 70 x 12, and last of all the pig-pen, 15 x 17. I had as many of the outbuildings repainted as was possible with the means at my command, and both main buildings were renovated to a large extent on the inside. The grounds are kept clean and tidy, and I endeavour to improve them each year by planting trees, laying out flower beds, &c.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for one hundred and fifty children, and I only wish that it was taken advantage of.

Attendance.—The average daily attendance for the year is ninety, and the number at present in attendance ninety-one, being thirty short of our authorized number. Of those at present in attendance twelve are to be discharged in the beginning of July, thus further reducing the number of pupils to seventy-nine, fifty-one short of the number we are permitted to take in.

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Recruiting for these schools is becoming a serious matter and deserving of deep consideration. It is to be regretted that an institution fully equipped is unable to do the work expected of it through lack of material to work on.

Admissions	6
Discharges	14

Class-room Work.—Progress has been satisfactory in three class-rooms, and the programme of studies laid down by the department is followed. The pupils were graded as follows at the last examinations:—

Standard I.....	24
“ II.....	25
“ III.....	17
“ IV.....	19
“ V.....	6

Examinations are held twice a year, prizes are awarded and distributed, and I must say there is great emulation amongst the children, especially in the senior division.

Farm and Garden.—Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were put up last summer, but unfortunately we lost over fifty tons by a prairie fire in the month of November, and consequently were obliged to purchase two hundred dollars' worth this spring.

We threshed one thousand and ninety-one bushels of oats, and two hundred and ninety bushels of wheat. Twelve hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds, five hundred bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of carrots and about three hundred head of cabbage were put away for winter use.

This spring one hundred and fourteen acres have been put under cultivation, all on the school property.

	Acres.
Oats.....	62
Bromus and oats.....	10
Barley... ..	5
Rye... ..	20
Potatoes.	5
Turnips and mangolds	10
Corn and pease.....	1
Garden	1
Total	114

Five acres of land were broken. So far we have had very seasonable weather, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest are good.

Stock.—Ninety-eight head of school cattle, and seventy-two head belonging to the boys were wintered at the school. The boys do all the work, under supervision, in connection with the feeding and care of stock in winter. We received \$45 worth of meat from our herd, and sold animals to the value of \$388. Our live stock has increased about \$1,500 in value since last year. There are twenty-five horses, one hundred and eight head of cattle and fourteen pigs at present belonging to the institution, and the cattle of the boys, purchased from their own earnings, number fifty-eight head.

Twenty-nine head have been taken to the Blood Agency by their owners—ex-pupils—and seven to the Blackfoot Agency. All the boys work on the farm, the nature of the work performed depending on their strength. The smaller boys help

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in weeding the roots and gardens, feeding pigs and other light work. Every boy in the senior division is taught how to milk.

All our hay, coal, lumber and a large quantity of our supplies are hauled by the farm teams in charge of the boys, and they work teams in ploughing, mowing and seeding, thus gaining a knowledge of all branches of farming.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—This is the only industry taught outside of farming. There are six apprentices regularly employed in the shop. The new work done during the year consisted in raising the roof of the girls' building, putting in the necessary partitions to make extra rooms, and building the new granary and root-house. All buildings and furniture have been kept in a state of thorough repair, new articles of furniture have been made, and a hay-stacker and sweeps for the farm. From the end of July till October 1, the apprentices in this shop are allowed to hire out for haying and harvesting. Besides that they put in a couple of hours daily at farm work while at the school.

Sewing Room.—The girls make all their own clothing as well as a large portion of the boys'. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work. They are kept continually employed at other household work when not in class or recreation. Their work in the sewing-room is really very heavy for the number of girls, especially as there are so many young ones.

Baking.—The tradesman does all the baking for the school, besides cutting up the beef, and when not so engaged does any other work required of him.

Shoemaking.—The shoemaker's shop was re-opened in November last, when an ex-pupil, L. Dennetry, was engaged to do repairing. No new boots were made and no apprentices were placed in the shop. In May we engaged an other ex-pupil, W. McGirr, to take charge of the shop, as the other young man being married, wished to go home and build himself a house. Both gave entire satisfaction, not only as regards the quantity but the quality of their work. W. McGirr is still in charge of the shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—In summer all the children attend mass at six o'clock. Prayers are said morning and evening in the dormitories. On Sunday there is divine service twice—morning and evening—and at other fixed times throughout the week. Catechism is taught and the children get a regular course of instruction on their religious duties.

The conduct of the children has been very satisfactory during the year. In no case did we have to employ severe measures. Discipline was efficiently maintained by reprimands and short detentions during play hours. The system of employing monitors was continued.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The epidemic of measles reported last year continued into the month of July, and I regret to have to report two deaths from secondary illness following the measles. The epidemic was completely stamped out by the middle of July. Two pupils died of consumption, making the total number of deaths during the year four; outside of this and a few cases of severe pneumonia, the children have enjoyed good health, particularly during the latter half of the year. Concerning some scrofulous patients, I am happy to be able to report that Dr. Lafferty has met with great success in the cases he has treated here. If the cure proves to be permanent, it will be a great boon to many Indian children who are precluded from the advantages of education owing to their diseases.

The sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is excellent, the tanks in the different buildings being filled by means of our steam engine. The flow of water in the well is practically inexhaustible.

Fire Protection.—Great precautions against fire are taken. Babcocks, grenades, fire-pails and axes are distributed throughout the building in convenient places. All

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sources from which a fire might arise are constantly watched and frequent admonitions are given to both pupils and staff.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and the girls' altogether by stoves. I think a more economical means of heating might be instituted, either hot water or steam. The first cost might appear to be large, but there would be such a great economy in fuel that it would pay for the extra cost in a few years. The hot-air furnaces are not satisfactory. They consume a lot of coal without compensating results, and they have to be supplemented with stoves. Our fuel bill for the years 1897-8 and 1898-9 has been \$1,621 and \$1,350. This is f. o. b. at our nearest railroad station, Dewinton, in car-load lots.

Recreation.—The children have an hour every day at noon, and from half-past six till bedtime in the evening. The principal outdoor games are, in the spring and fall, football, and in winter hockey. Both the football and hockey teams have a very creditable record and have always been admired for their clean, gentlemanly play. The football team were in the final contest for the cup last fall and had to play a second time against the team of 'E' division, N. W. M. P., when they were beaten by one goal. The hockey team won five matches out of eight, playing the best teams in Alberta. These games I consider a great factor in the training of our boys, and the small expense incurred in keeping them up is, I believe, fully justified by the results. The girls indulge in more moderate exercises. Our endeavour is to give all pupils as much outdoor exercise as possible.

General Remarks.—The system of placing pupils out to work during haying and harvesting has been continued with good results. Reports received of their work and conduct are favourable. As far as possible they are allowed to make their own terms with their employers. They, as a rule, prefer to work for married men.

Ex-pupils.—The reports concerning these are getting more satisfactory each year. Pupils returning to the reserve are apt to run wild for a year or so, but as they get older they settle down and begin to utilize the knowledge they have acquired at these schools. The more pupils graduated from the industrial schools the better reports will be received of those already discharged. If the industrial schools of the Territories were kept working to their full capacity, it would not be many years before a very noticeable change occurred among the reservation Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, November 4, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian schools throughout this district for the year ended June 30, 1899.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

situated near Prince Albert, was inspected in December, 1898. Principal: the Venerable Archdeacon McKay.

Enrolment of pupils: treaty children, 44; non-treaty, 9; total, 53. Classified thus:

Standard 1.....	21
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	12
“ IV.....	6
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	1

These are arranged in two divisions, the senior being under the charge of Mr. E. McKenzie Ellis, and the junior, of Miss M. Kirkby. Both are properly qualified, and in spite of frequent changes of teacher for the senior division, the work has been carried on throughout the year with moderate success, as was evident from the results of the examination. At an entertainment which I had the pleasure of attending on the evening of December 27, the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in music, recitation and dialogue.

Farming and gardening are taught practically and well, though without the employment of a special instructor. A liberal supply of grain and vegetables is raised, answering all the needs of the school, and that from a comparatively small acreage. There is a carpenter's shop, moderately well equipped, but no regular training is given. The girls throughout the different departments of housework are under competent direction, and are receiving a useful training.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

situated at Duck Lake, was inspected in January.

Principal: the Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I.

The classification of the pupils enrolled at the above date was as follows:—

Standard I.....	50
“ II.....	24
“ III.....	19
	—
Total.....	93

The services of a very competent teacher, Mr. Thomas Dwyer, have recently been secured for the senior boys. But while the pupils throughout the three divisions are

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receiving a thorough training in manners and morals, and the school in other respects is under very efficient management, yet the results of the class-work are disappointing. This is, in part, due to disadvantages in respect to space and equipment.

The main building has been enlarged and improved and beautified in many ways; but the accommodation is still, in some particulars, insufficient for the attendance.

No land is cultivated for grain, but gardening, the care of stock, and carpentry, each under an instructor, are systematically carried on. At the local agricultural exhibition, the school won some fifty prizes, chiefly with the products of these industries. Nor is attention limited to the merely useful, for a large and attractive flower garden adorns the premises.

SADDLE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Inspected March 27; the Rev. H. Grandin, principal.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	19
" II.....	6
" III.....	13
" IV.....	5
" V.....	3
Total.....	46

There are also in attendance six non-treaty children.

The pupils are divided into two forms and are under competent instruction. Chief attention is given to the reading, understanding and use of English, in which the pupils acquitted themselves particularly well at examination. Their obedience and conduct were faultless.

This school was formerly located at Lac la Biche, but was removed in the summer of 1895 to the Blue Quill's division of Saddle Lake Reserve, six miles west of the agency buildings.

The new building, which is of frame on stone foundation, is well designed and comfortable, consisting of the following rooms in addition to the apartments of the staff:—

Ground floor: height of ceiling, 10 feet; boys' recreation-room, 16 x 30 feet; pupils' dining-room, 24 x 30 feet.

Second story: height of ceiling, 9½ feet; senior class-room, 12 x 27 feet; junior class-room, 15 x 30 feet; girls' recreation-room, 14 x 23 feet; hosiery, 8 x 14 feet.

Third story: height of ceiling, 8 feet; boys' dormitory, 28 x 30 feet; girls' dormitory, 30 x 32 feet. The kitchen and bakery are detached from the main building.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

Inspected April 6; Rev .J. R. Matheson, principal.

Pupils, classified:

Standard I.....	7
" II.....	2
" III.....	4
" IV.....	2
" VI.....	1
Total.....	16

Non-treaty children in attendance, 26,

The class-room work has suffered much from change of teachers, but in spite of this some progress was shown. A well arranged time-table was in use, based on the authorized programme. The pupils have regular practice in singing, and take much pleasure in this part of their exercises.

A new building has been erected during the year, affording downstairs a class-room, 24 x 28 feet, and with ceiling 10 feet high, and upstairs a similar space, which is used as a boys' dormitory. This was much needed, for the entire school accommodation was, and still is, over-taxed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

Inspected April 7; Rev. W. Comiré, O.M.I., principal.

The treaty children enrolled are classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	16
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	5
“ IV.....	9
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	2
Total.....	51

There are in addition twelve non-treaty pupils in attendance.

Two members of the staff are regularly occupied in the school-rooms. The classes were examined in all subjects and showed fair progress. The pupils receive careful training in vocal music, and have some practice in reciting and declaiming.

The well-being of the pupils is carefully looked after as to food and cleanliness, while their clothing is comfortable and neat, even so far as to be quite attractive.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in June, 1899, and visited incidentally on several other occasions during the year.

Staff.—The Rev. E. K. Matheson, principal; Mr. R. F. McDougall, head teacher, just resigned; Miss I. B. Brokowski, assistant teacher; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss E. Shepphird, assistant matron and nurse; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss C. Thornton, cook; Miss B. Plumb, baker and dairymaid; Miss E. Schofield, laundress; J. A. T. Long, general assistant and book-keeper; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith.

The lack of permanency of the staff has for some time rendered the management of the school much more difficult than it otherwise would be.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	32
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	31
“ IV.....	23
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	2
Total.....	101

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The results of the class examination were most satisfactory, and indicate that good methods of instruction have been diligently practised, and that the pupils have been well employed. The same enthusiasm which was manifested at last inspection has continued, with a most beneficial effect on the progress, spirit and bearing of the pupils. The two boys in Standard VI have gone in some particulars beyond the limit prescribed for Indian schools, and one wrote successfully at the recent public school leaving examination. Among other features of the examination, a general knowledge test was employed, in which the pupils of Standard VI and several of those in Standard V took highly creditable marks, showing that their information was by no means limited to the bare contents of their text-books.

Farming and gardening operations are entirely too limited, being insufficient to supply the needs of the institution in the shape of vegetables for the table and grain for the stock. This season, however, the garden has been under very careful cultivation, and the boys are receiving an excellent practical training in this important branch.

The live stock, consisting of sixteen cows, four oxen, four horses, fifty pigs, and a considerable number of fowl, is well cared for by the boys, under careful supervision.

Twenty-four boys are under the farmer's charge; eleven are instructed in carpentry and eight in other trades. The girls, by turns, are taught all departments of housework, and it would be well if the same plan were carried out among the boys' industries, since those industries, such as farming, stock-raising and carpentry, which a few require to learn, are required equally by all. For the present or the next generation it is not advisable that the Indians should be induced to go abroad from the reserves to compete with skilled workmen in the various trades. The encouragement given by the department to agriculture and stock-raising on the reserves is in harmony with natural conditions, and is in the Indians' best interests. I am glad to be able to say that, so far as trades are concerned, in connection with this school at least, attention is not practically limited to the useful industries above named.

The school premises have been greatly improved during the year by laying out of grounds, fencing, gravelling of walks and tree-planting.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The day schools are struggling along under many difficulties and disadvantages. As the children are under the parents' control, the teachers have daily to combat the natural indifference of the Indian towards education. Again, the brightest and healthiest children being taken to recruit the boarding schools, the material remaining on the reserves is for the most part of the poorest quality. In spite of these and other disadvantages, in most instances a work of much value is being done by these schools, and their influence over the lives and manners of the Indians is distinctly beneficial.

THE DAY SCHOOLS OF CARLTON AGENCY,

namely, Mistawasis', Ahtahkakoop's and Wahspaton's, were visited at various times. These are all well conducted, and good work is being done. In Ahtahkakoop's the attendance is larger and more regular, averaging in some months as high as seventeen, and the pupils are particularly well advanced. The school at Sturgeon Lake has been re-opened, but, as it is not actually on the reserve and is within reach of less than half the children of school age, the attendance is necessarily small.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected December 6, 1898. Miss M. Thompson, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, 24; average for twelve months, 10; present at inspection, 11. Pupils classi-

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fied: Standard I, 11; Standard II, 2; Standard III, 8; Standard IV, 3. Progress, fair.

A very suitable new building has been erected, well built and properly equipped.

WHITECAP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected February 8. Mrs. W. R. Tucker, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, 11; average attendance for twelve months, 8; present at inspection, 10. Progress, fair. Much attention is given to cleanliness, and with very good results. The school is here playing an important part in the civilizing of the Indians.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 16. Miss M. B. German, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 21; average for twelve months, 6; present at inspection, 6. Progress, fair. The attendance is very irregular, as the Indians' homes are very scattered.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on Whitefish Lake Reserve. Inspected March 20. Mr. Vincent Smith, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 24; average for twelve months, 11; present at inspection, 16. Progress, good. Pupils clean and tidy. Attendance register well kept, giving full information. School-room tastefully decorated.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 28. Rev. A. G. McKittrick, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 12; average for twelve months, 7; present at inspection, 10. Non-treaty children, 6. Progress, fair. Children untidy.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected, April 25. Miss M. Willson, teacher. Pupils, enrolled, 19; average for twelve months, 11; present at inspection, 14. Progress, fair. Pupils clean and neat in person and in clothing.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 10. Mr. C. T. Desmarais, teacher. Pupils, enrolled, 14; average for 12 months, 8; present at inspection, 9. Progress, unsatisfactory. Cleanliness of pupils neglected.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 12. Miss V. Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 17; present at inspection, 6, the day being very stormy. Progress, good. Cleanliness of pupils well attended to. School-room well kept.

SWEET GRASS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 17. Mr. J. Pritchard, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 11; average for twelve months, 9; present at inspection, 9. Progress, unsatisfactory. Washing and combing of pupils neglected. Health of pupils, bad.

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THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 18. Mr. P. McDonald, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 13; average for twelve months, 7; present at inspection, 9. Progress, fair; condition of school somewhat improved. Not sufficient effort put forth to keep up attendance.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE ASSA., August 23, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of inspections of schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during my inspection of agencies and reserves, from October, 1898, to August, 1899.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on October 14 and December 24, 1898. Number of pupils present, 12 and 19; number enrolled, 17. On the first occasion five boys were out working with farmers. The classification was :

Standard I.....	7
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	4
“ V.....	4

Alex. Skeene is principal and teacher, and the school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Equipment and school material ample. The pupils were clean, well dressed, and were making capital progress, Mr. Skene being a most competent teacher.

The five boys were visited at the places they were working and all were found comfortably located amongst the best farmers in the surrounding districts, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the boys. They were earning from \$10 to \$16 per month and board.

The house proper was in excellent order, beds and bedding clean, neat meals well cooked and served. Miss Webster was matron and deserved credit for her excellent management.

There is a good-sized garden in connection and large supplies of all kinds of vegetables were secured for the use of the house; a new range for the kitchen, and a large iron tank to hold the water from the roof had been added to the equipment during the year.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on November 17, 1898. Rev. Hugh McKay, principal, and Mr. D. McKay, teacher ; Mrs. McKay, matron of the house. Number of pupils present, 28 ; number on roll, 35. Seven were absent, five on account of sickness and two on leave ; 22 were in Standard I, 6 in Standard II and 7 in Standard III. Equipment and material sufficient. These are supplied by the mission. The pupils were orderly and were comfortably dressed, and good faithful class-work was being done.

The house department was all that could be wished for, clean and tidy throughout and ample accommodation for all. The dining-room was particularly attractive ; tables had white table cloths, these with white crockery dishes gave a home-like appearance to the place. There is a farm in connection and a large herd of cattle, also sheep, pigs and poultry, including turkeys and geese. The boys have a fine opportunity here of acquiring knowledge of farm work and the care of cattle, besides the ordinary class work. The institution is under the Presbyterian Church and is the second oldest boarding school in the Territories, the McDougall Orphanage, Morley, being the pioneer.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on January 23, 1899. W. J. Small, B.A., principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron ; Miss McLeod, assistant matron ; Hugh McKay, a Regina graduate, in care of the cattle and general assistant. Number of pupils present, 45 ; number on the roll, 45. Forty being the limit allowed, only pay for this number is received. The pupils are classified as under :

Standard I.	32
“ II.	8
“ III.	4
“ IV.	1

Equipment sufficient, also school material. Good progress was being made, although it was difficult to get new pupils to speak out, especially the older ones ; no difficulty with the younger boys and girls, but there is a shyness about the older ones which is hard to get over. At a recent examination of the school, conducted by Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Hall, the following pupils recited the Golden Texts for the year without a mistake : Daisy Bunn, Bertha Hunksa, S. Blackbird, Lucy Blackbird, Jacob Blackbird, Flora Bird, Lydia Brandon, Fanny Singoose recited forty without a mistake. Jim Esuanaget, forty-five ; Geo. Hunter, thirty-five ; Young Singoose, twenty-five, and others less. Six pupils from the school were at the time earning good wages in respectable families in the neighbourhood, Miss McLaren keeping in touch with them, regularly inquiring how they were getting on. The building was in the pink of neatness and cleanliness and pupils seemed happy. A reed organ had been added during the year to the school equipment, and many of the girls make good use of it. An addition is being made to the building, which will give an upstairs dining-room, also more classroom and dormitory space for boys. These extensions will cost \$4000 or \$5000 and are to be paid by the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church. A new hennerly had been built during the year. There is a six-acre garden which gave a good yield of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the house. The pupils have sufficient recreation. Whilst they cannot boast of the expensive luxuries, such as brass bands, curling, bicycles, and such like, they have the good old-fashioned ‘coasting’ down the hills, which is capital exercise for them, and they can have that here to their hearts’ content, and if they cannot buy a sleigh, they can make one. This institution is doing splendid work and its influence for good is felt on the reserves represented.

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KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN DAY SCHOOL

on Okanese Reserve, was inspected on February 10, 1899. . . Number of pupils present, 6 ; number on roll, 13 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	1
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5

Equipment (except desks) sufficient. School material ample. The school-room was comfortable, although it was 49 degrees below zero outside. R. C. McPherson is the teacher and missionary. The pupils were clever and much interested in their lessons. They were warmly clad and had warm wrappers to wear coming and going from school during the cold. Some good specimens of knittinng, sewing, crochet work, &c., were seen. The school and mission are under Presbyterian management.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on February 23, 1899. Number of pupils on roll, 22; average attendance last quarter, 9. Classification:

Standard I.....	11
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	4
Gone away, but not discharged	3

Equipment anad material sufficient. School-room comfortable, excepting on windy days. Progress fair. Pupils were clean and comfortabllly clothed. A bale of cloth from England had been received, and was to be made into garments for the pupils. Rev. Mr. Cox is teacher and missionary in connection with the Church of England. Besides the attendance at the day school, six pupils from the reserve are at Elkhorn school, ten at Brandon, four at Portage la Prairie, and one at Birtle; total, twenty-one at schools off the reserve.

KEYS DAY SCHOOL (SWAN RIVER AGENCY)

was inspected on March 17, 1899. Number of pupils present, 9; number enrolled, 15; average attendance, 10; six in Standard 1, six in Standard 2, and three in Standard 3.

Equipment and material sufficient. The new building was being occupied. It is log, 22 x 20; logs hewn square; porch, 6 feet wide; arch roof; open chimney for ventilation; lathed and plastered and wainscotted; a small platform; a comfortable building.

Rev. Mr. Owens is teacher and missionary, and I always find the work done here satisfactory. Mrs. Owens has a class for knitting and sewing, and the girls can make their own dresses. Some very good specimens of the girls' work were to be seen. The school and mission are under control of the Church of England.

KEE-SEE-KANSE DAY SCHOOL (SWAN RIVER AGENCY)

was inspected on March 20, 1899. Number of pupils present, 5; number on the roll, 13; average attendance, 5; seven in Standard 1, four in Standard 2, two in Standard 3.

Edward Jas. Barton, son of the former teacher, was in charge, and a good improvement was noticed in the work under the new teacher, and the attendance promised to be also improved. The school is a neat little building, and it was in capital order. Mr. Barton holds a third-class certificate for Manitoba, and has had four

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years' experience in teaching, and there was every prospect of success in his work at this point. Equipment and material sufficient. The mission is close to the school, Rev. Father Corby being in charge. Some good mitts, cuffs and stockings were shown, work of the girls.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ON COTE'S RESERVE,

was inspected on March 24, 1899. Number of pupils present, 28; number on the roll, 30; besides 14 non-treaty (7 boarders and 7 day scholars). Classification:

	Non-treaty.	Treaty.
Standard I.....	3	14
“ II.....	8	10
“ III.....	2	5
“ IV.....	1	1
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 30

The examination was highly satisfactory and proved Miss Patch to be a capable and painstaking teacher.

Mr. Rothwell, North-west Government School Inspector, visited the school this spring, and examined the pupils, for whom a grant is given, and he informed me he was highly pleased with the progress made, and with Miss Patch as a teacher.

Equipment was sufficient, and some material was requisitioned for. Rev. Neil Gilmour is the principal; also missionary for the reserve. Miss Gilmour is the matron. The dining-room, kitchen and dormitories were all clean and in good order. The girls' dormitory was needing repairs, but the building was not worth spending any money on, and the school-room was cold, so much so that both are being pulled down after having been examined by an architect from Winnipeg, and a new building put up, combining class and dormitory accommodation. The expense will be over \$4,000, to be paid by the Presbyterian Church. I asked the principal to do his best to get iron bedsteads for the dormitories, as it would be a pity to take the old wooden ones into the new building. The pupils spoke freely in English, were polite and well-behaved.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected on April 6 and 7, 1899. Number of pupils present, 25; number on roll, 25; five in Standard 1, nine in Standard 2, seven in Standard 3, and four in Standard 4. Equipment sufficient, except in desks, and these were old and broken. Material was plentiful and nothing was asked for. The examination was satisfactory, and showed constant work on the part of the teacher.

Mrs. Williams is matron. There are a man servant and a maid servant. The whole house was in apple-pie order, and reflected credit on the matron. The beds are all iron ones.

There was a fine garden and abundance of vegetables for the use of the home. Potatoes got frozen in the root-house, which was unfortunate.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected on April 10, 1899; number of pupils present, 8; number enrolled, 10; three in Standard 1, four in Standard 2, one in Standard 3, two in Standard 4. Equipment and material sufficient. The pupils were doing very well. His Lordship the

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Bishop of Qu'Appelle visited this little school, and told me he was much pleased with the advancement of these little boys and girls, and Mrs. Grisdale was delighted with the sewing and knitting, and asked for samples to take away. The boys do gardening; each boy and girl has a small patch in the garden. Mrs. Smith is the teacher. The school is under control of the Church of England. The Rev. Mr. Bassing is the missionary, and visits the school once a week to give religious instructions, and otherwise examine the work.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected April 20, 1899. Number of pupils present, 30; number enrolled, 30. Classified as under:

Standard I.....	16
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5
“ IV.....	2
	<hr/>
	30

Equipment sufficient and material had already been requisitioned for. Sister Valade is teacher, and the class-room exercises showed marked progress over the previous year, and I was more than pleased with the cleverness shown by both boys and girls. Sister Valade is an accomplished teacher, and maintains the best of discipline.

The Rev. Mr. Perreault is principal; Rev. Sister Thiffault, superior; Sister Valade, teacher; Sister St. Alexander, cook; Sister Agnes, seamstress; Rev. Brother St. Amour, carpenter.

The whole house was in splendid order; a new bake oven had been added, capable of baking sixty loaves at a time. The name of the oven is 'Reed combination bake-oven'; wood or coal, can be used, and cost, laid down, \$100. It is portable, and can be moved about like a stove. The kitchen, dining-room and dormitories were all examined and found in perfect order, for the convenience and comfort of the pupils. The beds are all iron ones. The exercises were reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, meaning of subjects read and of words, singing, writing, drawing, &c. The pupils were well dressed, and appeared to be in the best of health, and they were receiving the best of attention in and out of the school.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PRESBYTERIAN,

was inspected on the 17th and other days in May, 1899. Number of pupils present, 101; number on roll 114. Classification as under:

Standard I.....	35
“ II.....	10
“ III.....	13
“ IV.....	36
“ V.....	7
	<hr/>
	101

School material and equipment ample. The examination was satisfactory in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, geography, &c.

The Rev. A. J. McLeod is principal; Jas. R. Motion, assistant principal; Mr. Atcheson, carpenter; Miss H. Cumming, matron; Miss Cummings, laundress; Geo. Atcheson, night watchman; Miss Lowe, seamstress; Miss Dunsmore, teacher, senior division; Miss Amy Dunsmore, teacher, junior division.

The whole building was in good order, outbuildings also. The new hospital had been completed; a new band-stand, a new swing for junior girls, a new tool-house in the garden, new fencing, and trees planted, a new pump-house, a new lumber-house, new porches and a number of other articles, such as cupboards, doors, frames, gates, shelving in pantries, remodelling the horse-stables, &c., and all buildings, except the main one, had received a coat of paint. A new Ryder engine had been supplied to pump water to the tanks.

The farm made a good showing: three hundred and ninety-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, besides turnips, mangolds, onions, carrots, cabbages, celery, beets, green feed and hay.

There are twenty-five head of cattle, ten horses, twenty-eight pigs and thirty-four poultry.

The books were checked and invoices compared with cash entries, and the balance on hand, April 30, 1899, was, all accounts being paid, \$587.30.

The utmost economy is observed, but there is no stinting. Beef was costing \$4.10 per one hundred pounds, and Mr. Darke, contractor, was supplying very good beef. Coal oil was 29 cents a gallon; Galt coal, \$6.10 a ton on car. Fuel is a big item. Dry goods, groceries and hardware are purchased in the cheapest markets, and thus deficits are avoided.

There is a literary and debating society, and these afford mental improvement, as well as amusement, during the long winter evenings. Every Thursday evening, there is a social gathering of boys, girls and staff in the large room, where the band plays a few pieces, and the pupils have games, and other look over picture-books. The pupils had their usual outing, the previous summer, five miles up the Wascana Creek.

The school sustained a loss in the death of Mrs. Moffatt, one of the staff. This lady was much respected by all, and was beloved by the pupils for her uniform kindness shown and interest in their welfare. Miss Nichall, teacher, and Mr. Stewart, assistant principal, resigned during the year.

Ten boys take a turn at carpentry, and six work off and on at the printing. John Singoose is the foreman in the printing office, and all help in farming and garden work. The pupils are polite and well behaved, and never give trouble, either in or outside the buildings, and the boys are a manly lot.

There are regular church services at eleven o'clock every Sunday, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, and a song service, with short talks, in the evening. I spent one Sunday at the school, and was much pleased with the quietness and respect with which the day was observed, and at the neat appearance in dress of the boys and girls.

The pupils come from the following places:

Places.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Swan River.....	6	9	15
Assiniboine.....	12	6	18
File Hills.....	1	..	1
Muskowpetung.....	7	3	10
Duck Lake.....	7	3	10
Birtle.....	16	10	26
Edmonton.....	4	3	7
Carlton.....	4	4	8
Crooked Lake.....	1	1	2
Portage-la-Prairie.....	5	3	8
Moosejaw Sioux stragglers.....	2	6	8
Moose Woods.....	..	1	1
Sandy Bay.....	..	1	1
Moose Mountain.....	..	1	1
	65	51	116

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BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected on July 21, 1899, and other days.

Number of pupils present, 89; number on roll, 100. Nine were absent on leave, and two without leave. The classification was as follows:

Standard I.....	40
" II.....	15
" III.....	38
" IV.....	5
" V.....	2
	<hr/>
	100

School equipment, satisfactory, and some new material had just arrived, so that the needs of the school were well supplied.

This was the first time I had inspected this institution, although I was here a month or so when it was opened, four years ago. The examination showed that faithful work had, and was being done, and Miss Valentyne, the teacher, was capable and painstaking and kept the best of discipline in the school. The only fault I found was the whispering style of reading and in answering questions. Pupils who, when outside, had lungs that could make themselves heard miles off; would only whisper when in school. Another fault I found was the little English spoken by the pupils when at work or playing. They could write letters and from dictation very well, and seemed to understand the English, but would not speak it freely. I may say that an improvement in both of these matters was noticed before I left. Miss Gartry was teacher in the junior class-room, and left to take charge of a public school on July 15. Both school-rooms were well supplied with maps, desks, blackboards, &c., and ventilation seemed good. The pupils on the roll are from the following places:

Places.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House.....	10	17	27
Bull's Head.....	1	2	3
Oxford House....	6	5	11
God's Lake.....	5	5	10
Fisher River.....	7	15	22
Poplar River.....	1	1	2
Berens River.....	3	2	5
Oak River Sioux.....	12	4	16
St. Peter's.....	2	1	3
Whitecap (Moose Woods).....	..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	58	100

The staff of the house proper was: Rev. T. Ferrier, principal; E. C. Stewart, assistant principal; Miss Sutherland, matron; Miss Valentyne, teacher; Miss Wiggins, assistant matron; Miss Fisher, seamstress; Mrs. Gordon, cook; Miss Marty, laundress; Mr. Lawson, farmer.

The Rev. Mr. Semmens was principal from the opening of the school, in July, 1895, to June 30, 1899, when he resigned and Mr. Ferrier was installed in his place. Mr. Parker, carpenter, also left July 31, 1899, and Miss Gaetz on July 15. I made a report on the various departments of the school to the Commissioner, and it only requires notice of a few items here. The dormitories were in capital order, and reflected credit on the matron, Miss Sutherland, who had proved to be a capable manager. The kitchen, laundry and sewing-room were also well conducted. The farm is the feature of the institution, being prettily situated and laid out, and the crops were looking fine

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and promised a good yield. Mr. Lawson was showing himself to be an up-to-date farmer, and the boys were being well trained, and some of them were very good workers; the ploughing done by them would equal that of white men. The cattle were in good condition. They numbered twenty-seven head, and there were five horses and twenty-five poultry. The horses were in fine condition, the boys being taught to groom them. If a farmer has poor, dirty-looking horses, it may be safe to conclude that his other work will be in keeping. I like to see horses in good condition, whether for work or for driving.

Mr. E. C. Stewart, the assistant principal, kept the books, and these were carefully examined and an inventory taken of all property, which the new principal accepted as correct. There were a good many repairs needed, also some articles of house equipment and clothing which would be immediately required for the proper working of the school, lists of which I sent to the Commissioner.

I also furnished a financial statement of the affairs of the school, as on June 30, 1899.

The new principal, the Rev. T. Ferrier, had entered upon the work with enthusiasm, and there were bright prospects for the future.

Lake Winnipeg can always keep up a supply of pupils, and there is no reason whatever why this should not be one of the most prosperous of the industrial schools, in fact, a model one.

The pupils are robust and full of life, and were in the best of health. They are a nice lot of boys and girls, and can be easily managed by judicious oversight and discipline.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, September 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

Early in the year I inspected the Elkhorn Industrial, Brandon Industrial and the Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools. My reports upon these were included in my annual report, published in the blue-book for 1897-8.

Since then I have visited and inspected the following schools: St. Joseph's Industrial, St. Paul's (Church of England) Boarding, St. Peter's Boarding, St. Paul's (Roman Catholic) Boarding, White Eagle Boarding, Old Sun's Boarding, McDougall Boarding, Calgary Industrial (twice), Red Deer Industrial, Ermineskin's Boarding, Blood Hospital, Blackfoot Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This is a Roman Catholic institution situated on High River, where it joins the Bow River, twenty-five miles from Calgary.

I commenced my inspection of this school on October 1.

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My first work was to audit the accounts and books and produce a balance sheet of the previous year's work. This shows that, taking as cash assets 'new goods in store,' live stock and cash on hand, the assets over all liabilities at the conclusion of the year's business was \$3,988.20, consequently the result of my audit is that this school is in a healthy financial condition.

Trades Shops.—I visited and inspected these ; as haymaking and hauling the hay home was still in progress, nearly all the trades pupils were engaged in farming.

Farm Work.—Good crops were harvested and the grain was already threshed ; root crops were good and a fine large vegetable garden was yielding prolifically.

Live Stock.—Milch cows and breeding good stock are made a specialty here. I inspected them in the barn-yard ; they are all of improved short-horn breed ; in all ninety-one head. In the same herd, but belonging to pupils, bought with their earnings while at school, are sixty-one head, the Rev. Principal having—with much forethought—commenced a few years ago to invest from time to time the earnings of his pupils in the purchase of a heifer or two each ; these with their natural increase now make up the above number.

The large new cattle and horse barn is a useful factor in taking care of this stock.

Domestic.—I inspected the kitchen, dining-room, dormitories, &c. ; these are kept clean and in order, the latter are well aired ; the bed clothing was clean and sufficient.

Sanitation.—The sanitation is carefully watched ; the health of the pupils since the epidemic of measles (which proved fatal in two cases) is good, and the pupils have every appearance of being contented and happy.

Clothing.—Both boys and girls are well dressed, particularly so in the items of stockings and boots. Their dress is uniform in colour and texture, which gives a pleasing effect.

Games.—The different games in their season are practised with enthusiasm. These are always supervised by the principal or one of his assistants.

Religious instruction.—This is given to classes in rotation, systematically by the principal, every day between 4 and 5 o'clock, and in this way it does not interfere too much with their regular recreation and games.

Class-rooms.—Of the ninety pupils on the school register at this time, most of the older boys (as before stated) were, for the time being, engaged in agricultural pursuits. I spent a day in the class-rooms. There are senior and junior boys' rooms, taught respectively by Mr. H. Dennehy and Mr. Talbot. The girls are taught by Sister Kelly. The children are making fair progress in the different studies. Those of them who entered the school quite young show great proficiency, while those who did not enter until in their teens will never know much, or appear to advantage in the class-room.

Pupils Speak English.—Taking the school as a whole, the pupils speak English with reasonable fluency, and it is apparent that it is the language of the school. A great factor in accomplishing this is the fact that not one of the officials or employees speaks any Indian tongue, and the necessity of their case forces the children into English, which they very soon learn to understand and to speak upon all occasions.

ST. PAUL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on October 17. It is situated near the Blood Reserve. It forms one of the group in Treaty 7, under the auspices of the Diocese of Calgary, superintended by the Venerable Archdeacon Tims.

The principal is the Rev. A. de B. Owen. Besides Mrs. Owen, who is supervising matron, he has five others of a staff.

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Attendance.—Upon the roll are 24 boys and 24 girls ; total, 48. In age they range from six to fifteen years, the greater number being less than twelve.

Class-room Work.—The attendance in the class-room was twelve boys and eight girls. There was an epidemic of some low fever prevailing in the school at the time of my visit. In consequence of this, some pupils were in bed and others, just convalescing, were not allowed in the school-room.

The children present, being the juniors, were not very far advanced—only in Standards I and II, but as far as they have gone they passed a fair examination in arithmetic, mental arithmetic, reading, spelling, &c.

Dress.—The children were suitably clad ; the clothing-rooms contained quantities of new clothing for both boys and girls.

Store-room.—The store-room contained quantities of tea, sugar, flour, bacon, rice, soap. There is a carpenter shop off the store-room where a good deal of work goes on in the way of repairs to the buildings, furniture, &c.

Boys' Residence.—In this is the kitchen, superintended by a good woman, who is assisted in her duties by pupils. Everything was beautifully clean and in order. The dining-room is also in this building. It is common to both boys and girls and is large and gives plenty of accommodation to all.

Dormitories (boys).—These rooms were clean. The beds had clean linen, blankets, quilts and counterpanes.

Girls' Residence.—The girls occupy a separate building. I found four of them in bed with the low fever ; some convalescent were in the sewing-room with the matron knitting, &c. This house was in thorough order throughout ; the dormitories were clean and airy, beds neatly arranged and made up with clean linen.

Laundry.—The laundry is a detached building ; the whole place was neat and clean ; the boys wash their clothes on Mondays and the girls theirs on Tuesdays.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—I found the fire-pails in convenient spots, filled with water, and the fire-axes placed near them.

Barns, Stables, Root-house, Outbuildings.—These were all visited, they are kept in repair and in good order ; the root-house contained a large supply of home-grown potatoes, turnips and onions.

ST. PETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

Situated near the Peigan Reserve. This school is another of the group under the Church of England. I visited it on October 26. Rev. J. Hinchliff, principal, with a full staff of assistants. There were 25 pupils present.

I found this school in full running order in the fine new buildings. They are comfortably furnished throughout for domiciling the pupils.

I visited the kitchen, pantries, lavatories. I found them all in a clean condition.

Dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and the beds neat and comfortable, with clean linen.

Clothing-rooms and store-rooms were well supplied.

Basement contains two good modern furnaces ; they are economical as regards fuel ; they heat the whole building satisfactorily.

Class-room.—The dining-room was being used as a class-room, and the dining tables in lieu of desks, an arrangement that was not satisfactory to me and which I hoped was only temporary. The children were well dressed and healthy-looking.

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SACRED HEART BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated on the Peigan Reserve, a short distance from the agency.

I visited it on October 28. It now occupies the fine new building.

Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal ; Rev. Sister St. George, matron ; with three Rev. Sisters as staff.

The attendance was five boys and eighteen girls.

Dormitories.—These contain iron cots, with palliases for each pupil, with plenty of clean bed clothing. These rooms are large, airy and clean ; they contained closets and lockers for the children's clothing. A sister sleeps in each dormitory, that the children may be carefully attended to at night when necessary.

Dining-room.—This is sufficient in size, the tables are neatly arranged.

Kitchen.—This was clean, with a new range ; attached to it are pantries, store-rooms, lockers, &c.

Clothing.—The children were well dressed, with good boots and stockings ; they looked healthy, fat and intelligent.

Heating.—The different apartments are heated with coal stoves.

Work-room.—The children personally exhibited their knitting, darning, patchwork and garments made by themselves ; also laundry work, ironing, &c. ; it was all very creditable, both to them and their teachers.

Class-room.—There are no desks, and tables are used instead ; it would be better if there were desks. Sister St. George at present teaches all the classes herself. I found the children to be in good training ; they exhibited a creditable knowledge of rudimentary arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, spelling, vocal and instrumental music.

WHITE EAGLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

I inspected this school on November 29. It was under the auspices of the Church of England, forming another of the before-mentioned group in Treaty 7.

Staff.—The staff in residence is as follows : Rev. C. H. P. Owen, assistant missionary in charge ; Mrs. Owen, matron ; W. H. James, teacher ; Mrs. Warner, assistant matron.

This school contains boys only ; enrolled, 21 ; in school at my inspection, 18.

School-room.—I heard the pupils in reading, spelling, dictation and a very little arithmetic. They acquitted themselves very well.

Singing and calisthenic exercises were performed in a creditable manner, under the leadership of the teacher, with music by Mrs. Owen.

Dietary.—I was present at the pupils' dinner ; it was substantial and well served and cooked.

Clothing.—The children were comfortably clad. There was also an extra supply of clothing in the closets.

Dormitories.—Each pupil has an iron bedstead. The beds were comfortably made up with white sheets, white pillow-cases and plenty of blankets and quilts. These rooms were clean and well ventilated. They are heated by stove-pipes from the living-rooms below.

Kitchen.—This was in a clean condition and in good working order. It is a large room, with two pantries opening off it.

Basement.—This contains furnace and fuel-rooms, lavatories, bath-room, play-room and cellar. When the weather is not extremely cold, this portion of the building is comfortable, but in cold weather everything freezes.

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OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

This is another of the group under the auspices of the Church of England. I inspected this school on December 7.

It is under the direction of the resident missionary, Rev. Gibbon Stocken, whose house is near the school.

It is for girls only; but at the time of my inspection four boys also attended it, who are not in good health. They were removed from the White Eagle School so as to be near the hospital, which they visit daily as patients.

Staff.—Miss Gibson, matron; Miss L. C. Wright, teacher; Miss Applegarth, assistant matron.

Attendance.—

Girls.....	4
Boys.....	11
Total.....	15

Class-room.—The children are making fair progress in the school-room. Miss Wright is teaching them very carefully; more after the fashion of a united family circle than a professional school-room.

Clothing.—The children were well dressed, and there was abundance of new extra clothing in the clothing-rooms.

Dietary.—I was present at their dinner; it consisted of meat, potatoes, bread and tea. It was well cooked and neatly served.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean and very neatly kept. Each pupil had a separate bed, which looked to be very comfortable. Their make-up was a pattern of neatness. As the rooms are large, the ventilation was good.

Kitchen.—I found the kitchen, laundry, lavatories and pantries in excellent order and very clean, reflecting credit upon the housekeeping.

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near to the Indian Reserves at Morley. I visited it on December 23 for the purpose of inspecting it, but, on my arrival there, found that the day was a school holiday, and in consequence was unable to examine the classes.

But as all the industrial departments of the school were in progress as usual, I spent a most interesting day in going over them.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Staff.—The staff consists of: J. W. Niddrie, principal; Miss H. Buchler, matron; Miss M. A. Clement, teacher; Miss A. Jackson, seamstress; Miss E. Weber, cook; F. H. Budgeon, blacksmith; John House, water-carrier.

Attendance.—The number in attendance is:

Boys.....	17
Girls....	20

The boys' ages—with the exception of one four years old—are from six to thirteen years; and the girls—with the exception of one seventeen years—range the same.

Clothing.—The pupils, both boys and girls, were comfortably clad, and presented a creditable appearance. They looked to be in better health than I have ever seen them.

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Dietary.—I was present at their dinner, which is served simultaneously with that of the staff, in the general dining-room. The food was well cooked; it consisted of meat, vegetables, bread and tea.

I visited every department of the school. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, at the same time being sufficiently warm. The beds were comfortable and neatly made up. Fire-buckets were in their places and filled with water.

The dining-room, kitchen, pantries and the basement, in which are lavatories and bath-tubs, were found to be in a clean and orderly condition.

School-room.—The school-room is a separate building, and has all that is desirable in the way of light and ventilation. It was built expressly for the purpose.

Account Books.—The principal produced his account books, which I examined, and was pleased to see they were kept in such a creditable manner, the ledger having the proper sub-heads of expense accounts. He informed me that he had \$200 in hand, over and above all outstanding liabilities, and that his blacksmith shop was a source of income.

Farm.—Stock-raising is a specialty in connection with this school. They have fresh milking cows in rotation throughout the year; consequently, they are never without milk and butter for the pupils. There are twenty-six cows, thirty-three heifers and sixteen calves; horses and colts, ten.

The school has also the principal farming implements, such as wagons, mower, rake, disc and other harrows, ploughs, seeder, scuffer, &c.

A good supply of potatoes and turnips was raised; also coarse grains for fodder.

The barns, sheds, stable and corrals are commodious and comfortable. The boys assist in milking, in the care of the stock, and in the light work about the school, suitable to their ages and strength.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I commenced my inspection of the Calgary Industrial School on May 4 until 22nd.

Staff.—Rev. C. H. Hogbin, principal; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; A. F. H. Mills, teacher; Miss Rutherford, housekeeper; R. H. J. Young, farmer; C. F. Pippy, carpenter.

Boys only attend this school. All the domestic work is performed by them under instruction and supervision, *e.g.*, cooking, laundry work, dormitory work, dining-room work, attending furnaces, and the hot-air engine, which pumps water to the reservoirs in the attic, milking and feeding stock, carrying fuel, &c. Farming and carpentry are the only trades taught.

A work roster is kept, and the pupils take their turn in each of the above duties week about, the boys learning cooking (one) and carpentry (six) excepted.

Judging by the promptness with which the meals are served and the quality of the cooking, the present plan is working satisfactorily.

The other domestic work is also performed satisfactorily, the house is kept clean throughout, and the laundry-work is promptly and properly done.

Mending is done in a class held once each week, each boy mending and darning his own clothes.

The dormitories are very clean and tidy, the beds being made up each morning in a neat and soldierly manner.

The 'rouse' is at 5.30 o'clock a.m. There is a time-table giving the hours for every duty and recreation; this is closely observed, and 'bed-time' is at 8.30, when all retire punctually.

Dietary.—Good and wholesome food is provided; there have been sufficient home-grown potatoes and turnips to supply the table this year up to date.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school is good, although the pupils are from twelve to twenty years of age, they are easily directed by moral suasion; they proceed about their several duties with alacrity and good humour.

They are old enough to regard their dress, and they keep both themselves and their clothes clean, and always present a creditable appearance.

Although fond of foot-ball and other outdoor games, there is no horse-play about the doors or in the main building.

Any one of them can be trusted to go to town either on business as a messenger, or for pleasure; they return promptly when their leave expires or their duty is performed.

After prayers at 8.30 p.m. all retire to their dormitories, and ten minutes afterwards all is as quiet there as if there was not a living soul in them.

I think that the force of circumstances—there being no female pupils—which compelled these boys to do all their own washing, scrubbing, bed-making, dish-washing, mending, &c., has had an admirable effect in bringing them to their present state of good discipline; having become trained to obedience in this way, it reflects in every other direction.

Farming.—The half-section of land (320 acres) has been fenced, and the bottom lands adjacent to the Bow River have been (in consequence of public roads cutting through them) divided into five fields, which are fenced, making about four miles of wire fencing in all.

In four of these fields the following crops have been put in this spring: oats, seventeen acres; vetches, one and one-half acres; vegetables, potatoes, fourteen acres.

Live Stock.—This is limited to a work team and a driving team (which latter works on the land in busy seasons), four milch cows, six head of young stock, progeny of the cows, and one ox.

Every effort is being made to grow sufficient fodder to winter the stock, and until this is done, it is not desirable that it should be allowed to increase.

Carpentry.—There has been already completed by the carpenter, his six pupils working with him, a large two-story carpenter shop, a forcing-house, a large verandah, storm sashes, summer mosquito nettings, cupboards, desks, tables, cabinet for drugs, &c.

After giving all the elder boys a trial, six have been selected as having natural genius to learn carpentry, and to these the carpenter instructor is giving special attention.

While I was inspecting, they were engaged upon the new stable, and a building to be used as a cold storage, ice-house and dairy.

The carpenter shop is kept in the best order, great care being taken of the very large assortment of excellent tools with which the department has fitted up the shop.

School-room.—On the day of my examination, there were thirty-six pupils present; there were five absentees, who were engaged in necessary work about the school. Those present were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	17 pupils.
“ II.....	10 “
“ III.....	9 “

I heard them in different subjects: each in their class did very well, and if the pupils in Standards I, and II, equal those in Standard III, when they reach that grade, the department will have reason to be well satisfied.

Standard III, has, I may say, mastered the English tongue; these pupils read distinctly and understandingly in the third reader, afterwards spelling the words of the lesson, and giving the meanings when asked.

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In mental arithmetic, both addition and subtraction, they did very well.. In general information they appeared to advantage, and they are fairly well acquainted with the geography of Canada, and have a particularly good understanding of the North-west Territories.

Religious Training.—‘Evening prayers’ is taken advantage of by the principal to inculcate in the pupils strong religious principles, and a knowledge of the prayer-book.

An hour, to an hour and a half, is spent in this service and in reading the scriptures by the pupils, the principal afterwards explaining them; also in learning to sing hymns and to chant the psalms.

The evident interest and pleasure taken by the pupils in this service and choir practice is most gratifying.

Financial.—Commencing with my last inspection, I have checked every account and invoice to April 30, and found them all entered up correctly, being first classified according to the different accounts into the journal and posted from that to the “Continuous Balance Sheet” book.

I have also followed the goods purchased and found them entered in the store ledger, and followed them thence to the different departments of the school.

I made out inventories of all goods, the property of the department, and forwarded them, together with a statement of expenditure to date, to the Indian Commissioner.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I made my inspection of this school June 6 to 19. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Staff.—Rev. C. E. Somerset, principal; T. F. Ellis, assistant principal; Geo. Owens, farmer; W. W. Foster, carpenter; L. E. Dinisdale, teacher; Louisa White, matron; Nellie Ferris, assistant matron; Elaine Aylwin, cook; M. J. Welwood, seamstress.

The principal has general supervision over the whole school, he does all the book-keeping and correspondence, all the buying and selling; he also conducts prayers every morning, a Wednesday evening service, and on Sunday, morning church service, afternoon Sunday school, evening church service.

The assistant principal keeps the stores and issues them, keeps the store ledger, has charge of all the boys’ fatigues of a domestic nature, has charge of the boys out of school hours until bed time; is with them in the play-grounds, and in the dormitories until ‘lights out’ and at ‘rouse’ in the morning; he was chief sick nurse to the boys during the measles epidemic, which obtained during my inspection.

Teacher.—The teacher sleeps in the boys’ building and has charge of the dormitories from ‘lights out’ to ‘rouse.’

Farmer.—The farmer has fourteen boys who are especially engaged in learning farming, but they all take a hand at it in extra busy seasons of the year.

Farming here has been constant and hard work; the land belonging to the school has to be fenced. This year they have taken out rails for two miles and tamarack posts for one mile of fencing, and at my inspection these fences were nearly completed.

The school has sixty-one head of cattle, which have to be stabled in the winter; a large cattle stable has been built since my last inspection, sufficient in size to give each animal a stall. Hay, fodder and roots must be grown to feed all the stock, which number, in addition to the above cattle, five horses and several pigs.

Thirteen cows are fresh milkers; the boys do the milking.

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Where this school is situated was thickly wooded with poplar; this had to be cleaned away and grubbed. There are now several good-sized fields under cultivation. The crops are :

	Acres.
Oats.....	12
Barley.....	3
Wheat.....t.....	2
Potatoes.....	4
Garden.....	5
Fodder.....	26
Total	52

Carpentry.—There are seven pupils learning carpentry ; their principal work during the past year has been making storm and mosquito sash for the boys' building, and the principal's house, they put down sidewalks, made gates, built an addition to the cattle-stable, 60 feet by 26 feet, with all the internal fittings for the same.

Girls' Work.—The girls work in the dairy, bakery, laundry, sewing-room, kitchen, dining-room and do general housework. All their clothes are made by themselves, also the house linen, boys' shirts and night-shirts; they knit all the stockings, socks and mitts, do all the darning and mending.

The boys are made to sew on their own buttons and do some mending of their own clothes, and a contingent of them assist every week in laundrying the boys' clothes.

Clothing.—The children are well and suitably clad. I observed they were at all times properly dressed, and clean and neat in their persons.

Dietary.—The food provided is plain and wholesome ; it was well cooked and neatly served. Fresh milk enters largely into the dietary.

Health.—An epidemic of measles was going through the school at the time of my inspection, nineteen being the largest number down with it at the same time.

Laundry.—The laundry is in charge of the assistant matron, and is in the basement of the girls' building.

Bakery.—The bakery is in charge of a senior girl, assisted in the work by five juniors. This work is done in the basement also, the brick oven being extended outside the building underground.

Kitchen.—The kitchen is kept clean and in perfect order, the range, pans, &c., being bright and shining.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean and kept well aired; also the sick-rooms. The bed-clothing was clean, and the beds neatly made up.

Accommodation.—The accommodation of this school has been greatly increased by the erection of a boys' building, in which are boys' dormitory, recreation-room and large school-room.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The water supply of this school is defective, and steps are about to be taken to improve it. I found placed at convenient points about the buildings five Babcock extinguishers, three Star and six Durand extinguishers, twenty fire-grenades, ten fire-axes, fourteen fire-buckets; the last named were kept filled with water.

School-room.—I spent a day in the school-room. It is a fine, large, airy room, well lighted and well furnished with patent seats and desks, blackboards, maps, &c. There is also an organ, the church service being held in this room.

There are seventy-six pupils enrolled: forty-nine boys and twenty-seven girls. There were present in the school-room at my examination, during the morning session, twenty-seven boys and ten girls, and at the afternoon session, eighteen boys and fourteen girls; total, sixty-nine.

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The number present at both sessions was eight, and the number attending school that day, sixty-one.

There were fifteen absent on account of work, and nine sick with measles.

These pupils are graded as follows:

Standard I.....	35
“ II.....	19
“ III.....	14
“ IV.....	8

In arithmetic and mental arithmetic the whole school, in their several grades, did well; also in dictation and composition. In English-speaking they are making very fair progress.

Buildings and Premises.—Since my last inspection, a bridge has been built over the ravine, and a new road cut out and graded, so that now the visitor drives up to the main entrance to the school, instead of, as formerly, going first through the barn-yard.

Gates have been placed at the entrance to the grounds, which are now fenced off with neat fences.

The principal's new house is a neat and well-appointed building, situated at right angles to the main building, and facing the grounds.

The whole premises are in good repair and well kept.

Financial Condition.—I made a thorough audit of the books and accounts, and produced a balance sheet to May 31. It proved to be quite satisfactory. There were no outside liabilities worth mentioning, the principal one being to the Methodist Missionary Society, which is a domestic matter, the assets over all liabilities being \$2,748.65.

The books are kept by the principal himself, upon the double-entry system. The work was accurately and creditably performed.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected Ermineskin's Boarding School on June 26.

It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Congregation of the Assumption, at the Catholic mission, on Ermineskin's Reserve, the resident missionary and principal being the Rev. Pierre Perrault.

Staff.—The staff at this school is as follows: Rev. Sister St. J. de la Croix, superior; Rev. Sister St. Flavie, matron; Rev. Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; Rev. Sister St. Filbronie, cook; Rev. Sister St. Valerie, dressmaker; Rev. Sister St. Bernard, teacher.

The pupils present numbered twenty-two boys and twenty girls, graded as follows:

Standard IV.....	3
“ III.....	3
“ II.....	4
“ I.....	32

The head teacher, Sister St. Cœur de Marie, is a native of Worcester, Mass., U.S. She is a trained and talented teacher, young and enthusiastic, has been connected with this school ever since its inception; consequently, she has now experience in teaching Indian children.

The examination proved very satisfactory. Reading, spelling, composition, dictation, tables, arithmetic, geography—each in its turn was taken up, each class, according to its standard, passing a fair examination in the above subjects.

Vocal music has been taught, and several pieces were rendered in a correct manner.

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The children appeared to be well nourished. They were neatly dressed, had good boots, and were clean in their persons.

I was shown over the whole establishment. The fine new residence has been built since my last visit to this school. It is a model of convenience; rooms, large and airy. Everything was clean and kept in good order.

The beds were clean and comfortable. Each boy's locker (in their own dormitory) contained spare suits of clothes, boots, &c. All were neatly hung up, and the boots in boot-bags.

The lavatory accommodation is in each dormitory.

Water Supply.—The water, which is good for all purposes, is obtained from a never-failing well.

Buildings and Grounds.—The buildings consist of a large two-story and mansard building, containing on first floor the kitchen, large dining-room and school-room; second floor contains dormitory for boys and work-room, and the third floor, girls' dormitory, and an attachment used as a chapel opens off the work-room; and the chapel communicates with the original building, in which is a reception and other rooms, and a private dining-room.

Besides these buildings, some sixty feet away is a very neat church; at a similar distance from the church is the priest's house, and adjacent thereto, his stable.

In rear of the main school building is a laundry and a very good cow-stable.

The whole is situated in well-fenced grounds, in which shade-trees have been planted.

The boys do the gardening, wood-sawing, &c., while the girls assist in all the domestic work.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI GIRLS' HOME,
ALBERNI, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the department, I am pleased to forward the following report on this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Situation.—The home is situated at Alberni, on the Alberni Canal, which flows into Barclay Sound. It is in the West Coast Indian Agency.

Attendance.—Twenty-eight pupils were in attendance at the home during the year.

Progress.—I am pleased to report steady progress in all the departments of our work. It has indeed been a good year. Maggie Lawder was discharged from the school in November, 1898. She has since lived with her mother at the Opitchisaht Indian village, and is a credit to herself and the home where she lived for four years. Hinoos was married to an Ohiast Indian. Yinnito Taylor, who was about nine or ten years of age, died during July from scrofulous enlargements of the neck. Dan Watts and Jean Thomas were discharged in the early part of June, 1899. Jean is a very thorough housekeeper and a good-living girl. Dan Watts has improved

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much in the last two years, and is a bright, clever lad. Harry, the ex-pupil, continues to be steady and industrious. He took charge of the Indian service on Sunday afternoon and a praise service during the week, at which he explained a Scripture lesson in the Indian language, which was much appreciated.

Farming.—Harry, the ex-pupil, has had charge of the outdoor work, and is giving the greatest satisfaction. He is assisted in the work by the larger boys. They made hay enough to feed our horses and cows during the winter, besides keeping the garden in good order and getting out a sufficient supply of wood for winter use. They also got out pickets and all the material necessary for a fence, which they built around two sides of our sixteen-acre lot, and they did some stumping during the winter.

Indian Customs.—The Indians are giving up many of their heathenish customs, and among others the Klu-kwan-na dance, held in connection with their annual feast. They have also decided to put away the Indian doctors. One very seldom hears of liquor among the Sishahs, and although they do not settle down to farming, their gardens and homes, are very much improved.

General Remarks.—This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It does not receive any aid from the Government.

I have, &c.,

B. J. JOHNSTON.
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Crosby Girls' Home Boarding School, at Port Simpson, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tshimpshean Reserve.

Land.—The land is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. There is an area of two acres, which is well-fenced, but, for the most part, in a rough condition. Good gravelled walks lead to the main entrances. During the year the play-ground has been enlarged and drying-ground improved.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of dwelling-house, wood-shed and hen-house. The old wood-shed was torn down during the year and replaced by a new one, connecting with the house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 43 ; average attendance, 33½.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room excellent work has been done and steady advancement made. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

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Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables and berry bushes are cultivated; but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundry-work, cooking and bread-making; also in sewing, knitting and fancy work. Under the instruction of teachers in the different departments, the pupils perform all the work of the establishment.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good and drainage excellent. During the year the school has been visited by three epidemics: measles, German measles and grippe. The majority of the pupils were attacked in each case, but all recovered. Six deaths are to be recorded, three from tubercular meningitis, and three from pulmonary tuberculosis. The health of pupils at present is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is derived from rain water off the roof, which is received into a tank after passing through a filter. In dry weather, water is carried from springs situated a short distance from the grounds.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of two chemical fire-engines in the house, and an effective fire brigade in the village.

Heating.—Heating is furnished by a hot-air furnace, five stoves and a fireplace.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation, which consists of games, music and general play. As much outdoor exercise as possible is encouraged and enforced. Instruction in club-swinging is also given.

I have, &c.,

LAVINIA CLARKE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISSION CITY, July 31, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, one mile east of Mission Junction on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—In connection with the school there is land under cultivation to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five acres, the property of St. Mary's Mission.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools are separate. The buildings in connection with the boys' department consist of main building, 90 x 45 feet, including chapel, dormitory, class-room, library, parlour, principal's and teachers' rooms, refectory and kitchen. Another building, 24 x 40 feet, containing class-rooms, band-room and bedrooms.

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The girls' school consists of main building, 90 x 45 feet and a new wing, 24 x 48 feet, and includes the chapel, dormitory, class-rooms, parlour, bed-rooms, refectory and kitchen.

The outhouses consist of laundry, play-house for the boys, wood-sheds, storehouses, stables and barns.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for forty boys and forty girls.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averages about seventy-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The authorized course of studies is strictly adhered to, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons three times a week. The children are making very satisfactory progress in all branches of study. The girls' classes are conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann, who are most competent teachers, and have met with much success in the training of Indian children.

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening and take a great interest in doing their work as perfectly as possible. Some of girls are also taught gardening.

Industrial Work.—This work for the boys consists chiefly in keeping the buildings and fences in good repair. The girls are taught to do housework, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, sewing, &c., under the Sisters' directions.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the children and they are kept under strict discipline. Very seldom is corporal punishment resorted to. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good, with the exception of two—a boy and a girl—who died from the effects of grippe or influenza. On account of the situation of the school, the sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is supplied by a mountain stream.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, firemen's axes, ladders and buckets are constantly kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—The boys' chief recreations are: football, baseball and swimming. The girls play croquet, hand-ball and go for walks in charge of a Sister.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEDARD, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALL HALLOWS' BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit our annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River, about a quarter of a mile west of Yale Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Land.—There is about four acres of land belonging to the All Hallows' School.

Buildings.—The main school building contains a dormitory for twenty-five girls, a school-room, play-room, infirmary, and other smaller rooms and offices.

Another building, formerly a laundry, has been fitted up as an additional dormitory. There is also a small chapel, where all assemble for daily prayers.

Accommodation.—The present buildings can accommodate from thirty to thirty-three children without over-crowding.

Class-room Work.—An English teacher instructs the senior class. An Indian pupil-teacher takes the junior classes for most subjects. She also teaches singing and musical drill for the whole school. Her work is superintended by the vice-principal. One of the sisters gives religious instruction, and the matron teaches needlework.

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre is devoted to the culture of fruit and vegetables, affording a plentiful supply of both for several months in the year. A good deal of fruit is sold annually, thus adding to the funds of the school. Flowers and ornamental shrubs are cultivated in the garden immediately surrounding the school buildings.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are chiefly trained for domestic service, and are carefully instructed in housework, laundry-work, bread-making and other household duties. A certain number are taught something of horticulture, and work in the garden for several hours a week in favourable weather.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils of this school are all members of the English Church. The chaplain gives them regular instruction, besides the systematic teaching they receive in the school-room. Great attention is paid to their moral training, that they may be enabled, in their turn, to teach and influence others.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has, on the whole, been remarkably good during the past year; their strong and healthy appearance being frequently commented upon by visitors. One serious case of erysipelas and blood-poisoning in a little child, who ran a splinter into her knee and withdrew it herself, eventually necessitated amputation above the knee-joint. This, with a few cases of chicken-pox, an epidemic of influenza and five or six more or less chronic cases of glandular swellings, forms the sum total of diseases for the year.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—A mountain stream, flowing past the school, supplies an abundance of fresh, clear water.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers properly charged and a fire-axe are kept at hand ready for emergencies. A length of hose—about a hundred and fifty feet—is also on the premises, and can be fitted to taps in either building, or in the garden.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with wood or coal-stoves.

Recreation.—A large play-ground has been laid out this year for the use of this school. It contains a swing, summer-house and see-saw, besides small gardens for the children in the school. Rounders and other games are played there during the summer months, and kindergarten games indoors during the winter. A walk is taken daily for about an hour in suitable weather.

I am, &c.,

AMY,
Sister Superior, C.A.H.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, July 22, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is healthily situated on rising ground at the west end of Alert Bay, sheltered from the northerly winds, and with a pleasant southerly aspect.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres, five of which have been cleared by the pupils.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, tastefully and firmly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, used as a carpenter shop. The outer buildings comprise, laundry, cow-shed, two small wood-sheds, and four dry earth closets.

During the year the pupils have erected, with the trades instructor, a large shed for storing fire-wood and lumber and a good root-house.

All the shingles for these were made by the pupils.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and in the event of the number increasing, a large loft at the top of the building could be made into a dormitory for another ten, thus reaching the authorized number of thirty-five.

Attendance.—The attendance has slowly increased again this year, and the pupils have continued their studies the whole year.

Class-room Work.—This work has been under the charge of Mr. Butchard, B.A., and the work done by the boys is satisfactory and encouraging.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Industrial Work.—In the workshops good progress has been made under Mr. Halliday, the trades instructor. The pupils have, I am pleased to state, taken much interest in the work.

Farm and Garden.—A fair supply of vegetables and an excellent crop of potatoes were raised. The flower garden has done very well, considering the very poor soil we have here. The boys at present take very little interest in this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This important branch of the work has been well looked after by the Rev. A. J. Hall, B.D. Daily Scripture lessons have been given, and morning and evening prayers said in the dining-hall. The pupils have regularly attended divine service twice on Sunday.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Much sickness has, I am sorry to say, been prevalent in the school during the winter months. One boy, I regret to say, died of tubercular meningitis. Every possible care was taken of him, and my best thanks are due to Dr. Webb for his untiring care and great kindness rendered to him and the other sick pupils.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well, which has lasted out well during the year. I must thank the department for the much-needed pump granted to us during the year.

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Fire Protection.—We have twenty-four fire-buckets kept ready for use, and four 'Star' extinguishers. A light ladder is kept always at hand. Chimneys and flues are kept well swept. Fire drill is practiced frequently.

Girls' Department.—As stated in my report of last year, the Church Missionary Society appointed myself principal of the girls' home. The girls have been taught in the village school by Mrs. Hall, and excellent progress has been made in class-room work. The home duties have been superintended by Miss Beeching. The average attendance has been seven. All the girls have been very happy, and the home has been free from sickness during the year.

Recreation.—The boys play football and baseball out of doors, and chess principally indoors. Some of the pupils play this game well. The girls have dolls, draughts and parlour croquet.

General Remarks.—During my absence in England, the Rev. A. J. Hall has acted as principal, and my best thanks are given to him, and also to Mr. Halliday, for the care of the institution during that period.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

CHILLIWACK, August 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—Our institute, located in the midst of the thriving community of the Chilliwack Valley, famed as the garden of British Columbia, is admirably situated for the purposes of an industrial school in respect of healthfulness of climate, fertility of soil, loveliness of scenery, abundance of water supply, agreeable and elevating social surroundings, and where, throughout the whole extent of the valley intoxicating liquors have never been permitted to be sold.

Land.—Until the present year we have had but twenty acres of land to till, except by renting a small portion in the neighbourhood, which we were not always able to do; this season the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has secured a piece of over seventy acres in extent adjoining the institute property, which we are to have the use of at an annual rental equal to six per cent of the purchase price, which was \$6,520. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and all under crop with the exception of a few acres of pasture land.

Buildings.—These are as follows:—

1. The institute proper, a three-story brick structure, well lighted and ventilated, containing boys' and girls' dormitories and clothes' rooms, principal's and teachers' rooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room and kitchen. The basement, occupying the entire area under the building, contains lavatories, furnace and wood rooms, boys' and girls' play-rooms for use in bad weather, a dairy, scullery, and the Smead-Dowd system of dry-air closets.

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2. Two barns, one exclusively for hay and grain, 50 x 64 feet, the other, 48 x 52 feet, contains horse and cow-stables, a capacious root-cellar, a granary, a harness-room, and a carriage and implement room.

3. A frame building, 28 x 40 feet, recently acquired, and about to be removed to the institute premises for the use of the kindergarten school, the room at present in use for this purpose being in use.

4. A frame one-story cottage, 26 x 34 feet, occupied by the farm instructor's family.

5. A frame building, 20 x 75 feet, containing in its different parts shoe shop, carpenter shop, wood-shed, a brick-lined root cellar and a flour room.

6. Other buildings are: a tank house containing a tank of two hundred and forty barrels capacity, for rain water for use in the laundry; a wind mill with enclosed building containing a one hundred-barrel tank from which the kitchen and lavatories are supplied; a hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; a bake-house, 12 x 16 feet, and a pig pen.

Accommodation.—Our building was planned with a capacity of one hundred pupils. Several more than this number can be accommodated.

Attendance. There have been in attendance during the year one hundred and twenty-three pupils, with an average for the year of over ninety-five. Fifteen were received, twenty-six discharged and two died, leaving a present attendance of ninety-five. Of these, forty-seven are boys and forty-eight are girls.

Class-room Work.—This work has been prosecuted diligently, and the progress of the pupils has been gratifying, notwithstanding the interruptions which have taken place resulting from a two-fold epidemic of measles with which the institute was visited, at first during September and again in the spring.

The grading by standards is:

Standard I.....	40
“ II.....	22
“ III.....	18
“ IV.....	17
“ V.....	13
“ VI.....	13

Total123

A comparison of this report with previous ones will reveal a steady advance of our pupils from the lower to the higher standards, with a largely increased number of pupils in the higher standards. Eight of the older girls have been learning music, in which they take much pleasure and for which they display much aptitude. Our kindergarten department continues to justify itself to the management, by the keen interest and marked progress of the young pupils.

Farm and Garden.—Our land yields very bountifully, our only trouble has been an insufficient acreage, which is now remedied. The past season's yield was, of man-golds and carrots, thirty tons; of potatoes, twenty tons; of hay, six tons; of cabbage, four hundred head; of onions, twenty-four hundred pounds. The cows gave three thousand six hundred and fifty gallons of milk. The value of this produce, including garden stuff and small fruit not enumerated and a few head of small stock which was sold, may be set down at \$800, or an average of \$40 per acre of land cultivated.

Industries Taught.—In accordance with the policy of the Indian Department, the first place is given to farm and garden work. All the larger boys who have been at the institute for any length of time, are able to do the different kinds of work on the farm and in the garden in a very satisfactory manner. No better proof of their capacity and diligence need be adduced than the fact that they are in demand beyond our ability to supply it by the farmers in the neighbourhood during the summer season, especially in haying and harvest. They receive wages, which they are allowed to spend in any

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proper way. A few of the boys learn shoemaking. One, who was discharged at the end of the year, is able to do excellent work at this trade. Some of the boys do carpenter work, as opportunity affords, and are quite handy in the use of the ordinary tools. The boys and girls have each their own garden. The girls take especial pleasure in the cultivation of flowers. The industrial training of the girls includes housework in all its branches, such as care of rooms, scrubbing, cooking, laundry-work, &c., also sewing, knitting, and baking. The larger girls are taught fancy needlework, dress-making, and the finer kinds of baking and cooking. It has been extremely gratifying to us to hear the words of warm commendation which are spoken of our ex-pupils in respect of their domestic work, dressmaking, &c., by thoroughly competent ladies who have had them in their employ; and to hear of our institute having been praised for the excellent and thorough instruction which we impart. As in former years, our boys and girls were very successful in their competition for prizes at the agricultural shows at Chilliwack and at New Westminster. This competition, being in classes open to all, reflects especial credit upon our pupils. In several instances, ladies famed for skill in needlework, knitting, &c., have taken a second prize, the first having been carried off by our girls. At the Provincial Exhibition last autumn, at New Westminster, special prizes were offered for the best exhibit by an Indian industrial institute. Five British Columbia Indian industrial institutes competed, with the result that our institute captured the first prize.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this most important duty the utmost attention is given. The importance of kindness, honesty, truthfulness, and reverence for God and sacred things is constantly urged, and their observance enforced. Religious instruction is imparted daily in the schools, and in meetings held for the purpose on Tuesday evening of each week. Sabbath school is held each Lord's Day from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Morning and evening worship is conducted for the whole school daily. All the children attend divine service at Skow-kale church at 2 p.m., and the larger ones at the institute at 7.30 p.m. The moral tone of the pupils has, in most instances, undergone marked improvement. We have never known it so good. We hope for established Christian principles in all our boys and girls before they leave us.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The past year has been one of unusual sickness on account of the epidemic of measles which prevailed so widely during last autumn and again this spring, and from which we could scarcely expect exemption. Our local physician declared the type of measles to have been the worst he ever knew. Many Indian children throughout the country died, and, though forty-seven of our children were attacked, so that our institute became a veritable hospital, we are happy to say every case recovered. In some respects the epidemic of this spring was even worse than that of the autumn, as it was followed by pneumonia. From the latter we are not yet altogether free. But from neither visitation has there been any mortality. The long nights of weary watching and vigilant ministering thus made necessary did indeed tax to the utmost the strength of the staff. Their satisfaction is in the happy reflection that these labours have, by God's blessing, vouchsafed in answer to much special prayer, been crowned with success. I need scarcely say that, under these circumstances, the greatest care has been taken to maintain thoroughly sanitary conditions. Fumigation and disinfectants have been freely employed. Care has been taken also to maintain good ventilation and proper temperature. Without these precautions, some of the sick ones must surely have died. The faithfulness and skilful treatment of the local physician are also beyond all praise.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from a barrel sunk in the gravel near the bed of the Luck-a-kuck River, into which the water is filtered, and from which it is pumped by a windmill into an elevated tank, and from thence conveyed to the house through pipes. The supply is abundant, and even before being filtered is excellent in quality.

Fire Protection.—This consists in, (1) the building being of brick; (2) fire-escapes at the windows; (3) a plentiful supply of water; (4) barrels of water kept in the halls, and a supply of fire-buckets within easy reach in case of need; (5) Carr chemical

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engines, furnished by the department; (6) firemen's axes, also supplied by the department, and placed where they may be instantly had in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated with hot air, heated by furnaces in the basement—the Smead-Dowd hot-air system.

Recreation.—We think that we have this important problem pretty well solved. The boys and girls have each a piece of ground set apart for a recreation ground. The boys play different games of ball, as the mood takes them; then ball is given up for jumping, marbles, walking on stilts, &c.; again, they resort to quieter modes of pastime, such as making bows and arrows, fans, full-rigged ships, &c., in which they display much skill. In the proper season, they scour the neighbouring woods in search of nuts. They have a half-holiday each week, and a social evening is occasionally arranged for, when the boys and girls are allowed to enjoy each others' society, uniting in games of checkers, crokinole, &c. When it is about time to retire, light refreshments are passed around, after which they are dismissed to their rooms. This practice has had a very good influence upon both sexes. During the very hot weather the pupils are given a week's outing. The boys and a part of the staff first move out to Kultus Lake, taking with them provisions and bedding, and remaining from Monday morning until Saturday evening. The place to which they go is well situated for bathing and swimming, and here they enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The next week the girls and the rest of the staff take their turn. All hands return greatly benefited. But of all the forms of recreation provided for them, none can compare with the band for those who are members of it. They take great interest in the practices, and, under a capable instructor, have acquired much skill. It is an unfailing means of recreation for spare hours, while its influence is altogether good.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in acknowledging the promptness of the Indian Superintendent in replying to my numerous communications on a great variety of subjects during the year, also the very valuable suggestions and the kind and encouraging words offered in connection with his annual visit in November last.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, August 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location and Area of Land.—The Kamloops Industrial School is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops City, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve contains three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Indians for the purposes of an industrial school. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. About half of it is inclosed by a wire fence; the other half is useless even for pasture.

Grounds.—The boys and girls have separate play-grounds, inclosed by picket fences. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but we have been baffled in our efforts to improve them by the planting of shade trees, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation and to the high winds prevalent here.

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Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition, though it is to be regretted that we could not afford to repaint some of them. They are as follows :—

1. The main buildings, 34 x 30 feet, with an extension 52 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake oven. The second story is used for girls' dormitory, school-room and chapel.

The girls' home, 24 x 22 feet, contains on the first floor a working, recreation-room, and two small rooms for the teachers; on the second floor is a dormitory and a spare room.

The boys' home, 40 x 33 feet, with an addition 30 x 18 feet, was erected this year. On the first floor are two rooms for the employees, two store-rooms for clothes and provisions, a lavatory, two recreation-rooms; on the second floor is situated the boys' dormitory, with principal's room and spare room, and the boys' school-room.

4. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 60 x 20 feet.

5. Wood-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

6. The cow-stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root-cellar adjoining.

7. The barn and horse-stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions, 20 x 10 feet, for tool-shed and hen-house.

8. The cellar, 24 x 16 feet.

9. The shed for the pump.

10. The dairy and ice-house, 22 x 16 feet.

11. Three-roomed cottage, 24 x 20 feet, for employees.

12. Girls' summer-house, 16 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate fifty-four pupils, although the recreation-room and dormitories of the girls are rather small.

Attendance.—During the year twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls were on the roll; the average attendance was fifty-two.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, and for the girls from two to five in the afternoon. The junior boys have, besides, two hours' school in the afternoon, and the girls half an hour's study in the evening. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard II.....	3
“ III.....	9
“ IV.....	17
“ V.....	15
“ VI.....	8

The progress of the boys has been rather slow, but the girls, under the efficient teaching of Sister M. Paula, have improved greatly, especially in the manner of expressing their ideas on paper.

Farm and Garden.—There are only three acres which can be irrigated and which are protected by a dyke against the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The rest of the good land either is subject to such overflows or cannot be irrigated. However, the garden produced all the vegetables required for the institution and the hay-crop was exceptionally good, owing to abundant rains in the spring. We made nearly twenty-five tons of alfalfa and oat-hay.

Fruit Trees.—The orchard is a partial failure; some of the trees were winter-killed, and others damaged by the wind. The grapes came to maturity last fall, and we gathered about ten pounds on one vine.

Live Stock.—At the present time our stock consists of four horses and ten head of cattle. We killed seven head for beef during the winter.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eighteen boys have received more or less instruction in this trade. They have built an addition to the boys' home, 30 x 18

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feet, two stories high; a wood-shed and a picket fence around the boys' yard; they have also made twenty music-stands, two tables, ten benches, teacher's desk, and clothes-presses.

Shoemaking.—The apprentices in this shop received instruction only for two months in the year, and made twenty-two pairs of shoes; during the rest of the year, the work was mostly confined to mending shoes, bridles, halters, for the school and also for the Indians.

Girls' Work.—The girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needle-work, crochet-work, and the making of lace and artificial flowers. In general, they give satisfaction, and some excel in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour, and every effort is made to impress upon the pupils the necessity and advantages of cleanliness, purity of mind and body, honesty, industry and self-control. The conduct of the pupils does not correspond always with the efforts of the teachers; at times, the wild nature of the Indian re-asserts itself. Six boys deserted one evening last March, and were brought back only three days after. In such cases, severe measures have to be resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been as good as usual. One pupil died at school of meningitis; another died at home of pulmonary disease, and a third one had to be discharged for the same reason.

The sanitary condition is good. The underground drain carries off the water from the kitchen and laundry to the river, and lye is used to disinfect the pipes. Particular attention is paid to ventilation, and the premises are kept clean from garbage.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from a well dug near the river, and is pumped by horse-power into a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons; the tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered outside with saw-dust.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A strong ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand, and the four chemical extinguishers, supplied by the department, are always ready for use.

Heating.—The heating is all done by wood stoves; it is very expensive, as all the fire-wood has to be purchased at no less than \$3 per cord.

Recreation.—Swimming in summer, skating and coasting in winter, continue to be much enjoyed by the pupils. A football team was organized in the spring, and on the Queen's birthday, the boys engaged with the public school boys of Kamloops in a friendly competition, in which they were successful. A bicycle, purchased for the use of the pupils, affords them a source of healthy exercise.

The girls indulge in the ordinary amusements of their condition, swinging, skipping, &c. They are fond of music and the organ in the recreation-room is almost constantly in use.

General Remarks.—The pupils gave to the public of Kamloops and to the Indians several entertainments, which were favourably commented upon. The leading feature was the brass band, which was brought up to a high degree of excellence by the late Professor Scollen.

The school was visited this year by several distinguished persons, who expressed their satisfaction at the efforts being made to civilize the Indian race. The official visits of Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, who seemed well pleased with the progress made by the children, afford much encouragement to the teachers in their arduous task.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGENE, P.O., KOOTENAY, July 5, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the right bank of the St. Mary's River, in a beautiful narrow valley between two ranges of the Rockies. The Crow's Nest Railway, constructed last year, passes close to us, but the nearest station is Cranbrook, five miles distant.

Buildings.—For a long time the necessity of enlarging the boys' department was keenly felt, but pecuniary affairs prevented action until the present year, when an addition, 25 x 30 feet, was put to the original building. The first floor is used for a school-room and the second for a dormitory for the larger boys. The vacating of space formerly used for school, admitted of a much more appropriate division of the old building, and rendered the hall therein unnecessary. That part, together with a couple of small rooms and refectory, were added to the recreation apartment, almost doubling its former size. The dining-room, which occupied the southern corner of building, was removed to the northern part. Suitable changes were also made in the girls' house, to which a broad gallery was built, to admit of open air recreation, even in rainy weather. The above changes, whilst adding to the appearance and convenience of the departments, did much towards improving their sanitary condition. Both boys' and girls' houses were raised and new foundations laid.

The bakery, laundry, new addition, and roofs of dwellings and barns were painted last spring.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was fifty-six, and ample accommodation was afforded since the boys' house was enlarged.

Class-room Work.—The endeavours of the teachers to impart to the pupils a thorough knowledge of the branches prescribed by the department, were so well profited by as to render the school work very encouraging. The children are classified as follows:—

Standard VI.....	2
“ V.....	8
“ IV.....	13
“ III.....	23
“ II.....	4
“ I.....	8

The boys were employed in the class-room in the morning, from half-past eight till half-past eleven, and the girls in the afternoon, from one until four. They laboured earnestly to advance in their studies, and their success therein was proportioned to their efforts. It must be acknowledged that their minds are rather dilatory at the solution of mathematical problems, and that every available means has to be used to render such clear, notwithstanding many of the pupils do remarkably well in that branch. They memorize with surprising rapidity any task for which they possess an attraction.

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The members of the brass band assisted, by a few of the juniors, gave a number of entertainments, both musical and dramatical, and they were heartily applauded by their auditory. The boys were invited to Fernie last winter to give a concert. This trip had to be taken by rail, and as it was their first opportunity of travelling that way, they enjoyed it greatly. I accompanied them and with them visited the various places of interest, about and near the town, amongst others, the Coal Creek Mine.

The monthly visits of Indian Agent Galbraith were looked forward to with pleasure by the children. He on those occasions questioned them on different subjects, to which they generally replied with promptitude and intelligence.

Moral and Religious Training.—Recognizing the importance of religious instruction in connection with the work of civilization, our first endeavours are to imbue the minds of the pupils with the strongest principles of Christianity, knowing that these once imbibed, love of duty, of honour, of labour, &c., must necessarily follow. Morality amongst the children stands high, and their conduct also is good, so that formal punishment has seldom to be resorted to. There are certainly casual breaches of the school regulations, but the slight punishments imposed for these infractions are willingly accepted.

Farm and Garden.—The twenty acres of land used for buildings, garden and orchard are school property, and adjoining it are one hundred acres of rented land. It is separated from the former by a creek, which furnishes water for irrigation. There are about five acres in garden, two in orchard, and a small patch of choice ground in currants, gooseberries and strawberries.

Fruit Trees.—Of the numerous fruit trees planted some years ago, only a few survived our severe winters, and those last year were so heavily laden with fruit that we were encouraged to make another attempt at raising an orchard, trusting that the children, on seeing the advantage of the same, may, on their return to their parents, endeavour to procure some fruit trees for themselves. One of our ex-pupils set out a large number of currant and gooseberry bushes.

Garden Produce.—A larger portion of the garden is allotted to carrots and turnips than to any other vegetable. The children are very fond of them raw, and they are liberally supplied with them during the growing season, and at meal time with the last-named or other edible plant, throughout the year. To the large amount of them consumed may in part be attributed the decrease in scrofula cases.

Industries Taught—Farming.—The farmers were employed according to season, ploughing, harrowing, seeding, irrigating, harvesting, threshing, procuring a supply of fire-wood, milking, feeding stock, and at other duties incumbent upon a farmer. They, with the foreman, cut down a steep bank, and made a road over which to haul wood. The work done there was estimated at several hundred dollars. They also did painting mentioned in the paragraph devoted to buildings, and cut and stored a large quantity of ice to enable a supply of fresh meat to be kept constantly on hand. Both large and small boys were employed, when work was least pressing, at clearing land, so that several acres were broken up and seeded last spring.

Carpentry.—The raising of the boys' and girls' departments, the putting up of the new addition and the changing of partitions, gave the boys ample chance to improve in carpentry. They also made benches, tables, desks, &c., and did odd jobs about the premises.

Shoemaking.—As this is an occupation that does not pay here, the shoemakers worked but little in the shop, and then chiefly did repairing.

Girls' Industries.—An opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the different industries was afforded the girls of an age and strength to perform the work, as they were at regular intervals employed at the several avocations of their department, at which many of them excel, notably bread-making and laundrying. They ironed starched linens remarkably well. They were usually engaged one half-day

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weekly in the laundry, where the small girls turned the light machines, whilst the larger ones rubbed on the boards, and this was done with an alacrity that did one good to see. The older girls took pardonable pride in keeping in order the apartments assigned to their care. Strenuous efforts were made to make them overcome their natural tendency to slowness, and it was remarked with pleasure that a great improvement in this respect was acquired.

Sewing-room.—In the sewing-room a good deal of fair work was done, both by hand and machine. The girls embroidered table-covers, tidies, &c., made artificial flowers, and did other articles of fancy work quite tastily.

Water Supply.—Last winter, for the first time, our wells went dry, and water had to be hauled from the river. They were deepened several feet, and since then have more than met water requirements.

Fire Protection.—A number of chemical fire-extinguishers are constantly kept in readiness, and every precaution is taken to prevent exposure to conflagration.

Recreations.—The large play-grounds surrounding the children's departments admit of plenty of running games, which are well patronized in cool weather. They are furnished with swings, balls, footballs, a croquet set, &c. The proximity of St. Mary's River, and the tepidity of its waters, render it a most desirable place of amusement during the summer, when the pupils bathe two or three times weekly. During this season picnicking parties are formed, and refreshments taken under the fragrant pines and tamaracks that abound in the vicinity. In winter the children amuse themselves, when the weather is not too severe, skating, sliding and coasting, and they occasionally take long sleigh-rides.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA.

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND P.O., Aug. 16, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Kuper Island Industrial School is located on the south-west side of Kuper Island, in Telegraph Bay, Stuart Channel, about five miles from Chemainus Station, Vancouver Island. The beauty of the scenery around the school is unsurpassed; the evergreen forest surrounds us on three sides and the front is open to the invigorating air of the sea.

Land.—In connection with the school an area of land of about forty acres was surrendered to the school by the Indians of Kuper Island. This year, through the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Lomas, a little over twenty acres of bush land were purchased from an Indian for the consideration of \$100. The quality of the soil is fair, but until such time as we can dig out the numerous stumps and can make use of machinery, farming will remain laborious and expensive.

Grounds.—The natural beauty of the location has of late been greatly enhanced. The one hundred shade trees which were planted last year are all thriving. On each side of the buildings we have a young orchard and the front is used for flower and vegetable gardens.

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Buildings.—All the buildings are kept in excellent condition and stand in two rows, fronting the sea. From a distance the general appearance of the school looks like a village by itself, composed of fifteen separate buildings. The dimensions and the divisions of the school-buildings are as follows :—

Lower row, left side.—1. Bakery, 25 x 16 feet, with brick oven, 8 x 6 feet.
2. Wood-shed for bakery and laundry, 19 x 10 feet.
3. Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

4. Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for sewing-room, infirmary for girls and store-room; the upper flat contains girls' dormitory, linen and bath-rooms, with a room for the matron.

5. A building, 24 x 22 feet, used as recreation-room on the first floor, and clothing and sleeping-rooms for teacher, cook and assistant matron on the second floor.

6. Main buildings, 32 x 30 feet, and an extension, 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room, music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are connected with a corridor.

7. Wood-shed for kitchen and house, 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

8. Boys' home, 89 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the boys' infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the band and shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory, linen-room, as well as for principal's and foreman's bed-rooms.

9. Boat-house, which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 feet, and shelters four boats.

Upper row, left side.—10. Gymnasium, 50 x 20 feet. This building is also used for concerts and entertainments.

11. Water tank.—On the hill at the rear of the boys' home stands a twelve hundred-gallon tank; the hydraulic ram house is built on the beach.

12. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 40 x 20 feet.

13. Lumber-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

14. Stables, pigsty and hen-house, 36 x 20 feet.

15. Barn, 52 x 22 feet, with a lean-to, 82 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate seventy-five pupils. This year the carpenter and apprentices erected a new school-room for the boys, the old school-room is now used for a play-hall. The lavatory has been enlarged and is to be refitted with new baths and basins.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was over sixty-one.

Class-room Work.—Marked progress was made in the school-room. The boys and the girls have separate school-rooms, with a teacher for each school. The system of daily annotation is in vogue and at the end of each week, the school registers are compared and exhibited in the boys' dining-room. Occasionally a general examination takes place. These methods afford a laudable emulation amongst the pupils. At the end of the year the grading was as follows :—

Standard I.....	7
“ II.....	12
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	15
“ V.....	16
“ VI.....	4

Total number of pupils..... 64

Namely, thirty-six boys and twenty-eight girls.

Farm and Garden.—With the exception of the junior boys, all the male pupils receive lessons in gardening and farming. The farm is well stocked with cattle, hogs and poultry. The girls have charge of the flower gardens.

Boys' Industrial Work.—Carpentry.—Four and sometimes six boys were attached to this shop. The addition and alterations to the boys' building, the lining of the gymnasium and a new lean-to to the barn furnished plenty of work.

Shoemaking.—Six boys were engaged in this branch and supplied all the pupils with new shoes, besides doing all the repairing. The apprentices have worked very faithfully. Some are now sufficiently advanced to make new shoes without the assistance of their instructor.

Painting.—Three boys have done all the painting which was required.

Baking.—Eight boys and three girls have been taught the art of bread-making; they manifest a great deal of interest in furnishing excellent bread.

Besides these branches of industry, lessons in milking, butter-making and laundry work have been imparted to the senior pupils. The boys as well as the girls work in the laundry.

Girls' Industrial Work.—Under the supervision of the seamstress, the girls learn all kinds of housework, also knitting, darning, crochet work, lace and flower-making, matting and hand and machine sewing. With the help of our six sewing-machines all the girls' and part of the boys' clothing is made in the sewing-room.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour; their morning and evening prayers are said in common and on Sundays all attend divine service in the church at the village.

Conduct.—The conduct of all the pupils has been excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In the month of August the measles epidemic visited the school. Twelve of our pupils caught the disease, but all recovered. Apart from this epidemic the health of the pupils was good.

The sanitary condition of the school is well looked after; the sewerage drains are kept in good order and the ventilation of the dormitories and school-rooms is carefully attended to.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Our water is obtained from a never-failing stream; by means of a hydraulic ram the water is conveyed all through the buildings. The boys are regularly drilled in the operating of the fire-hose, the handling of ladders, fire-buckets and the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines.

Heating.—None but ordinary box stoves and heaters are used for that purpose.

Recreation.—The pupils enjoy a great variety of amusements, such as foot and baseball, bathing, fishing and boating during the summer; coasting, chess, checkers, lotto and domino games during the winter. When the weather is not fit for outside exercises, the pupils retire to our gymnasium and indulge in athletic and calisthenic sports. Besides these various amusements we still enjoy our occasional concerts, consisting of recitations, dialogues, drills and choruses, with vocal and instrumental music. During the summer evenings, when all work is over, our brass band gathers on the band-stand and plays a few selections to the joy and amusement of officers and pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. DONOKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, August 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of School.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahtla, on a southern slope of the Tsimpsean Peninsula; and has in connection with it six acres of land, which were surrendered by the Indians, about ten years ago, for the purpose of an industrial school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The buildings are as follows:—

1. The boys' division: a two-story frame building, having sufficient residential accommodation for about thirty-five pupils and necessary staff; also a comfortable school-house with room enough in which to seat and teach about forty pupils.

A building containing the work-shops for a carpenter and shoemaker, bath-room, laundry and wood-shed; another divided into blacksmith's shop and coal-house; also a cow and hay shed and fowl-house.

2. The girls' division: a two-story house, having the necessary sitting and sleeping accommodation for about thirty pupils and staff. It stands about one hundred yards away from the boys' school on a piece of land about 120 x 120 feet, leased from the Indians. A school-house, 36 x 18 feet, on the church reserve; also meat-house and wood-shed.

The buildings forming the boys' division are Government property, and most of these buildings were erected by the pupils of this institution, working under the direction of their instructors.

They also made additions to the girls' home, and nothing has been carried out under public contract or by outside labour since the school was first started in an old store-house, fitted up as a school for the reception of boys.

The accommodation in the boys' division is good, but in the girls' department it is scarcely sufficient.

Garden and Grounds.—We have now two small gardens, one of which has been planted with fruit trees, gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes, and a variety of vegetables, which give promise of good returns. All the boys work occasionally at gardening.

The flower beds in front of the buildings are small, but well kept and pretty.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averaged about fifty pupils, twenty-five boys and as many girls.

Class-room Work.—The boys and girls are taught apart from each other, in separate buildings; the boys by the principal and the girls by Miss Jackson, a lady missionary. Both schools are opened with prayer, after which class-work begins, with religious instruction, followed by reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, history, composition and drawing.

Fair progress has been made. The standing of the pupils on the roll during the last quarter was as follows:

Standard I.....	4 pupils
" II.....	15 "
" III.....	4 "
" IV.....	22 "
" V.....	8 "
" VI.....	2 "

Industrial Work.—Boys' Work.—Thirteen boys received instruction in carpentry, and painting, and two of these did the shoe-mending required for the school.

The carpenters, with their instructor, Mr. Herbert Clifton, were chiefly employed in finishing the western addition of the main building, making door and window casings, hanging doors, erecting fence, fixing gutters and mouldings, repairing buildings, building hay-shed, making and repairing desks and other furniture, built a meat-house and wood-shed for the girls' home, and outside the institution helped to fit up a yacht. All the boys, excepting those recently admitted, and whose education is very backward, begin to learn a trade when they attain the age of thirteen years.

Girls' Work.—The girls were taught housework, cooking and baking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting; and it is due to Miss Tyte, the matron, and her assistants, Miss Jackson and Miss Carroll, that I should here acknowledge the efficiency of their work, and the cheerfulness with which they attend to their duties. In this connection, I beg to quote remarks by the Rev. J. B. McCullagh from 'The Conference Chronicle,' published at Metlakatla during the Church Missionary Society's Conference, lately held here:

'This morning is was my privilege to open school for Miss Jackson at the Indian Girls' Home, and I must say that, although I have, at many times and in many places, addressed girls' schools in England, yet I do not think I ever had a more attentive and intelligent audience. I spoke to the children on "being born of the spirit," and have reason to believe that their hearts and minds accompanied me every step of the way as I opened up to them the nature and necessity of this great change. It speaks volumes for the training and education of these children, that they were able to grasp these glorious truths presented to them in the English tongue. And when one looks forward to the years to come, when these girls may become mothers of families, the prospect of the far-reaching and permanent influence of this training and educational work is like a rainbow of hope stretching across the future of the Indian race. I was simply charmed with the neat, cleanly, healthy and comfortable appearance of the girls, and the undisguised affection manifested by them for their teachers and by their teachers for them, was very pleasant to behold. I most heartily wish every success to this important work.'

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in the classrooms as part of the curriculum. The pupils attend morning and evening prayers, and on Sundays, school and divine service twice a day.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the first half of the year was good, but I regret having to add that afterwards there was much more than the usual amount of sickness. It began about Christmas, with an epidemic of rōtheln, or German measles, followed by a few severe cases of influenza. Two consumptives were taken home by their relatives, and have since died. The buildings are well ventilated, and the drainage is good.

Recreation.—Outdoors, the boys play at football and baseball on the village green, but the play-ground is so limited that when the grown people join them in a match, they have to play on the sands of the sea-shore; that cannot easily be remedied, for there is but little level land in any one place, and, where there is any, it is for the most part too soft and boggy for a play-ground.

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Indoors, the boys' pastimes are singing, and playing checkers and dominoes. The girls' spare time is taken up with see-saws, dolls, lotto, dominoes, drawing-slates and singing.

Water Supply.—The rain which falls on the buildings is conveyed into five tanks, having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. For domestic consumption, that quantity—except in long-continued dry or frosty weather—is nearly sufficient.

Fire Protection.—The chimney flues are made of terra-cotta pipes, and are frequently swept out.

A number of ladders, buckets and chemical fire-extinguishers are kept in readiness for use, and the boys are expert in climbing ladders and handling buckets.

There is also a fire brigade in the village.

The main building was set on fire, through the carelessness of one of the boys, but it was fortunately noticed before much damage was done, and quickly extinguished by the pupils and the fire brigade.

Two tanks more and a small force-pump would greatly improve our means of extinguishing a fire.

Heating.—The class and sitting-rooms are warmed by means of stoves, but the dormitories are not heated in any way.

General Remarks.—I have to thank Miss West and other ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society for their kindness in teaching the pupils in the Sunday school.

Mr. Indian Agent Todd visited the school several times during the year.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been sixty; five boys were discharged and eight admitted.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good. We had no case of epidemic or contagious disease, though scarlatina and measles were prevailing in the neighbourhood.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress was made by the pupils, boys and girls, in the different branches, but more especially in reading and writing. This is due to the devotedness of our teaching staff and the visits of our esteemed Indian Agent, Mr. E. Bell, who regularly comes four times a year to preside over the quarterly examinations.

Buildings.—The buildings are very beautiful and spacious indeed. They could fully accommodate a double number of pupils.

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A large kitchen and two refectories are under construction. This new building is situated between the boys' house and the convent, for convenience, and will be under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—The harness-making shop, though small, is very commodious, well lighted and airy. The four boys who receive regular harness-making instructions, are under the supervision of a proficient teacher. The principal occupations of the boys are gardening, farming and milking. The progress made by the girls in the various branches of housekeeping has been very gratifying, owing to the industry and devotedness of 'the Sisters of Instruction.' I am glad to state that our girls were able to send many valuable fancy works to the Provincial Exhibition, held in New Westminster in 1898, and that a second prize rewarded their efforts.

General Remarks.—I am sorry to have to chronicle the demise of my predecessor, Rev. Father Lejacq. His death is certainly a loss to the Indians, and especially to our school.

I must speak of the encouragement given us by the people of the neighbourhood, as their visit to our institution plainly shows: since the first day of May 'the Visitors book' shows thirty-five signatures. Every one of the visitors seemed well pleased with the buildings, the apartments and the progress made by the pupils.

Another happy event I wish to mention is the visit of Mr. A. W. Vowell, our Indian Superintendent, and Mr. E. Bell, our Indian Agent. Though taken by surprise, our pupils gladly struck up the hymn of welcome, and gratefully received the advice of the two gentlemen. We all hope to see soon the return of the worthy visitors.

I have, &c.,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,
Principal.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHOWING Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools for the year ended June 30, 1899.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANGE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Grant for fuel		15 00
Contributions from other sources		371 90
Received by way of clothing and food		237 00
Total receipts		1,123 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	241 00	
Food	612 33	
Clothing	92 70	
Fuel and light	106 25	
Miscellaneous	240 70	
Total expenditure	1,292 98	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		169 08
	1,292 98	1,292 98

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,560 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Food	600 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
	1,560 00	1,560 00

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	
Government grant		1,387 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,033 79	
Clothing	76 92	
Fuel and light	177 35	
Miscellaneous and Labour	99 26	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		12
	1,387 32	1,387 32

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,131 20
Bills discounted		149 00
Value of provisions on hand		25 00
Value of clothing donated		183 30
R. C. mission, grant		187 77
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	576 60	
Provisions	972 76	
Clothing	380 73	
Fuel and light	20 00	
Buildings and repairs	118 29	
House equipment	457 89	
Miscellaneous	150 00	
	2,676 27	2,676 27

WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,378 43
Contributed from other sources		60 00
Total receipts		1,438 43
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	150 00	
Food	1,050 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	18 00	
Repairs	12 00	
Equipment and furniture	28 00	
Total expenditure	1,558 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		119 57
	1,558 00	1,558 00

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, cash on hand		320 45
Government grant		2,580 00
Church grant for salaries		1,198 00
Clothing		800 00
Total receipts		4,898 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,630 00	
Food	1,774 87	
Clothing	800 00	
Fuel and light	316 79	
Buildings and repairs	61 00	
Equipment and furniture	270 17	
Total expenditure		4,852 83
Balance on hand June 30, 1899		45 62

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....				4,849	01
Contributions from England.....				1,684	53
" Canada.....				1,151	54
" other sources.....				52	95
Total receipts.....				7,738	03
EXPENDITURE.					
Balance, July 1, 1898.....			69	20	
Salaries.....		2,478	43		
Food.....		1,187	43		
Clothing.....			65	96	
Fuel and light.....			361	35	
Buildings and repairs.....		2,760	64		
Equipment and furniture.....			40	46	
Miscellaneous.....		1,127	01		
Total expenditure.....		8,090	48		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....					352 45
		8,090	48		8,090 48

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....				2,625	18
Contributions from England.....				1,639	64
" Canada.....				499	49
" other sources.....				5	00
Total receipts.....				4,769	31
EXPENDITURE.					
Balance July 1, 1898.....			4	64	
Salaries.....		2,640	00		
Food.....		1,193	12		
Clothing.....			25	10	
Fuel and light.....			177	35	
Buildings and repairs.....			63	72	
Equipment and furniture.....			86	64	
Miscellaneous.....			322	35	
Total expenditure.....				4,512	92
Balance on hand June 30, 1899.....					256 39

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,653 18
Amount contributed from other sources		290 00
" borrowed		750 00
Total receipts		3,693 18
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,600 00	
Clothing	600 00	
Fuel and light	400 00	
Buildings and repairs	1,000 00	
Total expenditure		3,600 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1899		93 18

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,932 40
Contributions from other sources		2,756 97
Value of clothing, &c., contributed		837 00
Total receipts		5,526 37
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,147 00	
Food	1,105 45	
Clothing	837 00	
Fuel and light	290 55	
Buildings and repairs	160 00	
Equipment and furniture	375 00	
Farm—expended for seed	31 00	
Miscellaneous	589 32	
Total expenditure	5,535 32	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		8 95
	5,535 32	5,535 32

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		7,933 31
Other contributions		4,200 23
EXPENDITURE.		
Total expenses for year	16,947 30	
Liabilities over assets (deficit)		4,813 76
	16,947 30	16,947 30

NOTE.—This deficit of \$4,813.76 is due to the extra-cost incurred in enlarging the school building.

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		3,282 23
" " for medical attendance.....		92 00
Contributions from other sources.....		1,260 72
Raised from sale of farm produce.....		95 97
Amount contributed by way of clothing (about).....		400 00
Total receipts.....		5,130 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	880 00	
Food.....	1,976 00	
Clothing.....	1,388 00	
Fuel and light.....	341 25	
Buildings and repairs.....	327 27	
Equipment and furniture.....	220 08	
Miscellaneous.....	650 00	
Total expenditure.....	5,782 60	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		651 68
	5,782 60	5,782 60

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,800 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	2,030 98	
Clothing.....	521 00	
Fuel and light.....	211 00	
New stable.....	400 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,162 98	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		362 18
	3,162 98	3,162 98

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mission grant—Principal's salary.....		700 00
Government grant.....		918 40
Donated by Principal.....		20 00
Grant to Eleanor, 5 months' service.....		75 00
" Miss Webster, 3½ months' service.....		70 00
Balance due Principal.....		165 38
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance from last account.....	196 28	
Salary—Principal.....	700 00	
" Miss Webster.....	70 00	
Grant to Eleanor, 5 months' service.....	75 00	
Paints, lumber, &c., for repairs.....	40 95	
Repairs and furniture.....	30 85	
Children's furnishings.....	40 60	
General expenses.....	795 10	
	1,948 78	1,948 78

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,669 20
Church societies—Diocesan grant.....		550 00
" Special ".....		200 25
Contributions from England.....		374 68
Balance.....		7 02
EXPENDITURE.		
Maintenance.....	2,178 15	
Wages (help).....	183 00	
Salaries (Principal and Matron).....	440 00	
	2,801 15	2,801 15

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,160 00
" " for equipment and furniture.....		250 00
Contributed by non-treaty pupils.....		36 00
Total receipts.....		2,446 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,520 00	
Food.....	912 67	
Clothing.....	559 39	
Fuel and light.....	113 68	
Buildings and repairs.....	119 25	
Equipment and furniture.....	480 34	
Miscellaneous.....	232 19	
Total expenditure.....	3,937 52	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,491 52
	3,937 52	3,937 52

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,745 60
Receipts from blacksmith-shop and ranch.....		331 15
Grant from Women's Missionary Society.....		122 77
" Methodist " ".....		1,578 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,883 25	
Provisions and clothing.....	1,814 62	
Blacksmith's materials.....	133 77	
Fuel and light.....	261 92	
Sundries.....	36 06	
Freight and travelling expenses.....	106 02	
Ranch improvements and extra labour.....	507 93	
House furnishings.....	28 70	
Games.....	5 75	
	4,778 02	4,778 02

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....		40 08
Government grant (per capita).....		3,452 40
" " (for buildings).....		21 50
Exchange with the Indians.....		723 87
Produce from garden and cattle.....		164 50
Boarders.....		599 22
Gifts.....		27 20
Total receipts.....		5,028 77
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries (domestic work).....	185 58	
Food.....	2,887 91	
Clothing.....	1,015 36	
Fuel and light.....	192 60	
Buildings and repairs.....	37 13	
Equipment and furniture.....	524 82	
Medicines.....	93 24	
Exchange with the Indians.....	524 97	
Expenses of cattle.....	107 57	
Expenses of staff.....	419 50	
Total expenditure.....	5,988 68	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		959 91
	5,988 68	5,988 68

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		1,028 00
" " to Mrs. Matheson for medical services.....		75 00
Grant from Woman's Auxilliary of Canada.....		240 00
" D. and F. M. S. (towards buildings).....		200 00
" Sunday School, St. Thomas, Ont.....		30 00
" other sources (including grant from principal and staff).....		813 40
Total receipts ..		2,386 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Cost of board for 36 pupils at \$4 per month.....	1,728 00	
" " staff of 5, at \$6 ".....	360 00	
Salaries of principal and staff.....	1,020 00	
Equipment.....	317 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,425 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,038 60
	3,425 00	3,425 00

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	cts.
Government grant				956 99
Contributions from England				367 48
" " Canada				891 68
" " other sources				459 53
Total receipts				2,675 68
EXPENDITURE.				
Balance, July 1, 1898.		44	80	
Salaries		862	73	
Food		755	44	
Clothing		32	25	
Fuel and light		159	00	
Buildings and repairs		210	75	
Equipment and furniture		8	10	
Miscellaneous		586	63	
Total expenditure				2,659 70
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899				15 98

PEIGAN R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant				1,473	20
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries		100	00		
Labour		60	00		
Food		1,010	33		
Clothing		605	00		
Light and fuel		175	00		
Total expenditure		1,950	33		
Balance paid by mission				477	13
		1,950	33	1,950	33

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grants				2,016	00
Mission grant for principal				1,200	00
" " teacher				450	00
W.F.M.S. donation in clothing, value				500	00
Proceeds of farm in beef, pork, butter, milk, &c.				465	00
Board of teacher				156	00
EXPENDITURE.					
Salary of principal		1,200	00		
" teacher		450	00		
Clothing		500	00		
Expenses of farm		465	00		
Men's wages		200	00		
Inside help (two)		240	00		
House equipment		146	00		
Provisions, clothing, boots, travelling and general expenses		1,586	00		
Total		4,787	00	4,787	00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		660 74
Contributions from England		399 60
" " Canada		228 81
" " other sources		32 15
Total receipts		1,321 30
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1898	20 02	
Salaries	646 30	
Food	230 60	
Fuel and light	54 20	
Buildings and repairs	9 80	
Equipment and furniture	107 33	
Miscellaneous	130 25	
Total expenditure		1,198 50
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899		122 80

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		5,686 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries (none paid)		
Farm work	840 00	
Food	2,866 87	
Clothing	1,640 70	
Fuel and light	390 00	
Buildings and repairs	550 00	
Miscellaneous	512 65	
Total expenditure	6,800 22	
Balance, June 30, 1899		1,114 22
	6,800 22	6,800 22

ISLE-A-LA-CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		864 00
Five cases of medicines valued at		50 00
Total receipts		914 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	540 00	
Clothing	600 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
Total expenditure	1,200 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts ..		286 00
	1,200 00	1,200 00

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			947	03
EXPENDITURE.				
Food.....	406	53		
Clothing.....	140	00		
Repairs.....	28	00		
Furniture.....	12	00		
School material.....	15	00		
Light and fuel.....	75	50		
Helper for matron.....	100	00		
Expense of gathering scholars for White Fish Lake.....	7	00		
Towards principal's salary.....	200	00		
Total expenditure.....	984	03		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			37	00
	984	03	984	03

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....	71	62		
Government grant.....	1,200	00		
Women's Missionary Society grant.....	2,463	75		
Total receipts.....			3,735	37
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries.....	1,275	00		
Food.....	1,089	06		
Clothing.....	272	23		
Fuel and light.....	266	90		
Buildings and repairs.....	134	68		
Equipment and furniture.....	135	07		
Miscellaneous.....	350	06		
Total expenditure.....			3,523	00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....			212	37

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Continued.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....	..	3,600 00
" for material for new laundry and bakery.....	..	750 00
Farm and garden produce.....	..	825 00
Gifts from benefactors.....	..	125 00
Mission grant.....	..	6,626 15
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,380 00	
Food.....	5,892 50	
Clothing.....	675 80	
Light.....	92 75	
Fuel.....	325 00	
Furniture and bedding.....	210 00	
Books, stationery, &c.....	115 10	
Doctor and medicines.....	35 00	
Washing and mending.....	125 00	
Repairs to buildings.....	300 00	
Materials for new laundry and bakery.....	750 00	
Travelling expenses.....	25 00	
	11,926 15	11,926 15

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....	..	27 33
Government grant.....	..	1,656 00
Donations from friends.....	..	80 00
Grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.....	..	480 00
Journey money from Indian parents.....	..	15 40
Sale of fruit, \$45, of needlework, \$25.....	..	70 00
Total receipts.....		2,328 73
EXPENDITURE.		
Mrs. Woodward (gift).....	12 00	
Salaries.....	290 00	
Housekeeping expenses.....	1,284 00	
Fuel and light.....	169 00	
Travelling expenses.....	26 00	
Furniture.....	103 00	
Medical expenses.....	39 00	
Play ground—Repairs, &c.....	70 00	
School stationery.....	15 00	
Freight charges.....	25 00	
Laundry.....	216 00	
Boots and shoes.....	20 00	
Garden—seeds and plants, \$15; implements and fertilizers, \$20.....	35 00	
Total expenditure.....		2,304 00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		24 73

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899.—*Con.*
MOHAWK INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Maintenance and Management—					
Salaries		2,817	93		
Provisions		3,639	60		
Clothing		1,329	70		
Washing, heating and lighting		783	46		
Repairs and insurance		368	75		
Furniture, bedding and house sundries		323	54		
Printing, postage and office expenses		19	22		
Medical expenses		248	66		
Funeral		2	06		
Sundries—school requisites, band, library and prizes		155	81		
Gross cost of maintenance and management				9,688	71
Materials and wages for Industrial Departments—					
Farm and garden		3,030	08		
Workshop		1,917	97	4,948	05
Gross cost of institution				14,636	76
Less supplies from Industrial Departments—					
Provisions		2,433	49		
Washing, heating and lighting		112	72		
Repairs		366	98		
Furniture		52	60		
Repairs to mission stations		422	29		
Cash receipts from sales, (trade, \$245.70, farm, \$3,353.16)		3,598	86	6,986	94
Total expenditure				7,649	82
RECEIPTS.					
Government grant		5,460	00		
New England Company		2,189	82		
		7,649	82	7,649	82

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Live stock, farming implements, furniture, growing crops, etc., as per inventory, July 1, 1898					
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants		2,016	95	16,619	28
Farm labour, \$767.25; blacksmithing, \$41.19		808	44		
Farm implements and repairs, \$162.68; harness and repairs, \$39.50		202	18		
Live stock purchased, \$4,526.60; feed, \$920.95		5,447	55		
Seed, \$81.66; threshing and grinding, \$188.25		269	91		
Travelling expenses, \$56.18; freight and express, \$61.11		117	29		
Groceries and provisions, \$1,257.38; coal and wood, \$294.88		1,552	26		
Books, stationery and printing, \$100.61; postage, \$29.00		129	61		
Clothing and clothing material, boots and shoes		630	20		
Dry-goods, \$514.22; kitchen and house utensils, \$70.78		585	00		
Hardware, \$249.88; medical attendance, \$5		254	88		
Drugs and medicine, \$5.07; incidentals, \$110.08		115	15		
Pasture and rent of land, \$524.92; furniture, 176.02		700	94		
Steam-engine and fixtures, \$312; lighting, \$22.75; sewing-machine, \$34.35		369	10		
Repairs and improvements: tile draining, \$217.73; plumbing, \$11.10; repairing telephones, \$13.80; repairing windmill, \$32; fencing, \$159.15; carpentering, \$78.96; circular saw, \$17; labour on improvements to old building and barns, \$500		1,029	74		
Shoemaker's wages and material		281	11		
Carpenter's wages and material		511	68	15,021	99
RECEIPTS.					
Receipts from sale of live stock		7,799	96	31,641	27
Proceeds of work in shoe-shop		346	74		
" carpenter-shop		325	48		
Present estimated value of live stock, implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory, June 30, 1899		17,106	97		
Government grant (per capita)		6,000	00	31,579	15
Balance, June 30, 1899				62	12

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Maintenance—		
Amount contributed by Government under per capita grant.....		3,955 97
Amount contributed from other sources.....		4,114 93
Total receipts.....		8,070 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....		2,845 34
Food.....		3,187 11
Clothing.....		528 27
Fuel and light.....		764 10
Laundry expenses.....		145 60
Building and repairs.....		407 86
Office expenses, insurance, auditors, &c.....		291 98
Travelling expenses, children's amusements.....		96 16
Hospital expenses and doctor.....		104 04
Pocket money.....		47 10
Sundries.....		105 56
Total expenditure.....		8,523 12
Loss on all trades for year.....		45 07
Deficit, July 1, 1898.....		579 79
		9,147 98
Gross deficit, June 30, 1899.....		1,077 08
S. P. C. K. grant due, not received.....	240 96	
Approximate value of stock saleable and fuel.....	125 23	
Actual cash deficit, June 30, 1899.....	710 89	
	1,077 08	1,077 08

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		5,400 00
" for two day teachers.....		600 00
" for desks and blackboard.....		45 00
Clothing contributed by parents.....		40 00
Amount contributed by the mission.....		3,208 69
Total receipts.....		9,293 69
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	4,494 00	
Food.....	2,800 00	
Clothing.....	1,250 00	
Fuel and light.....	450 00	
Repairs.....	100 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	75 00	
Amount paid to apprentices.....	124 69	
Total expenditure.....	9,293 69	9,293 69

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....		13,766	94		
Methodist Missionary Society.....		3,040	35		
Receipts from farm and live stock.....		807	64		
Donations in clothing, &c.....		200	00		
Total receipts.....				17,814	93
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		3,945	48		
Food.....		4,288	96		
Clothing.....		2,582	04		
Fuel.....		1,941	12		
Light.....		159	66		
Buildings and repairs.....		2,776	22		
Equipment and furniture.....		715	85		
Miscellaneous.....		1,405	60		
Total expenditure.....				17,814	93

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Stock on hand, July 1, 1898.....				1,609	53
Government grant.....				7,317	76
Bills receivable account (\$448), less accounts paid \$174.45.....				273	55
Total receipts.....				9,260	84
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		2,478	00		
House equipment.....		290	96		
House expense.....		336	20		
Repairs.....		40	20		
Fuel and light.....		1,514	56		
Express, freight and telegrams.....		65	56		
Travelling expenses.....		758	20		
Clothing.....		2,162	51		
Provisions.....		3,812	93		
Farm account.....		319	62		
Carpenter shop.....		47	94		
Band account.....		17	90		
Discount and interest.....		37	60		
Total expenditure.....		11,882	18		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....				2,621	34
		11,882	18	11,882	18

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Government grant			9,959	72
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries	3,023	96		
Food	1,662	04		
Clothing	788	62		
Fuel and light	1,253	90		
Buildings and repairs	423	06		
House equipment	1,256	72		
Miscellaneous	1,551	42		
Total expenditure	9,959	72	9,959	72

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Government grant (per capita)			11,262	61
" " for repairing root-house			68	00
Band and miscellaneous earnings			46	30
Balance on hand from previous year			249	99
Total receipts			11,626	90
EXPENDITURE.				
Provisions	3,342	70		
Clothing	1,530	06		
Fuel and light	898	55		
House equipment	551	69		
Salaries	3,118	80		
Buildings and repairs	497	69		
Miscellaneous	1,566	86		
Repairing root-house	68	00		
Total expenditure			11,574	35
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899			52	55

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1898.....		878 89
Earning of pupil.....		5 00
Government grant (per capita).....		14,458 90
Amount paid by vouchers during year 1898-9, outside of per capita grant.....		1,749 40
Total receipts.....		17,092 19
EXPENDITURE.		
Provisions.....	5,437 71	
Clothing.....	2,432 95	
Fuel and light.....	370 01	
House equipment.....	562 16	
Salaries.....	4,167 25	
Repairs to buildings, &c.....	1,337 94	
Driving medical officer.....	33 00	
Postage stamps.....	20 00	
Miscellaneous.....	2,460 56	
Total expenditure.....		16,821 58
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		270 61

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	2,741 68	
Food.....	3,021 37	
Clothing.....	887 56	
Furnishings.....	644 35	
Management.....	2,255 65	
Buildings.....	1,579 09	
Total expenditure.....	11,129 70	

NOTE.—All expenditure in connection with the Calgary Industrial School is paid by the department.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, balance due for 1897-8.....		858 25
" " for year 1898-9.....		22,526 69
" " advance on account of deficit.....		596 14
" " for buildings, drugs, &c.....		2,360 96
Amount earned by school.....		1,107 56
Cash overdrawn at bank.....		725 62
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	7,266 02	
Provisions.....	6,782 99	
Clothing.....	3,583 87	
Fuel and light.....	2,032 47	
Buildings and repairs.....	2,092 92	
Equipment and furniture.....	1,139 63	
Miscellaneous.....	5,323 32	
Total expenditure.....	28,221 22	28,221 22

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1898.....		4 92
Methodist Missionary Society.....		9,326 25
Sundry sales.....		390 20
Vouchers paid direct by department.....		552 46
Total receipts.....		10,273 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,625 37	
Provisions.....	2,421 12	
Clothing.....	1,562 41	
House expense.....	239 76	
" equipment.....	457 07	
Repairs.....	431 27	
Fixtures.....	93 50	
Light.....	77 41	
Farm.....	537 02	
Travelling expenses.....	133 55	
Office expenses.....	30 14	
Games.....	42 91	
Tools carpenter shop.....	17 05	
School material.....	2 60	
Discount on cheques.....	23 25	
Vouchers, 304, 324.....	552 46	
Total expenditure.....		10,246 89
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		26 94

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		13,019 61
Contributions from other sources.....		338 63
" by way of clothing, &c.....		500 00
Total receipts.....		13,858 24
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,239 65	
Food.....	3,143 70	
Clothing.....	1,205 82	
Fuel and light.....	2,027 36	
Buildings and repairs.....	1,660 16	
Equipment and furniture.....	488 24	
Miscellaneous.....	2,032 51	
Total expenditure.....		13,797 44
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		60 80

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Capitation grant		11,851 26
Government grant for buildings and repairs		1,151 43
" " medical officer's salary		300 00
" " travelling expenses		62 50
Medicines		127 00
Stamps		40 00
Total receipts		13,532 19
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	5,136 00	
Extra labour, painter, shoemaker, stockman and farm labourer	714 75	
Provisions	3,577 50	
Clothing	1,266 02	
Fuel and light	1,458 85	
Buildings and repairs	1,161 32	
Equipment and furniture	834 01	
Miscellaneous	2,450 01	
Total expenditure	16,598 46	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,066 27
	16,598 46	16,598 46

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand June 30, 1898		150 19
Government grant		2,441 33
C.M.S. grant		480 00
Industrial department—carpenter-shop		103 00
Total receipts		3,174 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,256 56	
Food	1,265 75	
Clothing	242 00	
Fuel and light	146 00	
Buildings and repairs	159 25	
Equipment	275 84	
Miscellaneous	56 25	
Total expenditure	3,401 65	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		227 13
	3,401 65	3,401 65

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		9,162 83
Receipts from sale of stock, proceeds from shoe-shop, dressmaking and sundry small items.....		749 36
Contributions of clothing, &c.....		100 00
Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.....		329 98
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	4,217 65	
Food.....	2,570 79	
Clothing.....	1,515 99	
Fuel and light.....	310 54	
Buildings and repairs.....	114 69	
Equipment and farm.....	613 46	
Miscellaneous.....	999 05	
	10,342 17	10,342 17

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....	23 47	
Government grant.....	6,497 85	
Farm receipts.....	54 17	
Shoe-shop receipts.....	5 05	
Total receipts.....		6,580 54
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,780 00	
Food.....	1,343 42	
Clothing.....	558 31	
Fuel and light.....	204 10	
Buildings and repairs.....	691 17	
Equipment and furniture.....	450 59	
Live stock.....	32 96	
Shoe-shop.....	80 88	
Miscellaneous.....	400 96	
Total expenditure.....		6,542 39
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		38 15

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		6,500 00
Contributed by friends of the institution		25 00
Receipts from farm produce		300 00
Total receipts		6,825 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,950 00	
Food	3,200 00	
Clothing	1,500 00	
Light and fuel	250 00	
Furniture	125 75	
Paint	200 00	
Buildings (lumber \$860, nails \$40)	900 00	
Total expenditure	8,125 75	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,300 75
	8,125 75	8,125 75

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1898		22 33
Government grant		6,376 38
Contributions from other sources		31 79
Total receipts		6,430 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,435 00	
Food	1,629 88	
Clothing	996 67	
Fuel and light	47 30	
Buildings and repairs	426 45	
Equipment and furniture	213 84	
Miscellaneous	663 67	
Total expenditure		6,412 81
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899		17 69

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	F. F. Allan.....	Methodist.....
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Miss Eliz. J. Rogers.....	Undenominational
Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	Miss Martha Nicholls.....	".....
Buzwah.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	David Craddock.....	Roman Catholic.....
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Lizzie J. Glazier.....	Undenominational
Christian Island.....	Christian Island.....	Penetanguishene.....	Rev. G. S. Hunt.....	Methodist.....
Fort William (Boys).....	Fort William.....	Northern.....	Sister M. Ambrose.....	Roman Catholic.....
" (Girls).....	".....	".....	".....	".....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Miss Helen Cameron.....	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. P. E. Lamarche.....	Roman Catholic.....
" (C.E.).....	".....	".....	E. Knopf.....	Church of England
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island.....	Rama.....	Henry J. Hoidge.....	Methodist.....
Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	A. Kniewasser.....	".....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss S. M. Dunne.....	Roman Catholic.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss Adda McIntosh.....	Undenominational
Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Alnwick.....	J. A. Windsor.....	Methodist.....
Jackfish Island.....	Jackfish Island.....	Northern.....	J. A. Blais.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Miss Annie Rogers.....	Undenominational
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	Northern.....	Mrs. Jessie H. McKay.....	Roman Catholic.....
Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Rev. Sis. St. Gregory.....	".....
Mississauga River.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Thessalon.....	Ad. de Lamorandiere.....	".....
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	Willis N. Tobias.....	Undenominational
Moravian Orphanage.....	".....	".....	T. M. Rights.....	Moravian Society..
†Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	Miss Lil E. Middleton.....	Undenominational
Muncey.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	John Case.....	Church of England
†Naughton.....	White Fish Lake.....	Manitowaning.....	Richard Black.....	Methodist.....
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Miss Ella A. Martin.....	Undenominational
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Parry Sound.....	" Helen F. Quinn.....	".....
Oneida No. 1.....	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	" Bertha Vollick.....	Methodist.....
" 2.....	".....	".....	Levi T. Dostater.....	Church of England
" 3.....	".....	".....	C. A. Vollick.....	Methodist.....
†Pays Plat.....	Pays Plat.....	Northern.....	Miss Jessie Clarke.....	Roman Catholic...
Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Moses Madwayosh.....	".....
Port Elgin.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Raymond Chapman.....	Undenominational
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	John Laurence.....	Methodist.....
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	Undenominational
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Elizabeth R. Laurence.....	".....
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	Thessalon.....	Benjamin Swezey.....	Roman Catholic...
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Miss Ollie Miller.....	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	John Burr.....	".....
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	Thessalon.....	Miss Mary Fitzgerald.....	Roman Catholic...
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	" Nina R. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Shesguindah.....	Shesguindah.....	Manitowaning.....	Benjamin Fuller.....	Church of England
Shesheganing.....	Shesheganing.....	Gore Bay.....	Louis Tilson.....	Roman Catholic...
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Isabella McIver.....	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Elam D. Bearfoot.....	".....
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Miss Lizzie Davis.....	".....
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	" Sarah C. Smith.....	".....
" No. 5.....	".....	".....	" Mary J. Scott.....	".....
" No. 6.....	".....	".....	" Henrietta Curley.....	".....
" No. 7.....	".....	".....	" E. N. Latham.....	".....
" No. 9.....	".....	".....	John Lickers.....	".....

* School closed June quarter.

† School closed during September and December quarters.

‡ This school was reopened during the December quarter, having previously been closed for

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT

which Reports have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% cts.												ONTARIO.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		17	19	36	15	14	9	6	6	1		Alnwick.
200 00 Band		11	8	19	11	6	4	2	7			Back Settlement.
200 00 "		15	10	25	13	19	4	2				Bear Creek.
200 00 "		11	6	17	11	12	2	3				Buzwah.
300 00 "		19	3	22	10	11	5	3	1	2		Cape Croker.
375 00 Band and Methodist.		16	17	33	20	23	4	3	3			Christian Island.
500 00 Voted.		23		23	12	10	4	9				Fort William (Boys).
300 00 Band.			19	19	10	13	1	4	1			" (Girls).
500 00 Vote and Band.		35	42	77	35	36	20	10	11			French Bay.
300 00 Band.		23	24	47	13	29	6	10	2			Garden River (R.C.).
150 00 Band and Methodist.		14	5	19	11	5	4	3	4	3		" (C.E.).
250 00 "		21	13	34	17	21	6	3	4			Georgina Island.
300 00 Voted.		9	8	17	7	12	1	1	3			Gibson.
250 00 "		9	17	26	11	7	9	5	5			Golden Lake.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		6	8	14	7	2	1	8	2	1		Henvey Inlet.
250 00 Voted.		18	6	24	10	17	7					Hiawatha.
250 00 Band.		8	9	17	10	6	5	2	4			Jackfish Island.
250 00 Voted.		9	9	18	11	5	10	3				Kettle Point.
100 00 "		12	14	26	18	15	3	3	3	2		Lake Helen.
250 00 "		14	8	22	10	20	2					Mattawa.
350 00 Band.		30	16	46	29	18	11	12	5			Mississauga River.
Moravian Missionary Society.			19	19	15	8	5	4	2			Moraviantown.
200 00 Band.		24	13	37	19	17	5	6	6	3		Moravian Orphanage.
200 00 Vote and Church of England.		14	12	26	10	12	4	7	3			Mud Lake.
200 00 Vote and Methodist.		9	5	14	8	4	6	3	1			Muncey.
300 00 Band.		18	10	28	18	8	4	3	5	7	1	Naughton.
250 00 Voted.		9	15	24	17	14	5	4	1			New Credit.
300 00 Vote and Methodist.		14	12	26	14	19	1	3	3			Nipissing.
200 00 Vote and Church of England.		24	17	41	26	27	7	6	1			Oneida No. 1.
250 00 Vote and Methodist.		24	14	38	26	12	11	9	6			" 2.
250 00 Voted.		10	5	15	9	7	8					" 3.
250 00 "		18	11	29	9	7	9	11	2			Pays Plat.
300 00 Band.		15	10	25	13	12	9		3	1		Pic River.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		14	12	26	12	10	10	2	4			Port Elgin.
200 00 Band.		17	10	27	15	10	8	7	2			Rama.
250 00 "		13	10	23	9	14	4	1	2	2		River Settlement.
250 00 Voted.		13	9	22	8	14	3	5				Ryerson.
300 00 Band.		13	9	22	15	14	3	3	2			Sagamook.
300 00 "		17	14	31	23	13	7	8	3			Saugeen.
250 00 Voted.		12	9	21	13	11	6	4				Scotch Settlement.
250 00 Band and Vote.		14	13	27	17	13	6	4	3	1		Serpent River.
300 00 Band.		17	12	29	12	11	9	8	1			Shawanaga.
200 00 "		11	8	19	7	16		3				Shegunandah.
300 00 "		14	11	25	17	3	5	9	5	3		Shesheganing.
450 00 Band and Vote.		17	12	29	18	13	10	4	1	1		Sidney Bay.
		17	22	39	20	15	9	5	7	2	1	Six Nations No. 1.
		27	23	50	25	27	9	10	2	2		" No. 2.
		24	16	40	24	15	15	5	2	3		" No. 3.
		18	7	25	13	13	5	2	4	1		" No. 5.
		37	30	67	31	30	20	12	3	2		" No. 6.
		20	23	43	23	6	11	8	7	5	6	" No. 7.
												" No. 9.

two years.

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
Six Nations No. 10.	Six Nations.	Six Nations.	Miss Sarah Davis.	Undenominational
" No. 11.	"	"	Peter T. Adanis.	"
Skene	Parry Island.	Parry Sound.	Miss Maud A. Fisher	"
*South Bay.	South Bay.	Manitowaning	" Madaline Assance	Roman Catholic.
Spanish River.	Spanish River.	Thessalon	" Carrie Morley	Church of England
Stony Point.	Stony Point.	Sarnia.	" Maud M. Erb.	Undenominational
St. Clair.	Sarnia.	"	" F. E. Welsh.	Methodist.
Sucker Creek.	Sucker Creek.	Manitowaning	" Lucy E. Sheppard	Church of England
Thessalon.	Thessalon River.	Thessalon	M. J. Walsh.	Roman Catholic.
Thomas.	Six Nations.	Six Nations.	John Miller.	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern).	Tyendinaga.	Tyendinaga.	Miss Viola McCaul	"
" (Western)	"	"	" Stella Booth.	"
" (Central)	"	"	" Violet Smith.	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" Lillian Pickett.	"
Walpole Island No. 1.	Walpole Island.	Walpole Island.	Albert J. Sahguy.	Church of England
" " No. 2.	"	"	Arthur Miskokomon.	Methodist.
" " No. 3.	"	"	William Peters.	Undenominational
*West Bay.	West Bay.	Gore Bay.	Mrs. Francis Solomon	Roman Catholic.
White Fish Lake.	White Fish Lake.	Manitowaning.	Miss Jos'ne Bisailon	"
White Fish River.	White Fish River.	"	S. H. Ferris	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded).	"	Patrick Houlahan.	Roman Catholic.
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss A. Baudin.	"
Wikwemikongsing.	Wikwemikongsing	"	Mrs. Lucy Kaboni.	"
Total, Ontario.				
QUEBEC.				
†Becancour.	Becancour.	Becancour.	Miss Emel Bergeron	Roman Catholic.
Caughnawaga (Boys).	Caughnawaga.	Caughnawaga.	Omer Plante.	"
" (Girls).	"	"	Miss Nellie Gibbons.	"
" (Mission).	"	"	" A. M. Demers.	Methodist.
Cornwall Island.	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Leo Killoran.	Undenominational
Lorette.	Lorette.	Lorette.	Miss Jos. Dubeau.	Roman Catholic.
Maniwaki.	Maniwaki.	Maniwaki.	" Annie O'Connor	"
Maria.	Maria.	Maria.	" Esther Audet.	"
Oka (Country).	Oka.	Caughnawaga.	" Ella Wilson.	Methodist.
" (Village).	"	"	" E. Mae Williams	"
Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue.	" E. M. Spence.	Roman Catholic.
Restigouche.	Restigouche.	Restigouche.	" Mary Isaac.	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	St. Francis.	Pierreville.	Rev. H. O. Loiselle.	Church of England
" (R. C.)	"	"	Sister St. Laurence.	Roman Catholic.
†St. Regis.	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Alex. Pirie.	Undenominational
Temiscamingue.	Temiscamingue.	Temiscamingue.	Miss M. J. Legge.	Roman Catholic.
" (Mission).	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue.	"
Total, Quebec.				

*School closed during September quarter.

† School closed. Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by Department.

‡ School closed June quarter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												
		32	31	63	27	27	18	9	4	2	3	Six Nations No. 10.
		26	21	47	19	26	9	7	5			" No. 11.
200 00	Band	4	7	11	6	3	3	3	2			Skene.
200 00	"	14	10	24	12	18	4	2				South Bay.
200 00	Voted	8	7	15	7	11	3	1				Spanish River.
200 00	Band	2	8	10	3	6	2	1	1			Stony Point.
200 00	Band and Methodist.	24	19	43	19	17	4	11	5	6		St. Clair.
200 00	Band	8	6	14	7	8	6					Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted	10	12	22	5	17	5					Thessalon.
362 50	Band	46	20	66	37	24	14	9	9	10		Thomas.
150 00	"	40	22	62	30	43	13	4	2			Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	"	24	17	41	20	26	2	3	5	5		" (Western).
150 00	"	19	26	45	28	25	6	6	3	5		" (Central).
225 00	"	21	22	43	20	26	9	7	1			" (Mission).
200 00	Band and Church of England.	30	20	50	31	21	12	15	2			Walpole Island No. 1.
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	28	26	54	27	27	10	10	7			" " No. 2.
300 00	Band	12	14	26	8	8	4	5	8	1		" " No. 3.
250 00	"	13	10	23	15	21	1	1				West Bay.
200 00	Voted	12	12	24	13	16	3	5				White Fish Lake.
200 00	"	7	9	16	8	13	2	1				White Fish River.
300 00	"	45		45	15	30	7	7	1			Wikwemikong (Boys).
300 00	"		23	23	18	18	2	2		1		" (Girls).
200 00	"	15	5	20	7	18	2					Wikwemikongsing.
		1266	1013	2279	1180	1156	479	361	200	72	11	
80 00	Voted	4	2	6	2	1	2	3				Becancour.
450 00	"	85		85	28	41	19	13	7	5		Caughnawaga (Boys).
500 00	"		93	93	35	63	12	14	4			" (Girls).
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	25	14	39	21	31	4	2	2			" (Mission).
350 00	Band	10	8	18	9	9	4	2	3			Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted	33	42	75	39	27	18	13	14	3		Lorette.
250 00	Band	18	17	35	8	14	16	3	2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted	16	10	26	13	6	11	8	1			Maria.
200 00	Vote and Methodist.	8	5	13	6	5	4	2	2			Oka (Country).
200 00	"	14	8	22	11	11	4	2	5			" (Village).
150 00	Voted	22	26	48	25	7	7	13	21			Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	23	19	42	24	18	9	7	2	3		Restigouche.
250 00	"	5	4	9	7	2	3		4			St. Francis (Prot.)
250 00	"	30	20	50	48	20	6	14	6	4		" (R. C.)
350 00	Band	14	12	26	12	23	1	2				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted	25	24	49	31	6	33	1	4	5		Temiscamingue.
100 00	"	4		4	8	3	3	2				" (Mission).
		336	308	644	323	287	156	101	77	20	3	Total, Quebec.

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schcols in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Bear River.....	J. L. DeVany.....	Roman Catholic...
Cow Bay.....	Cole Harbour.....	District No. 5.....	Miss Mary C. Blank.	"
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	" 13.....	Rock McMillan.....	"
*Half Way River.....	Franklin Manor.....	Cumberland Co'ty.	Miss Clara Moore...	"
*Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Pictou County.....	" N. E. Connolly.	"
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria County.....	Alex. McDougall.....	"
*Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester County.	Miss Beattie M. Smith	"
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg.....	" Maggie J. Barss	"
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	District No. 10.	" Sarah E. Boyd.	"
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Shubenacadie.....	R. J. Logan.....	"
Whyoccomagh.....	Whyoccomagh.....	Whyoccomagh.....	P. A. Murphy.....	"
Total, Nova Scotia.....				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	North-eastern.....	John Flanagan.....	Roman Catholic...
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	"	Miss Mary N. Babin.	"
†Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	"	" Lucy B. Walsh.	"
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	" F. McGinn.....	"
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	"	" M. J. Rush.....	"
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	"	" E. M. O'Brien..	"
Total, New Brunswick.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	Casimir J. Poirer...	Roman Catholic...

* New school. Started during December quarter, 1898.

† School closed during September and December quarters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted	10	7	17	9	7	1	2	3	3	1	Bear River.
200 00	"	8	6	14	6	4	2	5	2	1	.....	Cow Bay.
200 00	"	10	3	13	5	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
100 00	"	5	6	11	3	7	.....	1	.....	1	2	Half Way River.
250 00	"	16	14	30	21	11	18	.....	1	.....	.....	Indian Cove.
200 00	"	12	12	24	6	14	3	5	2	.....	.....	Middle River.
250 00	"	21	21	42	16	22	7	5	8	.....	.....	Millbrook.
300 00	"	8	5	13	8	2	2	3	3	1	2	New Germany.
250 00	"	13	11	24	5	7	8	5	.....	1	3	Salmon River.
240 00	"	9	8	17	7	9	.....	2	5	1	.....	Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	13	12	25	10	15	1	7	2	.....	.....	Whycocomagh.
.....	.....	125	105	230	96	105	46	37	27	9	6	Total, Nova Scotia.
												NEW BRUNSWICK.
250 00	Voted	14	7	21	8	11	5	4	1	.....	.....	Burnt Church.
250 00	"	19	14	33	12	8	9	12	4	.....	.....	Big Cove.
250 00	"	14	10	24	10	14	3	3	2	2	.....	Eel Ground.
250 00	"	15	9	24	21	8	3	4	8	1	.....	Kingsclear.
250 00	"	7	12	19	11	7	5	4	1	2	.....	St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and Band.....	7	14	21	12	6	4	9	2	.....	.....	Tobique.
.....	.....	76	66	142	74	54	29	36	18	5	.....	Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
300 00	Voted	22	12	34	17	17	3	7	1	5	1	Lennox Island.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht.	Ahousaht	West Coast.	John W. Russell.	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladanicks.	North-west Coast.	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alberni	Tresaht	West Coast.	Mrs. K. Cameron.	Presbyterian
Alert Bay.	Nimkish	Kwakwelth.	" Elizabeth Hall.	Church of England
*Bella Bella.	Bella Bella	"	G. N. Wilson.	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge.	"	R. J. Walker.	"
†Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine.	Alfred E. Price.	Church of England
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwakwelth.	E. A. Bird.	"
Hazelton	Giatmaksh.	Babine.	John Field.	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	North-west Coast.	E. C. Collison.	"
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	Miss M. T. Walker.	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	R. W. Gurd.	"
Kishfiah	Kishfiah	Babine.	Rev. W. H. Pierce.	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast.	" E. Sobry.	Roman Catholic.
*Lakalsap	Lakalsap	North-west Coast.	Miss Lizzie Shaw.	Methodist
Masset	Masset	"	Rev. William Hogan	Church of England
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla.	"	Miss Alice Edwards.	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan.	R. G. Wellwood.	Methodist
†Nitanit	Claoose	West Coast.	Rev. Wm. J. Stone.	"
§Ohiaht.	No. 8, Haines Id.	"	A. McKee.	Roman Catholic.
Port Essington	Skeena	North-west Coast.	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson.	"	Chas. M. Richards.	"
*Quamichan	Quamichan.	Cowichan.	Harry Stuart.	Roman Catholic.
Saanich	Saanich	"	Wm. Thompson.	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Ids	North-west Coast.	Miss V. M. Lawson	Methodist
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan.	Sister M. Berchmans	Roman Catholic.
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast.	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian.
Total, British Columbia.				

* No return for the September quarter.
reserves. § Only one return received.

† This school was first opened during the December quarter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Reports have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.		From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$	cts.												
													BRITISH COLUMBIA.
300 00	Voted.....	33	14	47	24	35	12						Ahousaht.
300 00	".....	12	10	22	18	7	8	7					Aiyansh.
300 00	".....	19	13	32	27	10	7	8	7				Alberni.
300 00	".....	4	14	18	9	4	5	3			3	3	Alert Bay.
300 00	".....	37	36	73	31	59	9	5					Bella Bella.
300 00	".....	13	7	20	7	15	4			1			Cape Mudge.
300 00	".....	11	16	27	13	27							Gitwingak.
300 00	Voted.....	20	6	26	6	17	7	2					Gwayasdums.
300 00	".....	14	10	24	8	13	11						Hazelton.
300 00	".....	10	16	26	24	12	8	4	2				Kincolith.
300 00	".....	22	31	53	38	32	9	12					Kita-maat.
300 00	Voted.....	25	14	39	25	7	20	12					Kitkahtla.
300 00	".....	14	16	30	17	23	6	1					Kishiax.
300 00	".....	19	3	22	10	10	12						Kyaquot.
300 00	".....	23	16	39	19	28	4	7					Lakalsap.
300 00	".....	24	25	49	26	18	27	4					Massett.
300 00	".....	15	18	33	23	11	6	6	6	4			Metlakahtla.
300 00	".....	10	10	20	11	10	2	3	5				Nanaimo.
300 00	".....	9	9	18	11	12	4	1	1				Nitanit.
300 00	".....	14	11	25	12	25							Ohiaht.
300 00	Voted.....	26	12	38	17	23	11	1	2	1			Port Essington.
400 00	".....	66	38	104	59	58	30	10	5	1			Port Simpson.
300 00	".....	26	9	35	24	21	12	1	1				Quamichan.
300 00	".....	19	5	24	20	11	4	5	4				Saanich.
300 00	".....	18	15	33	10	11	7	7	7	1			Skidegate.
300 00	".....	12	11	23	15	7	6	7	3				Songhees.
300 00	".....	15	18	37	18	26	5	6					Ucluelet.
		534	403	937	522	532	236	112	44	10	3		

1898. † School closed during the September and December quarters on account Indians being absent from

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. E. Atkinson	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Miss Mary Hayne	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	M. Saunderson	"
Broken Head	Broken Head	Clandeboye	M. B. Edwards	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Richard Hooker	"
*Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Peter J. Robinson	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapah	John Moar	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	Rev. E. Papanakis	Methodist
†Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	Arthur J. Bruce	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rev. George Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Kemper Garrioch	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	Miss Eliz. Barber	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	J. Arran Wilson	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Jos. St. Mars	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. W. Brindly	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb	"
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	John Sinclair	"
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	James Fox	"
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	F. A. Disbrowe	"
Lac Seul (Canoe River)	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. R. J. Bannatyne	"
" (Treaty Point)	"	"	Rev. T. H. Pritchard	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Maxime Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coucheeching	R. H. Bagshaw	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapah	J. E. Favell	"
‡Long Sault	Long Sault	Coucheeching	Miss Annie Miller	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	D. W. Wood	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Louis Cochrane	"
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss H. McKenzie	"
Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	C. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	Richard Cox	Church of England
¶Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Joseph Dargue	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	Joseph H. Lowes	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	W. Geo. Gow	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Thomas R. Bear	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss Lizzie McLean	"
" (South)	"	"	Miss I. J. Jackson	"
" (East)	"	"	Angus Prince	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Alice Genthon	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kippling	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Amy Johns	"
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapah	I. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

* Only one return received. † New school opened during the March quarter, 1899. ‡ School closed

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted	10	17	27	13	18	9					Assabasca.
300 00	"	26	29	55	18	43	7	2	2	1		Berens River.
300 00	"	19	17	36	21	23	10	3				Big Eddy.
300 00	"	13	10	23	9	4	5	9	5			Black River.
300 00	"	7	12	19	8	12	6	1				Broken Head.
300 00	"	20	17	37	17	21	11	2				Chemawawin.
300 00	"	9	2	11	3	10	1					Coucheching.
300 00	"	9	5	14	10	7	3	2	2			Crane River.
300 00	"	14	18	32	18	23	6	3				Cross Lake.
300 00	"	7	9	16	7	16						Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	9	7	16	10	7	2	7				Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	5	10	15	9	6	2	2		5		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	20	15	35	19	23	9	1	2			" (Lower).
300 00	"	28	17	45	24	27	10	7	1			Fisher River.
300 00	"	13	13	26	15	14	7	4	1			Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	10	8	18	6	7	3	3	3	2		" (R.C.)
300 00	"	12	11	23	10	18	5					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	15	8	23	9	10	5	7	1			Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	15	12	27	12	15	7	5				Hollow Water River.
300 00	"	8	5	13	7	10	3					Islington.
300 00	"	9	10	19	13	13	4	2				Jack Head.
300 00	"	26	18	44	20	24	16	4				Lac Seul (Canoe River).
300 00	"	15	10	25	17	12	9	4				" (Treaty Point).
300 00	"	15	10	25	18	15	7	3				Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	20	14	34	25	16	11	6	1			Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	16	4	20	3	14	6					Little Forks.
300 00	"	13	11	24	20	19	5					Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	7	10	17	9	10		2	5			Long Sault.
300 00	"	11	15	26	3	17	4	5				Manitou Lake.
300 00	"	12	16	28	14	23	5					Moose Lake.
300 00	"	11	10	21	8	13	3	1	4			Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	15	16	31	17	24	2	5				Norway House.
300 00	"	26	36	62	34	41	10	7	4			Pas.
\$12 per capita.	"	25	18	43	39	19	7	10	4	3		Pine Creek.
300 00	"	35	21	56	29	29	16	11				Poplar River.
300 00	"	21	18	39	25	28	9	2				Red Earth.
300 00	"	35	50	85	42	69	11	4	1			Rossville.
300 00	"	27	32	59	47	43	11	5				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	11	11	22	19	8	6	5	3			Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	13	14	27	17	11	7	8	1			St. Peter's (North.) *
300 00	"	25	18	43	23	17	11	10	5			" (South.)
300 00	"	12	7	19	8	7	5	7				" (East.)
300 00	"	4	6	10	6	7	1	2				" (R.C.)
300 00	"	5	6	11	5	6	1	2	2			The Dalles.
300 00	"	8	8	16	8	3	3	7	3			Wabigoon.
\$12 per capita.	"	17	20	37	31	23	12	2				Water Hen River.
		703	651	1354	745	828	293	172	50	11		Total, Manitoba.

December quarter. * Day pupils at the boarding school.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Roman Catholic
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	R'd L. J. Danis, OMI	Roman Catholic
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	Sophia E. Smyth	Church of England
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
*Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
†James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Donald McDonald	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	M. Thompson	"
Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Josephine Laderonte	Roman Catholic
Keys	Keys	Swan River	Owen Owens	Church of England
Keescekeouse	Keescekeouse	"	Edward J. Barton	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	Jas. A. Youmans	Methodist
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	Rev. T. Clarke	Church of England
†Morley	Morley	Stony	A. J. Samis	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	E. Francis Cox	Church of England
Okanase	Okanase	"	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Victoria Arcand	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	M. Willson	Church of England
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	A. G. McKittrick	Methodist
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Wallace Jones	"
Shoal River	Keys	Swan River	Rev. A. T. Norquay	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	"	L. M. Baker	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Alice Clarke	Church of England
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	John Pritchard	Roman Catholic
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	"	Philip McDonald	Church of England
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	"	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Methodist
White Fish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Mina German	"
‡White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	Rev. W. G. Blewett	"
Total, N.W.T. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Day pupils at boarding school. †This school was re-opened during the March quarter.

‡No returns received for September and December quarters. ¶Only one return received

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.					.							NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
300 00	Voted	8	13	21	15	15	3	1	2			Attakakoop.
300 00	"	13	10	23	6	23						Bull's Horn.
300 00	"	16	10	26	8	21	5					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	5	7	12	8	3	4	2	3			Day Star.
300 00	"	16	9	25	12	17	4	1	3			Goodfish Lake.
\$12 per capita	"	1		1	1	1						Gordon's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	7	21						James Smith's.
300 00	"	8	16	24	8	9	3	9	3			John Smith's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	11	15	5	1				Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	7	6	6	3	1			Keys.
300 00	"	7	7	14	4	9	3	2				Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	8	12	20	9	15	5					Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	6	8	14	8	13	1					Little Pines.
300 00	"	6	4	10	1	8	1	1				Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	10	9	19	10	15	2	2				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	16	9	25	2	18	5	2				Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	7	14	21	7	18	3					Morley.
300 00	"	12	8	20	9	12	4	4				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	6	7	13	9	1	7	5				Okanase.
300 00	"	9	9	18	8	9	2	4	3			Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	10	10	20	13	14	5	1				Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	11	9	20	7	16	4					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	11	7	18	5	15	1	2				Sampson's.
300 00	"	8	16	24	16	12	7	5				Shoal River.
300 00	"	9	13	22	12	13	7	2				Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	9	2	11	5	11						Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	5	7	12	9	4	6	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	8	5	13	7	8	5					Thunderchild's.
300 00	"	4	7	11	8	2	1	6	2			White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	8	15	23	9	18	2	1	2			White Fish Lake.
300 00	"	10	10	20	1	20						White Whale Lake.
.....	.....	274	284	558	242	381	102	56	19			Total, N.W.T.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. Thos. Vincent..	Church of England
Fort Chippewyan	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	James R. Lucas.....	" "
Irene Training	Fort Vermillion	Julia Scott	" "
Moose Fort	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	R. J. Renison.....	" "
Moosehide	Klondike, Yukon District.....	Benjamin Totty....	Undenominational
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels)	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	Rev. Sister Martin..	Roman Catholic...
Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart)	" " " " " "	Rev. Sister Seguin..	Roman Catholic...
Rupert's House	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	A. C. Asch.....	Church of England
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. D. Laferrière,	Roman Catholic...
St. Matthew's (Fort McPherson	Peel River, McKenzie District	O.M.I. C. E. Whittaker....	Church of England
Vermillion, (St. Henri) ..	Fort Vermillion	Rev. J. Dupui ...	Roman Catholic...
Total, Outside Treaty..	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00	Voted	32	28	60	18	60						Albany Mission.
200 00	"	4	6	10	8	5	2	2	1			Fort Chippewyan.
		8	11	19	12	8	2	3	2	4		Irene Training.
200 00	Voted	45	56	101	66	101						Moose Fort.
		14	15	29	17	29						Moosehide.
200 00	Voted	6	11	17	16	7	2		5	2	1	Nativity Mission (Holy Angels.
200 00	"	7	11	18	18	2	3		7	3	3	Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart).
200 00	"	7	8	15	9	15						Rupert's House.
200 00	"	6	8	14	14	10	3	1				St. Anthony's.
200 00	"	11	8	19	16	8	6	5				St. Matthew's (Fort McPherson).
200 00	"	7	4	11	10	6	4	1				Vermillion (St. Henri).
		147	166	313	204	251	22	12	15	9	4	Total, Outside Treaty.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William	Rev. Sist'r M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve	A. J. Hall	Church of England
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss Lavinia Clarke	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser River	Rev. E. C. Chirouse	Roman Catholic
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Pine Creek	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man.	Miss Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Water Hen River	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapah Agency	I. H. Adam	"
Total, Manitoba			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. J. Small	Presbyterian
Blood (St. Paul's)	On Blood Reserve	Arthur de B. Owen	Church of England
" (Immaculate Conception)	"	Rev. J. Riou, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quills	Blue Quill's Reserve, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin	"
Crowstand	Near Cote's Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour	Presbyterian
Cowesses	On Cowesses' Reserve, Crooked Lakes Agency	Rev. T. P. Campeau	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake Reserve	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O. M. I.	"
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. J. A. McKay	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hobbema Agency	Rev. J. O. Perrault, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	On File Hills Reserve	Alex. Skene	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	M. Williams	Church of England
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	S. Perrault	Roman Catholic
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R. C.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. W. Comire, O. M. I.	"
" C. E.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Roman Catholic
Peigan, C. E.	On Peigan Reserve	W. R. Haynes	Church of England
" R. C.	"	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M. I.	"
Round Lake	Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Roman Catholic
			Presbyterian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools in the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMRER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						Schools.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.												
\$500	Voted	6	18	24	20	10	3	5	6	.....	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
10 pupils, \$60 per cap.	Voted	.....	9	9	7	2	2	1	2	2	.....	Alert Bay Girls Home.
20 " 60 "	"	.....	40	40	34	14	7	9	9	1	.....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
60 " 60 "	"	35	32	67	64	17	13	12	16	9	.....	St. Mary's.
35 " 60 "	"	....	31	31	27	6	4	14	1	2	4	Yale (All Hallows).
.....	.....	35	112	147	132	39	26	36	28	14	4	Total, British Columbia.
MANITOBA.												
15 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	10	12	22	19	5	4	9	2	2	.....	Pine Creek.
20 " 72 "	"	16	24	40	32	24	4	4	4	3	1	Portage-la-Prairie.
30 " 72 "	"	15	15	30	29	19	7	4	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
15 " 72 "	"	1	14	15	15	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Water Hen River.
.....	.....	42	65	107	95	55	22	18	6	5	1	Total, Manitoba.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	16	27	43	37	31	6	3	3	.....	.....	Birtle.
80 " 72 "	"	24	25	49	44	11	15	11	12	.....	.....	Blood (St. Paul's).
25 " 72 "	"	9	3	12	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blood (Immaculate Concept'n
50 " 72 "	"	24	21	45	42	19	5	13	5	3	.....	Blue Quills.
30 " 72 "	"	19	13	32	28	17	9	5	1	.....	.....	Crowstand.
.....	.....	5	5	10	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cowesses.
80 " 100 "	Voted	50	50	100	95	57	20	23	.....	.....	.....	Duck Lake.
{ 20 boys \$100 p.cap } 20 " and girls, \$72 "	"	35	19	54	42	11	11	10	10	9	3	Emmanuel College.
75 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	22	22	44	38	34	4	3	3	.....	.....	Ermineskin's.
12 " 72 "	"	13	8	21	16	9	....	4	5	3	.....	File Hills.
30 " 72 "	"	13	12	25	24	4	11	4	6	.....	.....	Gordon's.
30 " 72 "	"	19	13	32	30	15	3	12	2	.....	.....	Muscowequan's.
40 " 72 "	"	21	22	43	40	21	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	McDougall Orphanage.
25 " 72 "	"	....	12	12	11	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50 " 72 "	"	27	26	53	52	16	14	6	10	5	2	Onion Lake, R. C.
15 " 72 "	"	7	10	17	14	8	2	4	2	.....	1	" " C. E.
30 " 72 "	"	14	15	29	24	22	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan, C. E.
20 " 72 "	"	7	18	25	25	12	9	4	.....	.....	.....	" R. C.
40 " 72 "	"	17	17	34	29	18	8	3	5	.....	.....	Round Lake.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding Schools

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N. W. T.— <i>Con.</i>			
Sarcee.....	On Sarcee Reserve.....	Percy Stocken.....	Church of England
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert Settlement.....	Rev. Sis. Dandurand	Roman Catholic...
White Eagle.....	On Blackfoot Reserve.....	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N. W. T. ....	.....	.....	.....
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Isle-à-la-Crosse.....	At Isle-à-la-Crosse, McKenzie River District.....	Rev. Sœur Foisy.....	Roman Catholic...
Lesser Slave Lake, C. E.....	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District.....	C. D. White.....	Church of England
" " R. C.....	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District.....	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I	Roman Catholic...
Total, Outside Treaty.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
N. W. T.—Con.												
20 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	7	8	15	14	5	.....	3	6	1	.....	Sarcee
80 " 72 "	"	38	47	85	80	50	12	3	13	4	3	St. Albert.
35 " 72 "	"	30	....	30	23	18	10	2	....	....	....	White Eagle.
.....		417	393	810	727	415	158	120	83	25	9	Total, N. W. T.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.												
12 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	4	8	12	12	....	7	3	1	1	....	Isle-à-la-Crosse.
20 " 50 "	"	22	13	35	31	20	5	8	2	....	....	Lesser Slave Lake, C. E.
20 " 50 "	"	13	9	22	21	12	4	4	2	....	....	" " R. C.
.....		39	30	69	64	32	16	15	5	1	....	Total, Outside Treaty.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at \$60 p. capita.
Mount Elgin "	At Muncey	Rev. W. W. Shepherd..	Methodist	100 " \$60 " ..
Shingwauk Home..	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus.	Roman Catholic...	45 " \$60 " ..
" (Girls)	" ..	" "	"	45 " \$60 " ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve.	Rev. A. J. Hall...	Church of England	35 " \$130 " ..
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack, Fraser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall	Methodist	80 " \$130 " ..
Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
Kootenay	At Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola..	"	50 " \$130 " ..
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	"	50 " \$130 " ..
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast Agency	John R. Scott....	Church of England	25 boys at \$140 " ..
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake..	Rev. Ed. Peytavin	Roman Catholic..	25 girls at \$100 " .. 50 pupils at \$130 " ..
MANITOBA.				
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. J. Semmens.	Methodist	100 " \$110 " ..
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson.	Church of England	100 " \$120 " ..
*Rupert's Land	At Middle Church..	James G. Dagg....	"	100 pupils at \$110 p. capita
St. Boniface	At St. Boniface	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic..	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Battleford	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 " \$145 " ..
*Calgary	At Calgary, Alta. ...	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	"	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita
Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic..	80 " \$140 " ..
Red Deer	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist	140 " \$130 " ..
Regina	At Regina, Assa....	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian	140 " \$130 " ..
St. Joseph's	At High Riv., Aita.	Rev. A. Naessens..	Roman Catholic..	120 " \$140 " ..

NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming and all girls are taught sewing, knitting and
 * All expenses paid by Government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.								School.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksmith	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.		Tinsmith.
ONTARIO.																				
Voted	56	77	133	119	12	21	19	24	23	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mohawk Institute
Vote & school fund	53	48	101	99	35	10	37	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mount Elgin "
Voted "	70	2	72	65	8	20	11	19	14	...	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	Shingwauk Home
"	62	...	62	56	14	5	22	13	8	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (B)
" .....	...	54	54	50	18	12	15	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" (Girls)
	241	181	422	389	87	68	104	75	52	36	16	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA
"	27	...	27	21	3	7	10	2	5	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alert Bay.
"	62	51	113	94	36	21	19	14	19	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Coqualeetza Home
"	28	25	53	51	...	4	9	17	15	8	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamloops.
"	31	27	58	55	6	7	22	13	8	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kootenay.
"	36	29	65	61	6	13	11	14	17	4	5	6	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	Kuper Island.
"	27	26	53	47	4	15	4	21	7	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Metlakahtla.
"	24	30	54	51	6	13	7	19	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Williams Lake.
	235	188	423	380	61	80	82	100	80	20	47	16	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
"	53	58	111	101	40	15	38	15	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brandon.
"	46	43	89	72	22	18	20	16	10	3	10	5	6	1	1	3	8	...	...	Elkhorn.
Voted	48	43	91	54	19	20	16	22	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupert's Land.
"	70	52	122	101	31	26	33	27	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Boniface.
	217	196	413	328	112	79	107	80	29	6	19	5	6	1	1	3	8	...	...	NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
"	63	44	107	100	27	10	42	17	5	6	11	...	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	Battleford.
Voted	43	...	43	41	21	12	10	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	Calgary.
"	110	133	243	225	69	43	77	25	25	4	11	7	...	8	7	...	3	1	...	Qu'Appelle.
"	48	29	77	72	34	18	17	4	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Red Deer.
"	68	54	122	100	40	16	17	37	12	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	Regina.
"	75	33	108	91	41	32	17	13	5	...	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	St. Joseph's.
	407	293	700	629	232	131	180	96	51	10	84	9	...	14	55	...	13	4	1	

General household duties.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average.	STAN		
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			I	II	III
Ontario.....	75	1	5	81	1,513	1,212	2,725	1,589	58·31	1,253	550	470
Quebec.....	17			17	336	308	644	323	50·01	287	156	101
Nova Scotia.....	11			11	125	105	230	96	41·74	105	46	37
New Brunswick.....	6			6	76	66	142	74	52·11	54	29	36
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	22	12	34	17	50·00	17	3	7
British Columbia.....	27	4	7	38	804	703	1,507	1,034	68·61	632	342	230
Manitoba	46	4	4	54	962	912	1,874	1,168	62·32	995	394	297
North-west Territories.....	31	22	6	59	1,098	970	2,068	1,598	77·27	1,028	391	356
Outside Treaty Limits.	11	3		14	186	196	382	268	70·16	283	38	27
Total	225	34	22	281	5,122	4,484	9,606	6,167	58·94	4,654	1,949	1,561

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

DARDS.			INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.									Total.	Province.
IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.		
281	124	47	16	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Ontario.
77	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
27	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
172	104	27	47	16	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	86	British Columbia.
136	45	7	19	5	6	1	1	3	8	.....	.....	43	Manitoba.
198	76	19	84	9	.....	14	55	.....	13	4	1	180	North-west Territories.
20	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Outside Treaty Limits.
930	398	114	166	33	14	17	75	7	21	4	1	338	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1899, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	1,095 00	547 00	814 00	
Amabel	"	1,153 95	758 95	625 50	
Eastnor	"	4,191 00	1,493 20	1,771 32	
Lindsay	"	5,149 00	2,784 71	6,704 00	
St. Edmund	"	27,886 00	4,427 35	7,016 00	
Bury (T. Plot)	"	1 05	52 00	1,634 95	
Hardwicke (T. Plot)	"			1,111 00	
Oliphant	"			40 09	
Southampton	"			26 25	
Wiarton	"	2 25	62 00	28 20	
Keppel	Grey	579 00	804 00	2,359 10	
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands	Georgian Bay			7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve	Algoma District			1,173 64	
Thessalon	"	77 12	77 12	2,986 22	
Thessalon (town)	"	12 56	581 00	71 24	
Aweres	"			13,584 00	
Archibald	"			2,900 00	
Dennis	"			3,349 00	
Fisher	"	233 00	116 50	9,209 00	
Herrick	"			7,267 53	
Haviland	"			3,581 50	
Kars	"			9,459 00	
Apaquosh (T. Plot)	"			316 23	
Laird	"			8,300 28	
Macdonald	"	68 00	34 00	1,928 85	
Meredith	"	80 00	40 00	7,158 10	
Duncan	"			14,258 00	
Kehoe	"	240 00	156 00	16,938 00	
Pennefather	"	640 00	320 00	18,131 00	
Tilley	"			12,691 00	
Tupper	"			2,800 00	
Fenwick	"	160 00	80 00	12,457 00	
Vankoughnet	"	317 00	158 50	10,201 00	
Shingouicouse (T. Plot)	"			269 00	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Dist.	788 00	285 23	6,963 00	
Howland	"	1,463 09	455 20	5,828 00	
Sheguiandah	"	1,125 00	241 40	9,411 00	
Sheguiandah (T. Plot)	"			397 61	
Billings	"	634 00	130 80	5,344 00	
Assiginack	"	380 00	76 00	7,429 00	
Campbell	"	97 00	20 90	8,049 75	
Manitowaning (T. Plot)	"	11 91	287 95	26 96	
Carnarvon	"	646 00	271 40	11,779 00	
Tehkummah	"	1,126 00	605 40	7,132 00	
Sandfield	"	251 00	102 50	8,641 00	
Shaftesbury (T. Plot)	"	1 13	56 50	143 73	
Tolsnaville (T. Plot)	"			1,564 21	
Allan	"	427 00	120 00	5,843 00	
Burpee	"	2,257 50	864 50	12,145 00	
Barrie Island	"	300 00	165 00	2,953 00	
Gordon	"			4,248 00	
Gore Bay (town)	"			5 78	
Mills	"	200 00	80 00	8,301 00	
Cockburn Island	"	400 00	200 00	36,040 00	
Dawson	"	1,331 00	563 20	28,409 00	
Robinson	"	1,760 00	752 90	45,459 00	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town)	Lambton	7 95	2,485 00		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1899, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand.. ..	14 50	184 00	175 66	
Cayuga	"			312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (T. Plot)	"			55 44	
Brantford	Brant	25	50 00	135 85	
Bronte (T. Plot)	Halton.. ..			10 93	
Port Credit (T. Plot)	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto (town)	Hastings			6 50	
River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario ..	22 45	751 00	287 98	
Otonabee River and Lakes ..	Peterborough	1 52	60 00	2,061 97	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			371 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay			57 85	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Shannonville (T. Plot)	Hastings			3 00	
Tyendinaga	"			100 00	
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian Bay	13 00	800 00		Survey not completed.
Alnwick	Northumberland ..				Surveyed as sold.
		55,143 23	22,101 21	415,223 69	

PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.

Ouïatchouan	Chicoutimi	4,789 46	1,956 09	6,747 72	
Colrairie	Mégantic			1,203 00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	222 76	557 23	7,696 88	
Viger	Temiscouata			48 00	
Maniwaki (T. Plot)	Wright	5 84	267 00	92 11	
Maniwaki	"	221 74	1,179 65		Surrendered as sold.
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	1,341 82	1,314 37	21,233 38	
		6,581 62	5,274 34	37,021 09	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	2,364 00	9,025 00	527 00	
Sharphead	"	505 20	1,399 70	27,136 00	
Swan Lake Reserve	Assiniboia	6 90	31 50		Railway right of way.
Blackfoot Reserve	Alberta	13 81	69 05		"
Peigan Reserve	"	543 30	2,173 20		"
Blood Reserve	"	473 60	1,894 40		"
Chacastapasin	Saskatchewan			15,906 38	
		3,906 81	14,595 85	43,569 38	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 65,631.66 acres, which realized \$41,971.40. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 495,814.16 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$126,950.22, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.
ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area Acres.	Remarks.
1	Maganettawan	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibewas of Lake Huron	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, 9th September, 1850; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1853.
2	Henvey Inlet.	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay	" "	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
3	Point Grondine.....	At Point Grodine, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	10,100	" "
4	White Fish River.	At the mouth of White Fish River, north shore of Lake Huron.....	" "	10,600	" "
5	Spanish River.....	At the mouth of Spanish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	28,000	" "
6	White Fish Lake.....	At White Fish Lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgement of the court of 21st January, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario <i>vs.</i> Francis <i>et al.</i>)
7	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
8	Mississagua River.	At the mouth of Mississagua River, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	9,120	" "
9	Dokis	On French River.....	" "	30,300	" "
10	Nipissing.....	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.	" "	80,640	" "
11	Wanapitae.....	At Lake Wanapitae.....	" "	2,560	" "
12	Thessalon.....	At the south-east corner of the Township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
13	French River	At Ogawaning on French River.....	" "	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie....	" "	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
15A	Goulais Bay... ..	At Batchewaung Bay, east end of Lake Superior.	" "	1,595	The original reserve contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1852. It was surrendered for sale, for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The present reserve at Goulais Bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1885.

5 B	White Fish Island	At Sault Ste. Marie	"	"	20	Robinson Huron Treaty. Part of the 15th reservation. Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands 22nd November, 1853.
16	Parry Island	In Georgian Bay, near its eastern shore.	"	"	19,000	
17	Shawanaga	In the Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	"	"	8,475	Robinson-Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17 A	Naiscoutaing	In the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound District.	"	"	2,650	
17 B		Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	Shawanaga Band of Ojibewas of Lake Huron.		178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated 31st December, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaga Band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Temogaming	At Lake Temogaming	A band of Ojibewas of Lake Huron, who had not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty.		64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.		864	The Manitoulin Islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon.
20	Sheshegwaning	Manitoulin Island	"	"	5,000	
21	Obidgewong	"	"	"	400	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians 6th October, 1862, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
22	West Bay	"	"	"	8,399	
23	Sucker Creek	"	"	"	1,665	The Saugeen Peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, 13th October, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of 13th October, 1854.
24	Sheguiandah	"	"	"	5,106	
25	Sucker Lake	"	"	"	599	Set apart from unsold Indian lands by Order in Council of 19th November, 1896, as hunting grounds for the Chippewa Bands of Saugeen and Cape Croker. F. 160,542.
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion)	The eastern peninsula of Manitoulin Island	"	"	105,300	
27	Cape Croker	Saugeen Peninsula	"	"	15,586	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, 5th June, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed.
28	Chief's Point	"	"	"	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve	At the south-western corner of the Saugeen Peninsula.	"	"	9,020	The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
29 A	Hunting Reserve	In the Township of St. Edmund	Chippewas of Saugeen and Cape Croker.		3,800	
30	Christian Islands, viz:—Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.		13,300	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Oka Band of Indians as might desire to settle there.
31	Gibson	The eastern portion of the Township of Gibson, County of Muskoka.			25,582	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
32	Rama	In the Township of Rama, County of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848.
33	Georgina Island.	Georgina, Snake and Fox Islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,574	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Scugog.....	On the Island in Lake Scugog	Mississaguas of Scugog..	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, November 3, 1843.
35	Mud Lake.....	On Mud Lake, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	1,548	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians, October 12, 1898, less a portion containing 115'64 acres reserved by the company.
36	Rice Lake.....	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	1,860	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36A	Islands in the Trent waters.	In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes.	.....	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick.....	In the Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
37A	Sugar Island.....	In Rice Lake, in front of the 4th and 5th concessions of Otonabee.	" "	100	Purchased for the Alnwick Indians by deed from Wm. Kempt, dated January 13, 1899, for \$775, from their funds.
38	Tyendinaga	On the Bay of Quinté—The southern part of the Township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	18,600	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under Letters Patent from the Crown in 1793, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.
39	Golden Lake.....	At the southern end of Golden Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.....	The Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Township of Oneida and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand River, was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Haldimand, containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by Letters Patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract, except the present reserve, has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Missis-

41	Oneida.....	In the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames..	4,620	sagwas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the south-west corner of the reserve.
42	Caradoc.....	In the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,809	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
43	Stony Point or Aux Sable	In the Township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton.	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarté and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the 'Longwood Tract' in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
44	Kettle Point	In the "Township of Sarnia," County of Lambton.	" " ..	2,224	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western Districts made by them in 1827.
45	Sarnia.....		" " ..	4,943	
46	Walpole Island	At the head of Lake St. Clair.....	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawattamies came from the United States in 1841 and on petition were permitted by the Government to settle on the island.
47	Orford.. ..	In the Township of Orford, County of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,160 acres situated in the Townships of Zone and Orford, and was set apart by Order in Council in 1798. All the reservation, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten.....	On the Michipicoten River, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
49	Gros Cap.....	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten River.	" " ..	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
50	Pic River	On the Pic River, near its mouth.....	" " ..	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Pays Plat.....	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	" " ..	605	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
52	Fort William.....	Near the west end of Lake Superior.....	" " ..	21,260	
53	Red Rock	On Nepigon River	" " ..	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay	On the south shore of Lake Nepigon	" " ..	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River.....	At the mouth of Gull River, on the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" " ..	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
56	Island Point.....	On the west shore of Lake Nepigon.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	135½	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island.....	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" " "	Not surveyed.	" " "
58	Long Lake.....	At the north end of Long Lake.	" " "	612	Surveyed in 1886 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
59	Cornwall Island.....	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.....	Iroquois of St. Regis....	2,050	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
60	Saugeen Indians Hunting Ground.....	Lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in Cons. III and IV, lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in Cons. I and II, all east of the Bury Road, Township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,800	Set apart by Order in Council of November 16, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in Cons. I and II, E.B.R., are set apart for the Saugeen Reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in Cons. III and IV, E.B.R., for the Cape Croker Band.

QUEBEC.

1	Restigouche.....	At the mouth of the Restigouche River, adjacent to the west boundary of the Township of Mann, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac.....	8869·42	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 and 15, Victoria, Chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the Statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	Maria.....	At the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia River, in the Township of Maria, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac.....	416·00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.
3	Betsiamits.....	At the mouth of the Betsiamits River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadousacs, Papinachois, Nauthapi and other Nomadic tribes.	63100·00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
5	Ouiatchouan.....	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadousac.	3779·06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 23,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.

7	Lorette.	In the County of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette	26·75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarande Arpents. . .	In the County of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette	1352·00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1742, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.
9	Rocmont	In the Township of Rocmont, County of Portneuf.	Hurons of Lorette	9600·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Crespieul	West of the Township of Crespieul, in the County of Lake St. John.	Abenakis	8374·85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour	Near Becancour, in the County of Nicolet. The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the Concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands, Nos. 574, 488 and 489, in the Becancour River.	Abenakis of Becancour..	148·63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the Seignior of Becancour, granted to them April 30, 1708. In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory, except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
1 2	Pierreville.	At Pierreville, in the County of Yamaska. Consists of the following lands, situated in the Seigniories of Pierreville and St. Francis du Lac, viz.: Cadastral No. Arp. Per. 1217 Pierreville reserve. 1,228·00 1218 2nd Con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan 85·20 1219 3rd Con. St. Jacques or No. 24 on the especial plan 90·00 880 A part of Ronde Island. 280·00 850 A small island lying between Atcymbac and Au Pin Island 0·14 { 874 Parts of an island opposite. 11·81 { 875 Pierreville reserve 9·62 482 3rd Con. Parish of St. Francis or No. 41 on the especial plan 114·75 972 A lot in the Village of Pierreville. 1·40 Total arpents. 1,820·92	Abenakis of St. Francis.	1538·50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701, to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.
14	Caughnawaga	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Laprairie.	Iroquois of St. Louis.	12625·17	Part of a grant made in 1680 to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction and subsistence of the Iroquois. The title was vested in the Iroquois under the supervision of the Indian Department, April 15, 1762, by judgment of Military Council assembled at Montreal.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
15	St. Regis.....	On the South bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon. The reserve consists of the following lands: St. Regis village and reserve..... 605·00 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1892. 731·98 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1897. 102·89 Cadastral list of Islands..... 1,527·05 Islands in the St. Lawrence reported on by agent John Davidson, not included in the cadastral list..... 3,919·83 6,886·75	Iroquois of St. Regis....	6886·75	This reserve is a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, which were in their possession at the time of the French rule in this country.
17	Doncaster.....	The southerly portion of the Township of Doncaster, in the County of Montcalm.	Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains.	18500·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
18	Maniwaki.....	At the confluence of the Desert River with the Gatineau River, in the County of Ottawa.	Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	45750·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
19	Temiscamingue.....	At the head of Lake Temiscamingue in the County of Pontiac.	Temiscamingue Band Ottawas and Algonquins.	15590·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
21	Whitworth.....	Lots 27, 28 and 29, Concession 12, Township of Whitworth, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	399·00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, March 31, 1877.
22	Cacouna.....	Lot No. 66, shown on the cadastral plan of the Village of Cacouna, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	0·44	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, July 8, 1891.
23	Weymontachingue.....	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the Manouan River, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	7407·95	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
24	Coucoucache.....	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Coucoucache, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	380·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumains.....	Near the mouth of the Escoumains River, Township of Escoumains, County of Saguenay.	Montagnais.....	97·00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Victoria County.</i>					
1	Middle River.....	At the mouth of the Wagamatchook or Middle River.	Micmac.....	650'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Inverness County.</i>					
2	Whycocomagh.....	On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh Basin.	"	1555'00	" " "
4	Malagawatch.....	At the entrance of the St. Denis River Basin.	"	1200'00	" " "
25	Marguerite River.....	At the mouth of the Marguerite River.	"	2'00	" " "
26	Port Hood.....	Near Port Hood.	"	Nor surveyed.	" " "
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>					
3	Escasoni.....	In St. Andrew's Township, on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel.	"	2800'00	" " "
28	Sydney.....	In Syney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2'73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province, April 28, 1882.
29	Cariboo Marsh.....	On the Movia Road, five miles from Sydney	"	536'00	" " "
<i>Richmond County.</i>					
5	Chapel Island.....	On the North shore of Great Bras d'Or Lake.	"	1281'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Digby County.</i>					
6	Bear River.....	On the Bear River, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis Counties.	"	1600'00	" " "
<i>Annapolis County.</i>					
7	Cegumcega Lake (north of boundary.)	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's Counties.	"	400'00	" " "
8	New Liverpool Road....	On the New Liverpool Road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Reserved in Aug., 1894.
<i>Queen's County.</i>					
9	Cegumcega Lake (south of boundary).	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis Counties.	Micmac	615'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
10	Ponhook Lake	At the outlet of Ponhook Lake.	"	200'00	" " "
11	Port Medway River.....	On the Port Medway River, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway Lake.	"	10'00	" " "
12	Wild Cat.	Near the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, between Malaga Lake and Port Medway River.	"	1,150'00	" " "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Halifax County.</i>					
13	Grand Lake.	On the west shore of Grand Lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants Counties.	"	1,000·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
15	Sambro	Between Sambro Basin and Long Cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
16	Ingram's River.	At the mouth of Ingram's River, St. Margaret's Bay.	"	325·00	" " "
17	Beaver Lake.	At Beaver Lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit	"	100·00	" " "
18	Ship Harbour Lake.	On the north-eastern shore of Ship Harbour Lake.	"	500·00	" " "
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's Lake, on the Caldwell Road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	"	43·75	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, August 20, 1880.
<i>Hants County.</i>					
14	Indian Brook or Shubenacadie.	On Indian Brook, in the Township of Douglas.	"	1,790·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>					
19	Pennall's Reserve.	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback Lake.	"	100·00	" " "
19A	New Germany.	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the Lahave River.	"	953·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.
20	New Ross.	At Nine Mile Lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	"	1,000·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
21	Gold River.	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone Bay, Chester Basin.	"	1,041·00	" " "
<i>Pictou County.</i>					
24	)	( At the head of Moodie Cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou Harbour.	"	50·00	" " "

24A	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	At Boat Harbour.....	"	73 00	Purchased by the Dominion Government, December 7, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On June 28, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.
24B		Lies between and adjoins 24 and 24A.....	"	11 00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24C		East of and adjoining 24A.....	"	30 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 1, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A).....	In Merigonish Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. (F. 25421).
31A	Mooley's Island (B).....				
Cumberland County.					
22	Franklin Manor.....	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles south-west of Amherst.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
Antigonish County.					
23	Pomquet and Afton Reserves.	Near Pomquet Harbour.....	"	525 00	" " "
Colchester County.					
27	Millbrook.....	On the east side of the Intercolonial Railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill Brook, in the Township of Truro.	"	35 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, December 6, 1886. (F. 25421).
King's County.					
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Situated at Cambridge, in the Township of Cornwallis.	"	9 99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, February 19, 1880.
Yarmouth County.					
33	Yarmouth.....	On the eastern side of Starr's Road, near the Town of Yarmouth.....	"	21 19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, November 5, 1887.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

<i>Northumberland.</i>					
1	Indian Point	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miramichi River.	Micmac, Red Bank Band.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 750 acres: of this area 650 acres were subdivided and sold prior to Confederation.
2	Eel Ground	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River, and near its confluence with the main south-west Miramichi River.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	2,682	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Northumberland—Con.</i>					
4	Red Bank	In the Parish of Southesk, on the right bank of the Little south-west Miramichi River and at its confluence with the north-west Miramichi River.	Micmac, Red Bank Band.	3,797	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,100 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 3,330 and 467 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians. F. 107,222 No. 2.
7	No name (Part of the Red Bank Reserve).	On the left bank of the Little South-west Miramichi River opposite No. 4.	" "	2,353	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,000 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 2,288 and 65 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
8	Big Hole Tract.....	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River, opposite the mouths of the Big and Little Sevogle Rivers.	Micmac. The north half belongs to the Red Bank Band; the south half to the Eel Ground Band.	6,303	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 6,800 acres. Five lots containing together 4 1/7 acres were sold prior to Confederation.
9	Tabusintac.....	In the Parish of Alnwick, on both sides of the Tabusintac River and about five miles from its mouth.	Micmac.....	8,077	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. About one-half of the reserve was subdivided and eight lots containing together 1,169 acres were sold prior to Confederation. F. 107,222 No. 7.
12	Renous.....	On the right bank of the south-west Miramichi River, about half a mile above the mouth of the Renous River.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
14	Burnt Church.....	At the mouth of Burnt Church River, on the north-west shore of Miramichi Bay.	Micmac.....	2,058	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>Restigouche.</i>					
3	Eel River	In the Parish of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Eel River and on its left bank.	Micmac.....	220	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>York.</i>					
6	Indian Village (King's clear).	In the Parish of Kingsclear, on the right bank of the River St. John.	Micmac.....	460	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

22	St. Croix.....	In the Parish of Dumfries, on the east bank of the First Chiputneticook Lake and near the mouth of the Little Digdeguash River.	Amalicate.....	200	Set apart and vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council of the province of New Brunswick dated December 12, 1881. F. 4,252.
24	St. Mary's.....	In the Parish of St. Mary's, directly opposite the City of Fredericton.	".....	24	Purchased by the Dominion Government, June 20, 1867. Nos. 175 and 206 Book of Surrenders.
<i>Madawaska.</i>					
10	St. Basil Edmonstun....	On the left bank of the River St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska River.	".....	722	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>Victoria.</i>					
20	Tobique.....	In the Parish of Perth, on the Left Bank of the River St. John, at the mouth of the Tobique River.	Amalicate.....	5,766	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The Reserve originally contained 18,500 acres approximately. The land reserved for the use of the Indians consists of a small tract containing 81 acres situated at the mouth of the Tobique River, on its south bank and nearly the whole of the land lying north of the same River. The remainder of the Reserve has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians
<i>Gloucester.</i>					
11	Pabineau.....	In the Parish of Bathurst, at the mouth of the Pabineau River, on the Left Bank of the Nepisiquit River.	Micmacs.....	1,000	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
25	Indian Island.....	In Nepisiquit Bay opposite the Town of Bathurst.	Micmacs of Bathurst.....	16	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Nov. 26, 1895. No. 371. F. 132,215.
13	Pockmouche.....	In the Parish of Inkerman, on the Right Bank of the Pockmouche River, about seven miles from its mouth.	Micmacs.....	2,477	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>Kent.</i>					
15	Richibuc.....	On the Left Bank of the Richibucto River, about eight miles from its mouth.	Micmacs Big Cove Band.....	2,202½	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,720 acres. Two thirds of it was subdivided and a number of lots sold prior to Confederation. F. 13,145.
16	Buctouche.....	On the Left Bank of the Buctouche River about three miles from its mouth.	Micmacs.....	.....	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
27	Indian Island Reserve....	A point on the main land at the mouth of Gaspereau Creek, opposite Richibucto Island in Richibucto Harbour.	Micmacs.....	.....	A "Special Reserve," held by deed from J. C. Vanlour to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John for the use of the Indians. F. 132,215.
<i>Westmorland.</i>					
27	Fort Folly.....	On the Left Bank of the Petitcodiac River, due west of the Town of Dorchester.	Micmacs.....	62½	Purchased by the Provincial Government and deeded to and held in trust by the Magistrates of the County of Westmorland for the use of the Micmac Indians. Aug. 15, 1840. F. 61,747.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area acres.	Remarks.
18	The Brothers.....	<i>King's.</i> Two small Islands near the South shore of Kennebecasis Bay.	Micmacs.	10	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
19	Canons River.....	<i>Charlotte.</i> In the Parish of St. James, at the mouth of the Canons River, on the Left Bank of the Cheputneticook River.	Amalicate.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
23	Woodstock.....	<i>Carleton.</i> On the Right Bank of the River St. John, about two miles south of Woodstock.	Amalicate.	200	Purchased May 22, 1851, by the Provincial Government, for the use of the Melicite Tribe of Indians at the Maductic. No. 281.
26	Oromocto	<i>Sunbury.</i> In the Parish of Burton, on the Right Bank of the River St. John.	Amalicate.	125	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Sept. 12, 1895.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island	At the north west extremity of Richmond or Malpeque Bay.	Micmac.	1,320	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
2	Morell	On the Morell River, in Township No. 39.	Micmac.	189	Granted about the year 1846 by a private owner to certain eight Indian families. Subsequently, April 7, 1859, the tract was conveyed by the Provincial Government to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office in trust for the Indians. F. 4,217.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

TREATY NO. 3.—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Fork.....	1,920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids.....	5,736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2.....	5,046 75	"
13	" 1.....	6,366 73	"
14	"The Bishop," Hungry Hall No. 1.....	3,982 66	"
15	"Paskonkin," Hungry Hall No. 2.....	2,300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve.....	20,671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake.....	160 00	Rainy Lake.
16D	".....	11,200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances.....	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewewin).....	3,761 50	"
17B	".....	2,439 75	Clear Water Lake.
18B	".....	4,586 88	Rainy Lake.
18C	".....	3,861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows.....	10,244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang.....	8,042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A 1	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	3,750 70	Lac des Mille Lake.
22A 2	Seine River.....	8,476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls.....	6,825 20	"
23A	Seine River.....	2,003 20	"
23B	".....	2,234 80	"
24C	Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	5,948 30	Sturgeon Lake
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix).....	15,355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecaning).....	4,850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	".....	2,640 00	"
26C	".....	2,737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake.....	12,872 00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake.....	8,882 00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake.....	49,000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington.....	20,954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake.....	3,277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake.....	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing).....	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing.....	1,280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods.....	726 00	"
31C	".....	800 00	"
31D	Big Island.....	915 00	"
31E	".....	1,920 00	"
31F	".....	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods.....	275 00	"
31H and pt. of 31 G.	{ Big Island.....	1,541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake.....	1,280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	White Fish Bay.....	4,865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay.....	4,454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,280 00	"
33A	White Fish Bay.....	3,091 00	"
33B	North-west Angle.....	3,299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods.....	641 00	"
34A	White Fish Bay.....	1,529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part.....	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part.....	426 00	"
34C	North-west Angle.....	1,261 80	North-west Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	".....	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing.....	1,280 00	"
35B	Obabikong.....	1,760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,920 00	"
35D	".....	1,280 00	"
35E 1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part.....	640 00	"
35E 2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part.....	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River.....	8,960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay.....	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods.....	3,481 60	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763' 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946' 00	"
37	Rainy River	3,687' 00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920' 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	North-west Angle (Approx.)	840' 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262' 00	"
37C	North-west Angle River	690' 00	North-west Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000' 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,280' 90	"
38C	"	8,000' 00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain Islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,031' 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	North-west Shore Shoal Lake	8,415' 00	"
40	"	6,759' 00	"
40	} Islands in "	Not surveyed.	"

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80' 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Rosseau River	20' 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	" Rapids	1' 25	"
3	Fort Alexander	31' 84	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man
4	Brokenhead River	21' 90	St. Clement's, Manitoba.
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19' 00	Westbourne "
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16' 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake. Not surveyed	Approx. 15' 06	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1' 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg	4' 20	Winnipegosis, Man.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21' 00	Norquay "
45	Waterhen River "	7' 20	Winnipegosis "
46	Dog Creek "	14' 80	Patterson "
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5' 00	"
49	The Narrows "	6' 30	"
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18' 30	"
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12' 40	"
52	Ebb and Flow "	16' 90	"
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10' 75	Archie and Miniota, Man.
58	Oak River "	15' 20	Woodworth "
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek.	4' 00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain	1' 00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8' 75	Strathclair "
61A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1' 15	Riding Mountain "
.....	Temporary hay lands, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 20, 21 W	25	"
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek.	39' 00	Birdtail Creek and Rossburn, Man.
63	The Gambler	1' 21	Ellice, Manitoba.
63A	Valley River	18' 25	Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.
66A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14' 30	Roseberry "
67	Rolling River	20' 00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump.	36' 60	{ Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6 and 7,
69	" Ocean Man.	37' 00	/ W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.
70	" White Bear	44' 90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W. of 2nd I. M., Assiniboia.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté	56 50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key	38 00	" " "
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River	1 50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point	3 55	" " "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers	3 03	Swan Lake.
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island	0 43	Lake Winnipegosis " "
65 E	" ½ mile west of Shoal River	0 08	" " "
66	Keeseekoosie	28 60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
67	Hay lands	11 00	" " "
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake)	82 60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73 00	Qu'Appelle River, between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa.
72 A	" fishing grounds.	0 15	Crooked Lake " "
73	Cowessess	78 00	" " "
73 A	Little Bone	10 90	Crescent Lake " "
74	Sakimay	33 90	Crooked Lake " "
74 A	Sheesheep	5 60	" " "
75	Piapot	53 98	Qu'Appelle River " "
75 A	Hay lands	4 48	" " "
76	" Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took- the-coat	73 21	Indian Head " "
78	" Standing Buffalo	7 60	Qu'Appelle Lake " "
79	" Pasquaw" Fishing Lakes	60 15	Near Qu'Appelle " "
80	Muscowpetung	59 50	" " "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake	2 23	Little Arm River " "
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others	72	Near Qu'Appelle " "
81	" Peepekeesis	41 60	File Hills " "
82	" Okanesse	22 36	" " "
83	" Star Blanket	21 50	" " "
84	" Little Black Bear	46 50	" " "
85	" Muskowekun	36 00	Little Touchwood Hills " "
86	George Gordon	48 00	" " "
87	" Day Star	24 00	Big Touchwood Hills " "
88	" The Poor Man	42 50	" " "
89	" Yellow Quill	34 50	Fishing Lake " "
90	"	16 17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
.....	Regina Industrial School	0 50	Regina, Assiniboia.
.....	Qu'Appelle	1 37	Qu'Appelle " "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3 10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River	5 20	" " "
11	Loon Straits	1 77	" " "
12	Blood Vein River	5 20	" " "
13	Berens River	11 50	" " "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River	8 75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangikum	3 50	Lake Pekangikum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5 90	Lake Winnipeg " "
17	Norway House	16 70	Norway House " "
19	Cross Lake	10 90	Nelson River " "
20	Cumberland House	6 29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The "Pas"	10 00	The Pas " "
21 A	Indian Pear Island	2 00	" " "
21 B to K	For Pas Band	2 70	" " "
27	Birch River	8 40	Saskatchewan River " "
28 A	Shoal Lake	3 50	Carrot River " "
29	Near Red Earth	4 23	" " "
29 A	Red Earth	3 19	" " "
31 A	Moose Lake	0 70	Moose Lake " "
31 B	"	0 23	" " "
31 C	"	4 40	" " "

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—Continued.

TREATY No. 5—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
31 D	Moose Lake.....	4 27	Moose Lake, Saskatchewan.
31 E	".....	0 31	" "
32	Chemawawin.....	4 75	Cedar Lake "
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.....	7 26	Lake Winnipeg "

TREATY No. 6.

94	"Moose Woods" Chief White Cap.....	5 8	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94 A	Wahspaton.....	3 75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	"One Arrow".....	16 00	Near Batoche "
96	"Okemasis" }.....	44 00	Near Fort Carlton "
97	Beardy.....		
99	Muskoday or John Smith.....	37 40	South of Prince Albert "
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne.....	27 80	Fort à la Corne "
100 A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians.....	65 00	" "
101	Sturgeon Lake.....	34 40	N. W. of Prince Albert "
102	Paddling or Muskeg Lake.....	42 00	West of Prince Albert "
103	Mistawasis.....	77 00	Snake Plain "
104	Ahtahkakoops.....	67 17	Sandy Lake "
105	Flying Dust.....	14 00	Meadow Lake "
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles).....	23 00	Montreal Lake "
106 A	Wm. Charles and James Roberts.....	56 5	Little Red River "
108	Red Pheasant.....	38 00	Near Battleford "
109	Musquito.....	36 00	" "
110 }	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man".....	36 20	" "
111 }			
112	Moosomin.....	23 00	" "
112 A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115.....	2 00	" "
113	Sweet Grass.....	61 13	" "
113 A	"Strike-him-on-the-Back".....	3 32	" "
113 B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A.....	2 00	" "
114	"Poundmaker".....	30 00	" "
115	Thunderchild.....	24 00	" "
115 A	".....	8 50	" "
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man".....	25 00	" "
118	K-nemotayoo Reserve.....	41 5	Stony and Whitefish Lakes.
119	Seekaskootch.....	60 00	Near Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.
120	Makaoos.....	22 00	" "
121	Ooneepowhayoos.....	33 00	Frog Lake "
122	Puskeeahkeewin.....	40 00	" "
123	Keheewin.....	28 00	Long Lake "
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill.....	115 00	Saddle Lake "
125 A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125).....	14 00	" "
127	Blue Quill (included in 125).....		
128	Pakan, Jas. Seenum.....	17 50	Whitefish Lake "
132	Michel Calahoo.....	40 00	Near Edmonton "
133	Alexis.....	23 00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 A	} White Whale Lake.....	32 70	Wabamun Lake, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 B			
134	Alexander.....	41 00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch.....	44 50	" "
136	Papaschase (sold).....		" "
137	Samson.....	61 50	South of Edmonton "
138	Ermineskin.....	61 50	" "
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve).....	7 78	" "
139	Bobtail's.....	31 50	" "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Concluded.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109·00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy " }		
145	Sarcee	108·00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot	470·00	" "
147	Peigan	181·40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood.....	547·50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River.....	6·50	South of the Blood Reserve, Al- berta.
B	" 147.....	11·50	West of the Peigan Reserve, Al- berta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain.....	26·50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.
	Agency Reserve at Macleod	·003	Part of Sec. 13, Tp. 9., R. 26, W. of 4th M.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
	Acres.	
Comox	378	Comox Harbour, N.E. coast Vancouver Island.
Qualicum	197	Qualicum River " "
Nanoose	209	Nanoose Harbour " "
Nanaimo	638	Near Nanaimo " "
Lyackson	1,858	Valdez Island " "
Chemainus	3,084	Chemainus Harbour " "
Penelakuts	2,329	Kuper Island " "
Halalt	427	Chemainus District " "
Cowichan	6,188	Cowichan District, Vancouver Island.
Saanich	3,318	Saanich Arm " "
Songhees	260	Victoria " "
Esquimalt	47	Esquimalt Harbour " "
Beecher Bay	775	Beecher Bay " "
Sooke	166	Sooke Inlet " "
Cowichan Lake	208	Cowichan Lake " "

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Chekleset	173	South-west coast of Vancouver Island.
Kyuquot	883	" "
Esperanza	352	" "
Nootka	655	" "
Hesquot	606	" "
Clayoquot	1,600	" "
Ucluelet	493	" "
Toquart	421	" "
Seshart	1,429	" "
Opechisat	523	" "
Oheit	2,672	" "
Nitinat	1,798	" "
Pacheena	404	" "
Uchuklesit	575	" "

KWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

Quawshelah	716	Smith Sound, Coast District.
Nakwockto	704	Seymour Inlet " "
Nahwitti	8,606	Northerly end of Vancouver Island.
Fort Rupert	259	Near Fort Rupert, N.E. coast Vancouver Island.
Quatsino	1,011	Quatsino, Sound, S.W. " "
Klaskino	116	Klaskino Inlet " "
Nimkeesh	446	Nimkeesh River, N.E. " "
Village Island	575	S. of Gifford Isld. " "
Turner	27	" " " "
Matilpi	145	" " " "
Laichkwiltach	2,032	Johnstone Strait " "
Knight Inlet	569	Knight Inlet, Coast District. " "
Gifford Island	852	Entrance to Knight Inlet, Coast District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where situated.
	Acres.	
Homalko.....	1,417	Bute Inlet, Coast District.
Klahoose.....	3,326	Toba Inlet "
Shiammon.....	4,873	Melaspina Strait & Inlet, New Westminster District.
Seshelt.....	1,996	Gervis Inlet, New Westminster District.
Squamish.....	5,717	Howe Sound. "
Pemberton.....	1,223	Near Pemberton, Lillooet District.
Douglas.....	1,976	Near Douglas, New Westminster District.
Yale.....	1,108	Near Yale, Yale District.
Union Bar.....	1,287	Near Hope "
Hope.....	1,601	" "
Skawalogook.....	197	" "
Ohamil.....	629	" "
Seabird Island.....	4,512	Near Agassiz "
Squatits.....	425	Near St. Elm "
Popcum.....	381	Near Agassiz, New Westminster District.
Cheam.....	1,273	" "
Harrison River.....	3,144	Harrison River "
Chilliwack.....	5,351	Chilliwack River "
Lakahamen.....	636	Near Chilliwack "
Sumas.....	1,393	Sumas Lake "
Matsqui.....	1,074	Near Riverside "
Langley.....	1,433	Stave River "
Katzie.....	777	Near Hammond "
Semiamoo.....	392	Boundary Bay "
Coquitlam.....	209	Near New Westminster "
Burrard Inlet.....	1,091	Burrard Inlet "
Musqueam.....	488	S. of Vancouver City "
Tsawwassen.....	604	Near Guichon "
New Westminster.....	50	New Westminster "

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

North Thompson (Canoe Lake).....	3,239	North Thompson River, Yale District.
Adams Lake.....	6,073	Adams Lake "
Little Shuswap.....	7,030	Little Shuswap Lake "
Neskainilth.....	5,653	" "
Salmon Arm.....	3,220	Shuswap Lake "
Spellamacheen.....	9,481	Spellamacheen River "
Kamloops.....	33,338	Kamloops "
Deadman's Creek.....	20,134	Near Savona's Ferry "
Bonaparte.....	6,314	Hat Creek "
Ashcroft.....	5,577	Near Ashcroft "
Oregon Jack Creek.....	2,381	" "
Cook's Ferry.....	9,017	Near Lytton "
Nicomen.....	1,987	" "
Lytton.....	10,292	" "
Skuppah.....	268	" "
Lower Nicola.....	9,640	" "
Siska Flat.....	563	" "
Kanaka Bar.....	710	" "
Boothroyd.....	1,534	" "
Boston Bar.....	660	Near Yale "
Spuzzum.....	456	" "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—Continued.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where situated.
	Acres.	
Okanagan	29,790	Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
Upper Nicola	30,888	Douglas Lake
Lower "	21,881	Mameet River
Penticton	48,694	S. end Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
Lower Similkameen	19,872	Similkameen River
Upper "	7,791	"
Coldwater	6,277	Coldwater River
Osoyoos	32,168	Osoyoos Lake

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Shuswap	2,759	Near Upper Columbia L., Kootenay District.
Upper Kootenay	37,471	" Fort Steele
Lower "	1,832	" S. end Kootenay L.
Fort Steele (Agency Reserve)	11	" Fort Steele

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

Nass River	14,228	Nass River, Cassiar District.
Kitsumkalum	1,246	Skeena River, Coast District.
Tsimpsaan	74,571	Near Fort Simpson, Coast District.
Masset	1,871	North end Queen Charlotte Island.
Kitimat	930	Kitimat Arm, Coast District.
Kitlathla	3,414	Pitt and Banks Island, Coast District.
Kitkata	545	Douglas Channel
Kitlope	380	Gardner Channel
Skidegate	1,613	Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island.
Kemsquit	930	Deans Channel, Coast District.
Kokyet	399	Seaforth Channel
Bella Coola	4,007	Bentinck Arm
Bella Bella	2,972	Campbell and Denny Islands Coast District.
Owekano	950	Rivers Inlet
Lakelse	156	Skeena River
Kitasoo	1,460	Finlayson Channel

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Quesnelle	1,688	Near Quesnelle, Cariboo District.
Alexandria	1,849	Near Alexandria
Soda Creek	5,210	Near Soda Creek
Williams Lake	4,444	Williams Lake
Anaham	9,922	Near Hanceville
Stone	4,245	"
Toosey	6,352	Near Chilcotin
Alkali Lake	8,348	Near Alkali Lake, Lillooet District.
Canim Lake	4,560	Canim Lake
Dog Creek	1,372	Dog Creek
Canoe Creek	12,429	Canoe Creek
High Bar	2,924	Big Bar Creek
Bridge River	9,761	Bridge River,
Seaton Lake	2,437	Seaton Lake
Anderson Lake	504	Anderson Lake
Cayoose	1,152	Near Lillooet
Lillooet	1,742	"
Fountain	1,864	"
Pavillion	4,136	Near Pavillion
Clinton	1,073	Near Clinton

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Concluded.*

BABINE AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
	Acres.	
Kispyouks.....	2,252	Near Hazelton, Cassiar District.
Hazelton.....	3,367	" "
Kitsequecla.....	3,103	" "
Kitwanga.....	2,994	" "
Hagwilget.....	5,880	Babine Lake "
Trembleur.....	1,875	Cross Lake Coast District.
Taché.....	3,324	Stuart Lake "
Necoslie.....	2,875	" "
Fraser Lake.....	4,026	Fraser Lake "
Stony Creek.....	7,488	Noolki Lake "
Blackwater.....	537	Blackwater River, Cariboo District.
Fort George.....	3,095	Near Fort George "
McLeod Lake.....	286	McLeod Lake "
Kitselas.....	3,275	Skeena River, Coast District.
Kuldoe.....	446	" Cassiar District.
Kisgegas.....	2,415	Babine River "

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	
Algonquins, Golden Lake	83				83				Religion unknown.
" Renfrew, North	286								
Chippewas of the Thames	455	217		238					
" Walpole Island	615	437		157	13				
" and Pottawattamies of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Stony Point or Aux Sables	454	94		354	6				43 non-members on this reserve.
" Georgina and Snake Islands	122			122					
" Rama	232	3		216	13				
" Saugeen	359	2		261	28		68		
" Nawash	403	18		253	132				
" Beausoleil	270			184	86				
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Watha)	119			84	9			26	
Moravians of the Thames	347	80	1	68				198	
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	169			169					
" Rice Lake	82			82					
" Scugog	38			38					
" Alnwick	227	10		215	2				
" New Credit	244	9	5	202		10		18	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,227	1,087	140						
Munsees of the Thames	119	55		64					10
Oneidas of the Thames	803	235		568					
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	184	69		105					
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cock- burn Islands at—									
Cockburn Island	56				56				
Sheshegwaning	171				171				
West Bay	324				324				
Sucker Creek	93	45		1	14			33	
South Bay	64				64				
Sheguindah	97	68			17			10	
Sucker Lake	14				14				
Wikwemikong (unceded)	1,002				1,002				

Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	124				124				
Obidgewong	10								10
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—									
Fort William	309				275				34
Red Rock or Lake Helen	218	34			184				
Pays Plat	49				49				
Lake Nepigon	524				223				301
Pic River	218	5			213				
Long Lake	318	9			282				27
Michipicoten and Big Heads	332	160			172				
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—									
Thessalon River	148				148				
Maganettawan	81				81				
Spanish River No. 1	217				217				
" No. 2	102	80			22				
" No. 3	348				348				
White Fish Lake	147			14	125				8
Mississagua River	156			2	154				
Point Grondin	61			8	52				1
Serpent River	118				118				
French River									Reserve unoccupied.
Tagawinini	174				174				
White Fish River	82	63			19				
Parry Island	105			46	34				23
Shawanaga	103			72	31				
Henvey's Inlet	183			42	141				
Lake Nipissing	197				197				
Temogamingue	83				83				
Dokis	78				78				
Garden River	429	140		1	288				
Batchewana Bay	359	5		6	348				
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,968	1,499		621		788	4	138	918
Wyandottes of Anderdon	6								Stragglers; religion unknown.
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—									
Hungry Hall No. 1	37	5							32
" 2	19	6							13
Long Sault No. 1	39	15							24
" 2	62	10							52
Manitou Rapids No. 1	83	10							73
" 2	38	9							29
Little Forks	48	5							43
Coutcheeching	135		8		103				24
Stangecoming	50								50
Niacatchewenin	57								57
Nickickenesemenecaning	64								64
Rivière la Seine	145								145
Lac la Croix	93				17				76
Lac des Mille Lacs	82								82
Carried forward	18,858	4,484	154	4,195	6,334	798	72	423	2,106

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward.....	18,858	4,484	154	4,195	6,334	798	72	423	2,106	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	29								29	
Wabigoon.....	88				4				84	
Frenchman's Head.....	218	133			81				4	
Lac Seul.....	336	287			9				40	
Wabuskang.....	70	27			7				36	
Grassy Narrows.....	103	8			62				33	
Eagle Lake.....	60				5				55	
The Dalles.....	59	30			16				13	
Islington.....	152	118			4				30	
Rat Portage.....	75				8				67	
North-west Angle No. 37.....	119								119	
" " 33.....	55								55	
" " 34.....	20								20	
Big Island.....	144								144	
Assabasca.....	172								172	
White Fish Bay.....	47				5				42	
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	65				4				61	
" 39.....	83								83	
Total.....	20,753	5,087	154	4,195	6,539	798	72	423	3,193	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	374	67			276			31		13 non-members.
" Bécancour.....	49				49					
Algonquins of River Désert.....	396				396					
" Temiscaminque.....	190				190					
Tête des Boules of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain.....	74				74					
Tête des Boules of St. Maurice Band on Waymontachinque and Coucouacke Reserves, County Champlain.....	84				84					

Tête des Boules of St. Maurice Band at Okikendatch, County of Champlain.					92						
Pontiac, unorganized.	230										
County of Ottawa.	1,063										Religion unknown.
Amalecites of Viger.	111										" "
Hurons of Lorette.	448	1	3								
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.	1,995	2		29							
" St. Regis.	1,337			128							
" and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains	430			295							
Micmacs of Maria.	86										
" Restigouche.	487										
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz.:—											
Montagnais and Naskapees at—											
Betsiamits.	451										
Escoumains.	35										
Godbout.	40										
Grand Romaine.	304										
Lake St. John.	404	25									
Mingan.	158										
Seven Islands.	353										
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.	45										Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories.	1,387										" "
Amalecites in County of Quebec.	32										} Agent Bastien's Agency.
Abenakis in County of Quebec.	17										
" in County of Charlevoix at St. Urbain.	18										
Total	10,160	95	3	452	7,384					31	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—					
Big Cove.....	283			283	
Indian Island.....	38			38	
Buctouche.....	33			33	
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—					
Burnt Church.....	205			205	
Eel Ground.....	135			135	
Red Bank.....	48			48	
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst..	30			30	
" Restigouche County at Eel River.....	57			57	
" Westmorland County at Fort Folly					
and vicinity.....	82			82	
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton and	45			45	
vicinity.....					
Amalecites of York County at St. Mary's.	105			105	
" " Kingsclear.....	98			98	
Carried forward.....	1,159			1,159	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward.....	1,159				1,159					
Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock....	69				69					
" St. John County.....	13				13					
" Charlotte County at St. Andrews.....	19				19					
" King's County at Apohaqui.....	16				16					
Micmacs of King's County at Norton Station....	27				27					
Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto.....	90				90					
Amalecites of Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown.....	35				35					
Amalecites of Victoria County at Tobique.....	204				204					
Amalecites of Madawaska County at Edmundston	35				35					
Totals.....	1,667				1,667					

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Shelburne County at—										
Jordan River.....	13				13					
Shelburne River.....	7				7					
Sable River.....	14				14					
Barrington River.....	4				4					
Clyde River.....	4				4					
In Queen's County temporarily—										
Liverpool.....	1				1					
Milton.....	8				8					
Port Mouton.....	11				11					
United States.....	7				7					
Micmacs of Hant's County at Indian Brook (Reserve).....	74				74					
Micmacs of Inverness County at—										
Whycocomagh (Reserve).....	117				117					
Malagawatch ".....	21				21					

14	Micmacs of Colchester County at—									
	Millbrook (Reserve).....	131						131		
	Acadia Mines.....	8						8		
	Carr's Brooke.....	6						6		
15	Lower Stewiacke.....	4						4		
	Micmacs of Queen's County at—									
	Milton.....	57						57		
	Mill Village.....	12						12		
	Greenfield.....	9						9		
	Wild Cat (Reserve).....	5						5		
	Micmacs of Lunenburg County at—									
	New Germany (Reserve).....	48						48		
	Bridgewater.....	17						17		
	Lunenburg Town.....	11						11		
	Gold River (Reserve).....	10						10		
	Micmacs of Annapolis County at—									
	Lequille.....	28						28		
	Mochelle.....	12						12		
	Paradise.....	10						10		
	Middleton.....	19						19		
	Micmacs of Richmond County at Chapel Island (Reserve).....									
		107						107		
	Micmacs of Cumberland County at—									
	Franklin Manor (Reserve) and vicinity.....	76						76		
	Springhill Junction and vicinity.....	12						12		
	Amherst and vicinity.....	14						14		
	Southampton.....	6						6		
	Micmacs of King's County at—									
	Cambridge (Reserve).....	20						20		
	Kentville.....	8						8		
	Gaspereaux.....	12						12		
	Berwick.....	6						6		
	Kingston.....	10						10		
	Buck Hill.....	14						14		
	Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River (Reserve).....									
		96						96		
	Micmacs of Halifax County at—									
	Sheet Harbour.....	32	1					31		
	Cow Bay, Coal Harbour (Reserve).....	26						26		
	Wellington.....	8						8		
	Windsor Junction.....	23						23		
	Elmsdale.....	35						35		
	Micmacs of Pictou County at—									
	Fisher's Grant (Reserve).....	132						132		
	Indian Island.....	30						30		
	Micmacs of Antigonish County at—									
	Summerside (Reserve).....	23						23		
	Afton (Reserve).....	77						77		
Carried forward.....		1,435	1					1,434		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward	1,435	1			1,434					
Pomquet Forks (Reserve).....	46				46					
Micmacs of Guysborough County at Guysborough	32				32					
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at—										
Eskasoni (Reserve)	155				155					
Coal Mines and towns in County	70				70					
Micmacs of Yarmouth County..	87				87					
" Digby County at—										
Bear River (Reserve).....	88				88					
St. Bernard.....	20				20					
French Farm	15				15					
Little Brook.....	5				5					
Totals	1,953	1			1,952					

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve) and vicinity.....	255				255					
Micmacs of King's County at Morell (Re- serve).....	60				60					
Totals	315				315					

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.										
Abous-aht	266		80		75					111
Clao-qu-aht.....	246			60	120					66
Chaic-cles-aht.....	125				60					65

Ebat-is-aht..	102			42			60
Ewl-hwilh-aht..	160	50		30			80
Hes-qui-aht..	145			145			
Howchuk-lis-aht..	48	10		16			22
Kel-sem-aht..	69			20			49
Kyuquot..	349			200			149
Match-itl-aht..	56			26			30
Mooacht-aht..	189			110			79
Nitin-aht..	210		150	20			40
Nooch-ahtl-aht..	64			30			34
Oiaht..	173	70		30			73
Opitches-aht..	64	40		10			14
Pacheen-aht..	70			35			35
To-qu-aht..	18	9					9
Tsesh-aht..	127	60					67
Total	2,481	319	210	969			983
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.							
Aitchelitz..	9		9				
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve..	27			27			
Cheam..	110		1	109			
Chehalis..	112	5		107			
Coquitlam..	25			25			
Douglas..	75			75			
Ewa-woos..	28			28			
False Creek..	52			52			
Homalko..	86			86			
Hope..	87	4		83			
Hastings Saw-mill..	90						90
Katsey..	78			78			
Klahoose..	80			80			
Kapilano..	52			24			28
Kwaw-kwaw-apiet..	16			16			
Langley..	44			44			
Mission (Burrard Inlet)..	166			166			
Musqueam..	94		10	80			4
Matsqui..	40			40			
New Westminster..	68			68			
Nicomen..	19			19			
Ohamil..	58	5	3	50			
Pemberton Meadows..	259			259			
Popcum..	18	18					
Semiah-moo..	35			35			
Sechelt..	228			228			
Sumas..	58		23	35			
Scowlitz..	49			49			
Carried forward.	2,063	32	46	1,863			

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denomination to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gationa- list.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	
Brought forward.....	2,063	32		46	1,863				
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>									
Squialla.....	16			4	12				
Skweahm.....	29				29				
Shammon.....	222				222				
Sam-ah-quam.....	60				60				
Squatits.....	44	10		11	23				
Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound.....	26				8				18
Skwah.....	80				80				
Skookum Chuck.....	87				87				
Skulkayu.....	24			22	2				
Skawah-looks.....	24				24				
Seymour Creek.....	46			3	33				10
Skway.....	29	4			25				
Texas Lake.....	31	5			26				
Tche-wassan.....	41				41				
Tsoo-wah-lie.....	49			39	10				
Tyeach-ten.....	48			33	15				
Wharnock.....	26				26				
Yale.....	89	32			57				
Tu-kwea-kwi-oose.....	26			4	22				
Total.....	3,060	83		162	2,665				150
BABINE AND UPPER SKKENA RIVER AGENCY.									
Kit-wang-agh.....	152	137							15
Kit-wan-cool.....	66	55							11
Kit-se-quhla (old and new village).....	88			68					20
Get-an-max (Hazelton).....	244	235							9
Kis-piox.....	227			207					20
Kis-ge-gas.....	264	206							58
Kul-doe.....	47	41							6
Moricetown (Lach-al-sap).....	158				158				
Ho-quel-get.....	156				156				

Fort Babine.....	168			168				
Old Fort Babine.....	154			154				
Yu-cutce (Portage between Babine & Stuart Lake)	19			19				
Thatce.....	48			48				
Grand Rapids.....	17			17				
Tsis-thain-li (Lake Trembleur).....	15			15				
Pintce.....	43			43				
Stuart's Lake Village.....	170			170				
Fraser's Lake.....	77			77				
Stony Creek.....	95			95				
Fort George.....	125			125				
Tsis-tiatho.....	77			77				
McLeod's Lake.....	93			93				
Fort Grahame (nomadic).....	97			97				
Connolly Lake.....	119			119				
Na-anees (2 bands north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic).....	153			153				
Total.....	2872	674	275	1784				139
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.								
Alexandria.....	55			55				
Alkali Lake.....	161			161				
Aneham.....	207			207				
Anderson Lake.....	66			66				
Bridge River.....	102			102				
Canoe Creek.....	158			158				
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1.....	33			33				
" 2.....	18	18						
Clinton.....	42			42				
Dog Creek.....	13			13				
Fountain.....	196			196				
High Bar.....	51			51				
Kenim Lake.....	85			85				
Lilloet, No. 1.....	81			81				
" 2.....	4	4						
Pavilion.....	68			68				
Quesnelle.....	70			70				
Seton Lake, Mission No. 1.....	67			67				
" Enias, 2.....	2			2				
" Schloss, 5.....	34			34				
" Necait, 6.....	49			49				
Soda Creek.....	76			76				
Stones.....	101			101				
Toosey.....	51			51				
Williams Lake.....	138			138				
Total.....	1928	22		1906				

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.									
Massett.....	Haida Nation.....	378	378						
Skidegate.....		259		259					
Kincolith.....		252	252						
Kitex.....	Nishgar Nation.....	36							36
Lachalsap.....		164		164					
Kitangata.....		32							32
Kitwentshilth.....	Tsimpsaan Nation.....	69							69
Aiyansh.....		135	135						
Kitlach-damax.....		159							159
Fort Simpson.....	Tsimpsaan Nation.....	691		691					
Metlakatla.....		185	185						
Kitkatla.....		229	229						
Kitkaata.....	Oweekayno Nation.....	84		84					
Kitsumkalum.....		66		66					
Kitsalas.....		143		143					
Kitamat.....	Tallion Nation.....	266		266					
Kitlope.....		85							85
China Hat.....		112		112					
Bella-Bella.....	Tallion Nation.....	315		315					
Oweekayo.....		132		18					114
Kinisquit.....		78							78
Bella Coola.....	Tallion Nation.....	205		34					171
Tallion.....		41							41
Total.....		4,116	1,179	2,152					785
KOOTENAY AGENCY.									
Lower Columbia Lake.....	Upper Kootenay.....	70			70				
St. Mary's.....		194			194				
Tobacco Plains.....		61			61				
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay).....		163			163				

Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	53			53				
Total	541			541				
COWICHAN AGENCY.								
Sooke	25			25				
Cheerno	52			52				
Esquimalt	17			17				
Songhees	103		10	93				
Malakut	14			14				
Tse-kum	20			20				
Pauque-chin	66			66				
Tsart-ilp	62			62				
Tsaw-out	98			98				
Kil-pan-lus	2			2				
Comiakin	70			70				
Clem-clem-a-luts	134			134				
Khe-nip-sim	57			57				
Kok-si-lah	20			20				
Quamichan	286			286				
Somenos	110			110				
Hellelt	25			25				
Siccamoen	34			34				
Kul-leets	67			67				
Ly-ack sun	76			76				
Li-mal-che	20			20				
Pemel-a-kut	137			137				
Tausie	47			47				
Nanaimo	164	20		134	10			
Sno-no-was	13			13				
Qualicum	14			14				
Comox	61		61					
Galiano Island	25			25				
Mayne Island	27			27				
Discovery Island	33			33				
Cowichan Lake	2			2				
Fishing Stations	3			3				
Total	1,884	20	61	160	1,643			
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.								
Spuzzum	57	66		91				
Skuzzy	39			39				
Tqwayaum	74	35		39				
Kapatsitsan	55	55						
Suuk-kamus	73	69		4				
Carried forward	98	225		173				

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

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Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Con- grega- tionalist	Other Christ'n Beliefs.	
Brought forward	398	225	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>									
Hlu-hlu-katan	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siska	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klick-um-cheen	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkya	71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nhumen	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stryne	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snakaim	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khaap	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nesikeep	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spapium	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skappa	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkatsam	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yent	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nikaomin	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sh-ha-ha-nih	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkumcheen	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spatsin	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stlahl	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tluhtans	153	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skichistan	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	246	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuck-chu-qualk	125	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halaut	144	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haltkam	176	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuant	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spallumcheen	96	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
N-kam-ap-lix	176	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penticton	130	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
N-kamip	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shennoquankin	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashnola	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chu-chu-nay-ha	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spahamin	178	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quins-haatin	115	7		108				
Quinskanht	52	48		4				
Naaik	135	114		21				
Nzyshat	20	10		10				
Zoht	30	30						
Duck Lake	24			24				
Helowna	37			37				
Hamilton Creek	38	28		10				
Total	3,760	1,521		2,238				1
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.								
Ah-wha-mish	101	101						
Koskimo	106							106
Kla-wit-sis	70							70
Kwat-seno	24							24
Kwaw-shela	53							53
Kwaw-kewlth	88	88						
Kwi-ah-kah	42	42						
Mah-til-pi	57	57						
Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla	130	130						
Nah-wah-ta	106							106
Nimkish	146	146						
Nu-witti	71							71
Ta-wak-tenk	129							129
Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuk	147	147						
Waw-lit-sum	75							75
Wi-wai-ai-kum	100			100				
Wi-wai-ai-kai	109		109					
Total	1,554	711		109	100			634

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—								
Rosseau River, including Rapids	244			82				162
Long Plain	139	2		2				135
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	110							110
St. Peter's	1,095	902		155	28			10
Broken Head	180	110		44				26
Fort Alexander	509	257		243				9
Sandy Bay	258	19		235				4
Total, Treaty No. 1	2,535	1,290		761	28			456
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	132		88					44

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denomination to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

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Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—									
Lake Manitoba	112	4			88				20
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	64	8			46				10
Fairford	178	144				33			1
Little Saskatchewan.....	109	80				29			
Lake St. Martin.....	117	67				34			16
Crane River.....	53	15							38
Water Hen River.....	141				141				
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	774	318			275	96			85
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTOUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—									
Buffalo Bay.....	36								36
Total, Treaty No. 3.	36								36
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—									
Black River.....	62	62							
Hollow Water River.....	106	24			16				66
Loon Straits.....	73			3	2				68
Blood Vein River.....									
Fisher River.....	339			339					
Jack Head River.....	79	50							29
Berens River.....	302			263	39				
Poplar River.....	148			143					5
Norway House.....	589			589					
Cross Lake.....	268			268					
Grand Rapids (Berens River).....	130			20					110
Pekangikum.....	102								102
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	116	115			1				
Chemawawin (Crees).....	152	150							2
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	124	122							2
The Pas.....	412	400			6			6	

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Shoal Lake (Crees).....	64	64						
Red Earth ".....	123	52						71
Cumberland ".....	149	149						
Total, Treaty No. 5.	3,338	1,188		1,625	64		6	455

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>								
BIRTLE AGENCY.								
Kee-see-koo-wenin.....	146		99		44			3
Way-way-see-cappo.....	165		47		48			70
Valley River.....	69		17		25			27
Gambler.....	18				18			
Rolling River.....	112		10		15			87
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	65		33					32
Oak River ".....	312	72	7					233
Oak Lake ".....	70		13					57
Turtle Mountain (Sioux).....	10							10
Total.....	967	72	226		150			519
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.								
Coté.....	258	1	167		9			81
Key.....	229	147	1		10			71
Keeseekouse.....	160	21	14		63			62
Total.....	647	169	182		82			214
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.								
Pheasant Rump.....	39		1		3			35
Striped Blanket.....	36				2			34
White Bear.....	123	2	1		9			111
Total.....	198	2	2		14			180
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.								
Ochapowace.....	109	2	7		20			80
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	113	5	16		20			72
Cowessess.....	167	1	18		138			10
Sakimay.....	198	1	4		8			185
Leech Lake.....								
Total.....	587	9	45		186			347

Unoccupied.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Returns	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gationa- list.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.		Pagan.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.										
Carry-the-Kettle.	213		35		20				158	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.										
Little Black Bear.	70		3		32				35	
Star Blanket.	36				2				34	
Okanees.	62		7		7				48	
Pee-pee-keesis.	78		4		27				47	
Total.	246		14		68				164	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.										
Muscowequan.	150				90				60	
George Gordon.	158	123			21				14	
Day Star.	81				2				79	
Poor Man.	114	10			9				95	
Yellow Quill.	360				10				350	
Total.	863	133			132				598	
MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.										
Piapot.	184	1	35		32				116	
Pasquah.	148		35		105				8	
Muskowpetung's.	95		25		19				51	

Standing Buffalo (Sioux).	155			155			
Total.	582	1	95	311			175
Pine Creek	94			94			
Total, Treaty No. 4.	4,397	386	599	1,057			2,355
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>							
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.							
One Arrow	91	2		62			27
Okemasis.	22	1	1	20			
Beardy.	133		16	73			44
John Smith.	128	125		2			1
James Smith.	106	93					13
Cumberland.	130	101					29
Checastapasim.							
Total.	610	322	17	157			114
CARLTON AGENCY.							
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).	156	32					124
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).	80	2	3	75			
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).	128	6	88	34			
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).	206	185		13			8
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).	66			29			37
Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes).	105	78					27
Pelican Lake Indians.	55						55
Pelican Narrows.	196	55		141			
Wah-spa-ton (Sioux, non-treaty).	103		33				70
James Robert (Lac la Ronge).	493	475		18			
William Charles (Montreal Lake).	154	154					
Total.	1,742	987	124	310			321
HOBBEMA AGENCY.							
Ermineskin.	172		1	171			
Sampson.	332		204	119			9
Louis Bull.	66		59	7			
Montana (Little Bear).	47		6				41
Sharp Head (Cheepoostequan).							
Total.	617		270	297			50

Reserve unoccupied.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGIONS.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.									
Mosquito	89	4							85
Bear's Head } Stony.....									
Lean Man									
Red Pheasant	148	117			31				
Sweet Grass	115	25			60				30
Poundmaker	112	14			90				8
Little Pine and Lucky Man	117	37			46				34
Moosomin	111	11			65				35
Thunderchild	136	86			31				19
Total.	828	294			323				211
ONION LAKE AGENCY.									
See-kas-kootch	249	112			438				65
Sweet Grass (attached).....	19								
Wee-misticooseahwasia	110								
Oo-nee-powhayo	90								
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein.....	25								
Kee-hee-win	122								
Kinoosayo (Chippewayan)	224				224				
Total.	839	112			662				65
EDMONTON AGENCY.									
Enoch.....	124			8	116				
Michel	85				85				
Alexander	185				185				

Joseph	137			137			
White Whale Lake	142		132	10			
Orphans at St. Albert.	6			6			
Total.	679		140	539			
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.							
Saddle Lake and Wahsatanow.	133	2	105	26			
Blue Quill	103		6	97			
James Seenum	322		258	64			
Lac La Biche	18			18			
Chippewayan	64			64			
Beaver Lake	106			106			
Total.	746	2	369	375			
Total, Treaty No. 6.	6,061	1,715	143	779	2,663		761
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>							
SARCEE AGENCY.							
Bull Head	213	23		7			183
Stony Reserve	594		594				
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.							
Running Rabbit	554	32		25			497
White Pup	542	40		7			496
Total	1,096	72		32			992
BLOOD AGENCY.							
Bloods	1,278	100		85			1,093
PEIGAN AGENCY.							
Peigans	536	47		37			452
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,717	242	594	161			2,720

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c — *Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	
<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>									
Cree, Chipewyan at Fort McMurray	132	Religious belief not given.....							The Fort St. John Indians are within the bounds of Treaty, and it is expected that they will shortly give their adhesion thereto.
Maurices at Fond du Lac	379								
Beaver at Dunvegan	34								
Cree at Little Red River	66								
Chipewyan at Chipewyan	410								
Cree at Chipewyan	186								
Chipewyan at Smith Landing	283								
Cree at Wapiscow	196								
Duncan Tastawits at Peace River Landing	47								
Ambrose Tête Noire at Vermillion Peace River..	150								
Kuis-kuis-ke-ka-poo-hoo (Tail Cree) at Vermillion Peace River	65								
Kee-nooshayo at Lesser Slave Lake	246								
Captains at Lesser Slave Lake	23								
Fort St. John Indians	350								
Total, Treaty No. 8.....	2,567								
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.									
Rampart House	400	400							
EASTERN ATHABASKA DISTRICT.									
Green Lake	46				14				32
Ile à la Crosse	500				500				
Portage la Loche	220				220				
Water Hen Lake	115				4				111
Total	881				738				143

LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.									
Peel River.....	685	430			255				
Fort Good Hope.....	570				570				
Fort Norman.....	324	80			244				
Fort Wrigley.....	280	90			190				
Fort Simpson.....	199	100			99				
Total.....	2,058	700			1,358				
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.									
Providence.....	582	100			482				
Fort Rae.....	800				800				
Fort Resolution.....	533	30			503				
Total.....	1,915	130			1,785				
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.									
Fort Liard.....	205				205				
Fort Nelson.....	172				172				
Total.....	377				377				
YUKON DISTRICT.									
Forty Mile Creek.....	2,600	400							
Selkirk or Pelly River.....		200							2,000
Total.....	2,600	600							2,000
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.									
Pelican Narrows.....	211				211				
Nelson River.....	115				115				
Churchill.....	No ret.								
Lac Caribou.....	525				525				
Esquimaux.....	1				1				
Total.....	852				852				

RECAPITULATION.

CENSUS RETURNS of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli-can.	Presby-terian.	Metho-dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre-gationa-list.	Other Chris-tian Beliefs.	
West Coast Agency.....	2,481		319	210	969				983
Fraser River	3,060	83		162	2,665				150
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency...	2,872	674		275	1,784				159
Williams Lake Agency.....	1,928	22			1,906				
North-west Coast Agency.....	4,116	1,179		2,152					785
Kootenay Agency.....	541				541				
Cowichan	1,884	20	61	160	1,643				
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	3,760	1,521			2,238				1
Kwawkewlth Agency.....	1,554	711		109	100				634
Bands, not visited, about.....	2,500								
Grand Total	24,696	4,210	380	3,068	11,846				2,692
These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.									

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1.....	2,535	1,200			761	28			456
" 2.....	774	318			275	96			85
" 3.....	36								36
" 5.....	3,338	1,188		1,625	64			6	455
Sioux at Portage la Prairie.....	132		88						44
Grand Total	6,815	2,796	88	1,625	1,100	124		6	1,076

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4	4,397	386	599	1,057	2,355	Religion not given.
" 6	6,061	1,715	143	779	761	
" 7	3,717	242		594	2,720	
" 8	2,567					
Non-treaty Indians	251		44		207	
Grand Totals	16,993	2,343	742	1,417	3,881	6,043
Eastern Ruperts Land	4,016					Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000					
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000					

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gationalist	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Ontario	20,753	5,087	154	4,195	6,539	798	72	423	3,193	Religion of 292 unknown.
Quebec	10,690	95	3	452	7,384			31		" 2,725 "
Nova Scotia	1,953	1			1,952					
New Brunswick	1,667				1,667					
Prince Edward Island	315				315					
British Columbia	24,696	4,210	380	3,068	11,846				2,692	" 2,500 "
Manitoba	6,815	2,796	88	1,625	1,100	124		6	1,076	
North-west Territories	16,993	2,343	742	1,417	3,881				6,043	" 2,567 not given.
Upper Mackenzie District	400	400								
Eastern Athabasca	881				738				143	
Lower MacKenzie	2,068	700			1,358					
Great Slave Lake	1,915	130			1,785					
Rivière Aux Liards	377				377					
Yukon	2,600	600							2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District	852				852					
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016									} Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000									
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000									
Grand Total..	98,981	16,362	1,367	10,767	39,794	922	72	460	15,147	Religion of 14,100 unknown

CENSUS of Sioux and Stragglng Indians in the North-west Territories, 1899.

	Number.
WHITE CAP SIOUX, MOOSE WOODS.	
44 Methodists, 6 Pagans.....	50
MOOSE JAW AND REGINA (SIOUX.)	
All Pagans.....	64
MAPLE CREEK, SWIFT CURRENT AND MEDICINE HAT.	
129 Crees, 8 Chippeways. All Pagans.....	137
Total.....	251

AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15, inclusive.		From 16 to 20, inclusive.		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,968	211	281	399	390	197	190	1,111	1,035	73	81	
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean "	868	62	70	98	88	34	46	211	250	3	6	
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	244	16	12	34	17	9	8	64	67	11	6	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	799	60	64	80	84	36	39	210	202	11	13	
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English "	454	30	31	31	36	28	24	115	139	10	10	
Sarnia "	A. Sinclair "	1,377	84	77	166	111	56	47	409	365	34	28	
Caradoc "	A. R. McDonald "	347	28	37	38	33	18	19	86	86	1	1	
Moravian "	Chas. L. D. Sims "	2 287	214	239	255	290	168	122	411	457	52	70	
Manitowaning "	J. H. Thorburn "	561	41	41	68	69	27	18	134	140	8	15	
Gore Bay "	Saml. Hagan "	751	39	48	42	55	52	58	181	193	36	37	
Thessalon "	Wm. Van Abbott "	1,120	94	103	96	112	56	47	258	294	36	24	
Sault Ste. Marie "	J. F. Hodder "	1,636	177	173	203	176	76	95	307	373	26	30	
Port Arthur "	E. Bennett "	83	5	7	9	5	4	9	21	19	2	2	
Golden Lake "	Geo. Anderson "	1,227	99	103	141	104	72	64	289	311	18	26	
Tyendinaga "	D. John Yates "	122	7	5	13	12	6	5	34	30	5	5	
Lake Simcoe "	John McIver "	403	23	22	61	43	9	7	110	125	2	1	
Cape Croker "	John Scofield "	359	20	25	27	28	10	12	98	107	16	16	
Saugeen "	John Thackeray "	227	17	12	21	25	19	8	61	55	3	6	
Alnwick "	W. McFarlane "	169	25	14	21	12	7	5	43	37	3	2	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	82	7	9	11	3	7	1	21	18	1	4	
Rice Lake "	D. J. McPhee "	232	13	20	24	26	10	16	51	56	6	10	
Rama "	Chas. McGibbon "	237	15	20	17	28	13	15	60	64	2	3	
Christian Island "	A. W. Williams "	38	2	5	1	4	3	2	6	11	2	2	
Scugog "													
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims "	33	2	6	5	2	.....	.....	4	10	2	2	

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty

No. 3 at—															
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....	37	2	1	4	2	5	1	10	12	.....	1			
" " No. 2.....	" " ".....	19	1	1	1	1	2	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" " ".....	39	1	2	4	6	2	3	10	9	.....	2			
" " No. 2.....	" " ".....	62	4	4	4	7	2	6	14	18	1	2			
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" " ".....	83	10	9	9	7	14	3	14	14	2	1			
" " No. 2.....	" " ".....	38	4	2	6	0	7	.....	9	9	.....	1			
Little Forks.....	" " ".....	48	3	1	5	4	4	3	11	14	.....	3			
Coutcheeching.....	" " ".....	135	11	7	10	10	14	12	26	38	3	4			
Stangecoming.....	" " ".....	50	5	3	4	4	3	13	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niacatchewenin.....	" " ".....	57	4	8	3	5	6	6	10	12	.....	3			
Nickickoneseimenecaning.....	" " ".....	64	7	4	7	7	5	2	12	18	.....	2			
Rivière la Seine.....	" " ".....	145	10	12	13	13	15	21	25	29	3	4			
Lac la Croix.....	" " ".....	93	4	12	8	10	5	43	14	23	1	3			
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....	82	9	12	11	13	3	4	15	13	1	1			
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake)....	" " ".....	29	3	2	5	1	.....	1	7	7	1	2			
Wabigoon.....	" " ".....	88	3	8	11	11	6	6	18	19	1	5			
Frenchman's Head.....	" " ".....	218	18	27	30	20	9	8	51	42	9	4			
Lac Seul.....	" " ".....	336	40	41	42	35	17	11	75	64	5	6			
Wabuskang.....	" " ".....	70	7	8	6	12	3	3	13	14	1	3			
Grassy Narrows.....	" " ".....	103	6	11	15	11	8	5	20	22	3	2			
Eagle Lake.....	" " ".....	60	6	8	6	4	3	1	17	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Dalles.....	" " ".....	59	6	4	9	3	2	4	13	14	1	3			
Islington.....	" " ".....	152	1	12	13	13	9	6	43	36	5	6			
Rat Portage.....	" " ".....	75	10	3	9	7	4	1	17	18	4	2			
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" " ".....	119	4	14	13	19	6	8	23	26	2	4			
" " No. 33.....	" " ".....	55	7	4	4	5	1	2	12	11	3	6			
" " No. 34.....	" " ".....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	8	1	1			
Big Island.....	" " ".....	144	16	7	22	13	11	8	32	29	2	4			
Assabasca.....	" " ".....	172	8	12	12	21	6	22	38	40	5	8			
White Fish Bay.....	" " ".....	47	3	.....	4	9	4	4	10	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" " ".....	65	8	2	8	9	4	4	14	15	.....	1			
" " No. 39.....	" " ".....	83	9	8	8	5	3	8	18	20	2	2			
Total.....		20,461	1,533	1,673	2,167	2,044	1,099	1,047	4,905	5,079	423	486			

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.								REALTY.								Remarks.		
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Lands.		Public Buildings, pro- perty of the Band.								
											Cleared, includ- ing natural pas- ture.	Cultivated, in- cluding made pasturage.	Churches.	Council houses.	School houses.	Driving sheds.	Other buildings.	Ferries.			
ONTARIO.												Acres.	Acres.								
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt	3,968	1,419		621		788	4	138	918	23,974	10,722	11	1	11	6	1				
Six Nations.	W. B. Maclean "	858			246	573			26	23	1,319½		7		6	1	4				
Parry Sound Superintendency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	244	9	5	202		10		18		1,000	2,930	2	1	1	3	3				
New Credit (Mississaguas) Ag'y.	Alex. McKelvey "	799	506		262	13				18	8,200	2,845	2	1	3	2	2	4			
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English "	454	94		354						5,300	4,200	4	2	3	1	1				
Sarnia	A. Sinclair "	1,377	507		870						7,654	6,434		3	8		13				
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald "	347	80	1	68			198			2,120	1,160		1	1		1				
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims "	3,287	176		23	2,034		43		11	1,516	3,864	6	3	9						
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn "	561			551					10											
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan "	751	80		2	659					550	480	2		4						
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott "	1,120	305		7	808					27,199	2,611		1			1				
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder "	1,636	48			1,226				362	780	536	2	2	5	1	2				
Port Arthur	E. Bennett "	83				83					519	350	1		1						
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson "	1,227	1,087	140							1,258	15,162	1	1	4	2	1	1			
Tyendinaga	D. John Yates "	122			122						719	519	1	1	1	1	1				
Lake Simcoe	John McIver "	403	18		253	132					5,000	1,500	2	7	3	2	4				
Cape Croker	John Scofield "	359	2		261	28	68				1,065	1,000	4	1	3	3	7				
Saugeen	John Thackeray "	227	10		215	2					2,468	186	1	1	1	1	4				
Alnwick	W. McFarlane "	169			169						220	240	1		1	1					
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	82			82						755	575	1	1	1	1					
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee "	232	3		216	13					130	1,000	1	1	1	2	2				
Rama	Chas. McGibbon "	237			184	53					843	543	2	1	1						
Christian Island	A. W. Williams "	38			38						740	740	1								
Scugog																					
Indians of Beausoleil Band re- siding on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims "	33				33							7	3	9						

Chippewas and Saulteaux of																	
Treaty No. 3 at—																	
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.	37	5									32	20	5			
" No. 2.....	" "	19	6									13	15	10			
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" "	39	15									24	10	35		1	
" No. 2.....	" "	62	10									52	10	25			
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" "	83	10									73	15	51	1		
" No. 2.....	" "	38	9									29					
Little Forks.....	" "	48	6									43	10	16		1	
Coutcheeching.....	" "	135				8	103					24	15	15		1	
Stangecoming.....	" "	50										50	14	1		1	
Niacatchewenin.....	" "	57										57	10	5			
Nickickonesemeneaning.....	" "	64										84	15	6			
Rivière la Seine.....	" "	145										145	20	10			
Lac la Croix.....	" "	93					17					76	15	2			
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levéque, Insp't'r	82										82	130	6			
Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" "	29										29		1			
Wabigoon.....	" "	88					4					84	72	14		1	
Frenchman's Head.....	" "	218	133				81					4	100	31		1	
Lac Seul.....	" "	336	287				9					40	100	45		2	
Wabuskang.....	" "	70	27				7					36	42	7		1	
Grassy Narrows.....	" "	103	8				62					33	44	3		1	
Eagle Lake.....	" "	60					5					55	82	10		1	
The Dalles.....	" "	59	30				16					13	10	4		1	
Islington.....	" "	152	118				4					30	70	70		1	
Rat Portage.....	" "	75					8					67	6	30			
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" "	119										119	245	6			
" No. 33.....	" "	55										55	3	3			
" No. 34.....	" "	20										20	4	4			
Big Island.....	" "	144										144	8	8			
Assabasca.....	" "	172										172	9	9		1	
White Fish Bay.....	" "	47					5					42	15	7		1	
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" "	65					4					61		5			
" No. 39.....	" "	83										83		4			
Total.....		20,461	5,087	146	4,203	6,533	798	72	322	3,113	94,339½	58,504½	61	32	93	27	47 5

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.													
			Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, brick.	Dwellings, frame.	Dwellings, log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse stables.	Driving houses.	Cattle stables.	Pig sties.	Store houses.	Root houses.	Milk houses.	Corn cribs.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	41,696	1	15	197	359	25	117	346	75	177	188	61	41	111	55
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean, "	1,314½			20	111	13	42	45		36		19			
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	4,790		3	41	23	3	33	22	1	3	13	1	1	14	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	2,845			97	132		18	147		75		30		40	47
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English	7,100		2	111	6	6	32	50	4	18	40	14	21	18	23
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	15,320		7	118	146	54	39	132	24	52	82	35	18	18	62
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	2,200		1	28	55	3	9	44	3	17	18	10	10	5	20
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims	2,204			28	274	65	74	190	8	65	156	40	139	4	16
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	*														
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	216			21	77	14	13	18		9	3				
Thessalon	Wm. Van. Abbott	2,505			36	125	74	29	71	26		6	7	20		
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	305			19	129	3	30	2		19	8	3			
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	420				14	7	8	13		2		1		4	
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	15,628		2	124	34		118	168	64	156	156	1	22	6	46
Tyendinaga	D. John Yates	519			12	20	1	8	23		14	13		5	2	
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	600	1		41	60		50	56	1	30	30	1			
Cape Croker	John Scofield	800		1	57	45		23	72		10	15		4		
Saugeen	John Thackeray	2,468			47	10	2	19	21	2		3			1	
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	250			20	12		11	9	1	11	1				
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	755			10	14		10	9		7	7		5	1	
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	931			48	36	3	31	32	5	3	12	32	17	3	
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	543			4	40		10	31				1			
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	300			4	4		4	5		1					
Scugog																

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent.....	20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—															
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " 2.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Long Sault, No. 1.....	"	35	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
" " 2.....	"	25	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	"	51	{	.....	.....	13	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
" " 2.....	"	16		.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Little Forks.....	"	15		.....	.....	15	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Coutcheeching.....	"	1		.....	.....	31	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Stangecoming.....	"	5		.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Niacatchewenin.....	"	6		.....	.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	"	10		2	.....	9	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rivière la Seine.....	"	2		.....	.....	14	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lac la Croix.....	"			.....	.....	17	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lac de Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....			.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kawaiagaint (Sturgeon Lake).....	"			.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabigoon.....	"			.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frenchman's Head.....	"			.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Seul.....	"			.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabuskang.....	"			.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grassy Narrows.....	"			.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Lake.....	"			.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Dalles.....	"	3		.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Islington.....	"	15		.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage.....	"			.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-west Angle No. 37.....	"			.....	.....	17	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 33.....	"	2		.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 34.....	"	2		.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Island.....	"			.....	.....	17	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assabasca.....	"	4		.....	.....	23	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Fish Bay.....	"	1		.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	"			.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 39.....	"			.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		104,037½	2	33	1,089	2,203	297	732	1,565	214	647	733	256	348	269

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent	4	3							1		2	50	1		3	3			250 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—																				
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg	1	1										7							20 00
" " 2.....	"	1	1										5							22 00
Long Sault, No. 1.....	"	3	2										14							54 00
" " 2.....	"	2	1										20							45 00
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	"	2	1										5							50 00
" " 2.....	"	1	2							1			2							22 00
Little Forks.....	"	3	3										8							53 00
Coutcheeching.....	"	2											35							55 00
Stangecoming.....	"												13							13 00
Niacatchewenin.....	"	1											13							25 00
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	"	1	1										17							32 00
Rivière la Seine.....	"	1	1										20							35 00
Lac la Croix.....	"	1											19							24 00
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	2	2										67							125 00
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"												13							7 00
Wabigoon.....	"	3	2										57							125 00
Frenchman's Head.....	"	2	2								1		119							150 00
Lac Seul.....	"	4	3								1		188							230 00
Wabuskang.....	"	2	2								1		53							125 00
Grassy Narrows.....	"	2	3								1		48							130 00
Eagle Lake.....	"		1								1		35							55 00
The Dalles.....	"	1	1										13			1				36 50
Islington.....	"	1	2										141			6				120 00
Rat Portage.....	"												20							10 00
North-west Angle No. 37.....	"	2	3										57							71 50
" " 33.....	"	1	1										29							34 50
" " 34.....	"		1										23							16 50
Big Island.....	"	1											45							37 50
Assabasca.....	"	2	1								1		94							112 00
White Fish Bay.....	"	1											30							30 00
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	"	1	1										11							35 00
" " 39.....	"																			
Total.....		1,462	1,142	128	545	164	328	208	335	415	15	281	19,346	932	143	953	552	367	762	139,479 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	
		Horses.			Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.							
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars Breed- ing.	Sows Breed- ing.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
ONTARIO.																			\$	cts.
Grand River Superintendency—																				
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Superint.	367	491	179	17	4	34	612	609	182	61	22	349	1741	905	185	1715	12315	45,965	00
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	19	16	...	4	14	60	104	102	18	...	...	...	70	...	3	...	160	9,658	00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	35	23	8	2	...	11	61	63	8	7	2	20	45	130	25	150	1100	5,160	00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	145	138	77	5	10	4	172	216	26	...	4	...	973	275	153	200	4000	19,232	00
Sarnia	Adam English "	93	74	16	3	...	23	96	68	8	3	3	35	106	150	6	20	2280	10,525	00
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	142	176	68	3	...	19	156	267	25	17	13	122	876	327	30	311	7040	17,592	45
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	50	70	20	2	...	9	45	50	10	4	7	52	200	3	51	30	1780	9,400	00
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims "	178	223	95	8	20	43	133	147	58	20	15	138	858	...	5	...	2895	17,025	00
*Gore Bay	*J. H. Thorburn "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thessalon	Samuel Hagan "	19	25	8	...	2	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	28	...	4	2	280	2,000	00
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott "	38	29	12	7	19	10	72	71	...	...	2	10	12	8	...	...	1745	5,917	00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	11	7	1	8	12	7	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	380	3,395	00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	9	6	2	...	...	...	10	18	6	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	60	850	00
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	274	191	44	36	...	105	548	475	129	123	8	164	511	508	145	554	5544	51,400	75
Lake Simcoe	John Yales "	10	19	7	2	...	8	21	22	8	2	2	11	63	19	1	62	350	3,445	00
Cape Croker	John McIver "	60	40	20	...	...	20	40	20	50	40	1	40	400	15	...	20	600	8,000	00
Saugeen	John Scofield "	20	75	36	...	2	15	17	25	20	12	...	56	163	54	25	64	250	3,000	00
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	27	24	12	1	...	5	33	35	...	...	...	11	77	42	9	4	445	4,417	50
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	5	8	4	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	30	174	1,300	00
Rama	W. McFarlane "	8	1	2	...	...	4	12	10	...	...	...	6	20	40	39	50	390	1,500	00
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee "	7	21	1	1	...	5	12	23	...	...	...	4	64	30	21	38	130	2,000	00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	25	24	17	1	6	20	40	25	25	7	5	13	100	45	...	...	350	3,500	00
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	8	3	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	35	80	...	...	50	725	00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims "	8	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	2895	450	00

* No return received from the Agent.

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

14-33

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	Chas. L. D. Sims	4	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	800 00	2,800 00		
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—												
Hungry Hall, No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	10	5	4	3	9	1	237 25	100 00	337 25		
" 2	"	8	3	2	1	6	1	156 50	100 00	256 50		
Long Sault, No. 1	"	15	3	3	1	11	2	252 75	400 00	652 75		
" 2	"	20	3	5	2	14	2	318 50	500 00	818 50		
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"	20	6	8	1	19	3	394 75	500 00	894 75		
" 2	"	10	5	2	2	8	2	317 00	300 00	517 00		
Little Forks	"	10	3	3	1	13	1	188 25	300 00	488 25		
Coutcheeching	"	30	10	10	5	30	4	641 00	600 00	1,241 00		
Stangecoming	"	10	2	2	4	11	1	177 75	100 00	277 75		
Niacatchewenin	"	12	5	3	3	14	1	248 50	200 00	448 50		
Nickickonesemenecaning	"	15	5	4	3	21	1	324 25	200 00	500 25		
Rivière la Seine	"	30	10	6	4	31	5	561 25	400 00	961 25		
Lac la Croix	"	25	10	6	5	26	1	496 50	200 00	696 50		
Lac de Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	34	3	16	34	240	5	510 00	170 00	1,493 00		
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	8	8	16	30	8	175 00	80 00	316 00			
Wabigoon	"	36	3	13	42	190	14	570 00	180 00	2,327 00		
Frenchman's Head	"	102	2	55	110	1825	27	1,627 50	550 00	5,491 50		
Lac Seul	"	137	5	75	150	1115	68	2,382 50	750 00	7,092 50		
Wabuskang	"	29	1	17	346	235	4	547 50	160 00	2,013 50		
Grassy Narrows	"	41	1	20	40	315	7	697 50	210 00	2,121 50		
Eagle Lake	"	28	1	16	37	245	15	520 00	170 00	2,054 00		
The Dalles	"	30	1	15	30	75	11	402 50	130 00	1,393 00		
Islington	"	50	1	39	40	70	37	775 00	400 00	3,680 00		
Rat Portage	"	40	2	20	50	100	15	570 00	210 00	1,790 00		
North-west Angle, No. 37	"	50	3	30	40	80	9	615 00	260 00	2,566 50		
" No. 33	"	30	1	18	35	150	4	432 50	150 00	883 00		
" No. 34	"	12	2	9	12	40	3	170 00	70 00	917 50		
Big Island	"	46	2	40	50	60	...	605 00	280 00	2,317 50		
Assabasca	"	65	20	20	100	200	...	975 00	430 00	3,279 00		
White Fish Bay	"	22	1	10	30	150	...	310 00	120 00	1,253 00		
Shoal Lake, No. 40	"	30	1	20	30	260	7	435 00	150 00	990 00		
" No. 39	"	50	1	27	30	260	4	590 00	210 00	1,080 00		
Total		293	386	2,064	531	1,989	3,178	16,666	584	76,835 20	209,131 75	4,426,620 60

*No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.											
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	2,757	25,401	2,415	45,981	67	745	577	21,437	843	7,362	210	1,732
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean "	2	20	17	555		36	23	310	7	312½		
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	130	511	324	6,850	30	450	48	960	55	815	43	516
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	290	4,744	185	4,619			375	9,581	13	198		
Sarnia	Adam English "	257½	4,615	468½	13,543	36½	825	138½	6,430	51½	1,342		
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	968	13,453	664	16,418	44	767	561	21,160	39	467	1	8
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	371	3,358	160	4,089	4	110	190	7,300	8	76	1	25
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims "	44	635	215½	6,036½			133½	2,313	284½	5,197	3	30
*Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn "												
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan "			40	800			8	60	28	500		
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott "			59	742			20	235	21	218		
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "			28	840			1	60	2	100		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "			50	200			5	200	45	350		
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	367	5,170	1,168	32,686	639½	1,5119	171	11917	527	5,685	118½	2,499
Lake Simcoe	John Yates "	84½	1,558	77	2,024			3½	102	26	291		
Cape Croker	John McIver "	75	1,200	124	3,100	4½	120	60	1,500	80	1,600		
Saugeen	John Scofield "	65	1,200	100	2,500			43	700	125	1,870		
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	71	1,816	121½	3,370			5½	96	124	1,360	30	295
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	24	420	87	1,740			2	35	9	90		
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	84	1,590	66	1,520			11	132	55	550		
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	41	730	240	8,400	5	200	20	400	61	1,800		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	30	450	35	1,030			45	450	28	360		
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	57	810	27	768	1½	10			15½	185	4	80

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Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on			Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent.	1	8	5	35		2	10	2	43			
Manitoulin Island.....															
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—															
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....			M. Begg, Agent.....						1	50					
" " 2.....			" ".....						1	50					
Long Sault, No. 1.....			" ".....	2	40	5	75		8	400					
" " 2.....			" ".....	1	20	5	75		7	350					
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....			" ".....	8	80	10	100		10	500					
" " 2.....			" ".....	6	60	12	110		5	250					
Little Forks.....			" ".....	2	40				2	100					
Coutcheeching.....			" ".....			1	10		1	50					
Stangecoming.....			" ".....						1	35					
Niacatchewenin.....			" ".....						1	50					
Nickickonesemenecaning.....			" ".....						1	50					
Rivière la Seine.....			" ".....						1	50					
Lac la Croix.....			" ".....						2	50					
Lac des Mille Lacs.....			L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.....												
Kawaiaagamiot (Sturgeon Lake).....			" ".....												
Wabigoon.....			" ".....												
Frenchman's Head.....			" ".....												
Lac Seul.....			" ".....												
Wabuskang.....			" ".....												
Grassy Narrows.....			" ".....												
Eagle Lake.....			" ".....						2	75					
The Dalles.....			" ".....												
Islington.....			" ".....						1	8					
Rat Portage.....			" ".....												
North-west Angle, No. 37.....			" ".....												
" " 33.....			" ".....						1	35					
" " 34.....			" ".....						1	75					
Big Island.....			" ".....						1	200					
Assabasca.....			" ".....						4	60					
White Fish Bay.....			" ".....							10					
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....			" ".....						2	150					
" " 39.....			" ".....						1	45					
Total.....				5,736	67,929	6,709	158,206	831	18,382	2,394	87,621	2,452	30,781	410	5,185

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1898—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.													
		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
ONTARIO.														Tons.	Tons.
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	42	520	20	268	220	9,582	5	1,098	22	3,805	19	2,961	4,031	
Six Nations.	W. B. Maclean				5	53	3,155		1	2	228		56	110	204½
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	7	84	5	132	21	150	1	80					210	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey			31	882	75	3,934							60	769
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English	1	10	2	219	98½	4,875	4	429	6½	1,039			379½	7½
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	9	104	45	405	138	7,155	15	1,329	12	1,450	11	2,444	1,019	14
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	12	193	36	422	20	1,800	2	204	1	155	1	1,040	220	
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims	16	5	19½	299	343½	15,855	4	218	23	1,563½	2	60	956½	150½
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn									No return received from the Agent.					
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan					40	220			3	600			33	100
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott			4	46	211	7,905	5	33	13	1,393	11	66	223	191
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder			½	8	42	10,000	½	90	6½	1,860	2	500	215	42
Port Arthur	E. Bennett					10	800							6	14
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	79	2,131½	9	232	119	9,775	1	315	3½	312	6½	459	868	177
Tyendinaga	John Yates	12	40	½	10	14	733			4	250	1½	450	68	13
Lake Simcoe	John McIver			4	80	49	1,200	2	80	3	260			200	50
Cape Croker	John Scofield			2	70	40	3,100	1½	300	4	8,000	15	300	75	5
Saugeen	John Thackeray	21	286		17	18½	179	1	186	8½	1,380		128	83	
Alnwick	W. McFarlane					8½	160			2	400				7
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	2	20			6½	335	3½	150	6½	1,050			18	
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	5	130	3	70	21	2,900	5	750	4	780			350	25
Rama	Chas. McGibbon					50	1,800							50	20
Christian Island	A. W. Williams					3½	205			1	180			31	
Scugog															
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	Chas. L. D. Sims			½	2	6½	175	½	3					22	8

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—		M. Begg, Agent.													
Hungry Hall, No. 1				4	200	+	25	+	100					25	
" No. 2				2	100	+	25	+	100					25	
Long Sault, No. 1				10	500	+	25	+	100				5	50	
" No. 2				12	600	+	25	+	200					50	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1				12	600	+	25	+	200					40	
" No. 2				5	250	+	25	+	100				10	40	
Little Forks				8	400	+	25	+	200				5	60	
Coutcheeching				4	200	+	25	+	100					90	
Stangecoming				1	50	+	25	+	100					5	
Niacatchewenin				1	50	+	25	+	100					20	
Nickickonesemenecaning				2	100	+	25	+	100					40	
Rivière la Seine				2	100	+	25	+	100					20	
Lac la Croix				5	250	+	25	+	100					20	
Lac des Mille Lacs			L.J.A. Levêque, Inspector.	1	25	+	25	+	100					3	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)			"												
Wabigoon			"	7	260									4	
Frenchman's Head			"	16	450	1	10	1	22					18	
Lac Seul			"	23	980			2½	45					25	
Wabuskang			"	5	225										
Grassy Narrows			"	4	282									4	
Eagle Lake			"	10	425									10	
The Dalles			"	5	374									3	
Islington			"	8	439	1	12	1½	33					25	
Rat Portage			"												
North-west Angle, No. 37			"	5	150									20	
" No. 33			"	1½	45										
" No. 34			"	2	80									15	
Big Island			"	6	400									20	
Assabasca			"	2	50			½	10					15	
White Fish Bay			"	1½	200									7	
Shoal Lake No. 40			"	2	70										
" No. 39			"	2	80										
Total				190,10	3,523½	182	3,167	1,767½	93,928	55½	5,531	134½	26,355½	69	8,464 9,248 2,451½

* 1,900 bushels of cherries—4,834 bushels of apples.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				Buildings Erected.							
			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.
ONTARIO.		Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.								
Grand River Superintendency—														
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	1,630							3			8		
Parry Sound Superintendency.	W. B. Maclean		40						1	1				
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	20	34	15	13	30			2			1	1	1
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey	270	107	55	55	55			2				5	
Sarnia	Adam English	417	60	25	25				2				2	
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	1,133		2	75	†598		3	2				1	
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	260		11	11					2			1	
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims	78	15	21	14	9				1	1	1		
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn													
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan	10½	23		3					6				
Sault Ste. Marie	Win. Van Abbott													
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder		3			2				2				
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	6												
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	1,896½	62½	62½	62½	†142			6			3	3	5
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	24	19	7	14	14			1				3	
Cape Croker	John McIver		10	15	10	20			1					
Saugeen	John Scofield	150	25	30	40	40			7				4	
Alnwick	John Thackeray	158							3					
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	25	20											
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	70	6	4	2	30			2	1		2		
Rama	D. J. McPhee	15	5	6	3	6			1					
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon		20		20	20								
Seugog	A. W. Williams													
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims	5												

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

<i>Chippewas & Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—</i>															
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....														
" No. 2.....	" ".....														
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" ".....	10												2	
" No. 2.....	" ".....	20													
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" ".....	20												1	
" No. 2.....	" ".....	10													
Little Forks.....	" ".....										5				
Coutcheeching.....	" ".....														
Stangecoming.....	" ".....														
Niacatchewenin.....	" ".....														
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	" ".....														
Rivière la Seine.....	" ".....									2	3				
Lac La Croix.....	" ".....														
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....						3								
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" ".....														
Wabigoon.....	" ".....						2								
Frenchman's Head.....	" ".....						1								
Lac Seul.....	" ".....														
Wabuskang.....	" ".....						1								
Grassy Narrows.....	" ".....						2								
Eagle Lake.....	" ".....						1								
The Dalles.....	" ".....														
Islington.....	" ".....										1				
Rat Portage.....	" ".....														
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" ".....														
" " No. 33.....	" ".....														
" " No. 34.....	" ".....														
Big Island.....	" ".....														
Assabasca.....	" ".....														
White Fish Bay.....	" ".....														
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	" ".....														
" No. 39.....	" ".....														
Total.....		6,228	449½	253½	347½	966	10	3	35	32	1	16	23	6	

* No return received from the Agent. † Rods.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Pro- ducts and In- dustries.
ONTARIO.								\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency —	E. D. Cameron, Supt.		2						3,400 00	
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean							525 00	1,000 00	964 75
Parry Sound Superintendency...	Hugh Stewart, Agent	1						900 00	1,200 00	2,100 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	2	6	6		4	9	825 00	700 00	2,700 00
Walpole Island Agency.....	Adam English	2	6		2	1	2	600 00	400 00	3,322 05
Sarnia	A. Sinclair							171 00	1,700 00	
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	2	5	2	4		5	75,000 00	400 00	
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims							250 00	85 00	335 00
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn									
*Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	1						460 00	700 00	460 00
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott									
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder								400 00	50 00
Port Arthur	E. Bennett									
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	2	11		12		6	767 00	4,617 00	5,384 00
Tyendinaga	John Yates	2			1			295 00	725 00	1,020 00
Lake Simcoe	John McIver							1,000 00	300 00	3,000 00
Cape Croker	John Scofield				2			400 00	800 00	1,200 00
Saugeen	John Thackeray								900 00	
Alnwick	W. McFarlane				1			150 00	10 00	160 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane		1					313 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee							130 00	250 00	800 00
Rama	Chas. McGibbon							400 00		570 00
Christian Island	A. W. Williams									
Scugog										

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products in- cluding Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
ONTARIO.		¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—								
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	54,660 00	32,157 00	3,944 00				90,761 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean	4,820 35	12,350 00		3,825 00	6,400 00	3,200 00	30,595 35
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	100 00	200 00	500 00	8,800 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey	20,173 40	4,000 00		2,124 00	1,047 25	5,953 00	33,297 65
Sarnia	Adam English	17,284 95	7,105 00	1,840 00	1,160 00	35 00	1,696 00	29,120 95
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	25,572 40	28,230 00	4,745 58	461 25	544 35	11,146 19	70,699 77
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	6,040 00	1,070 00	63 00	1,000 00		650 00	8,823 00
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims	20,670 00	19,860 00	2,125 00	19,860 00	84,450 00	4,600 00	151,565 00
*Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn							
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan	5,150 00	8,800 00		395 00	760 00	2,700 00	17,805 00
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. VanAbbott	10,131 45	31,965 00	2,010 00	3,630 00	7,914 00	2,802 00	58,452 45
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	8,985 00	11,900 00		11,300 00	22,250 00	2,350 00	56,785 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	700 00	522 00			527 00	537 00	2,286 00
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	37,228 80	16,905 00	41,071 01	353 99	188 00	15,593 25	99,510 05
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	3,037 00	883 00	100 00	666 00		1,465 00	6,151 00
Cape Croker	John McIver	8,000 00	1,000 00		3,000 00	150 00	2,000 00	14,150 00
Saugeen	John Scofield	4,850 00	6,600 00	35 00	100 00	200 00	8,000 00	19,785 00
Alnwick	John Thackeray		5,268 62		2,550 00	1,275 00	381 00	9,474 62
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	1,120 00	465 00	1,600 00	4,340 00	750 00	400 00	8,675 00
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	2,220 00	150 00	1,517 00	375 00	350 00	100 00	4,712 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee	3,900 00	1,375 00		420 00	300 00	590 00	6,585 00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	2,295 00	700 00		500 00	450 00	3,000 00	6,945 00
Scugog	A. W. Williams	698 20	112 00	619 00	560 00	128 00	217 00	2,334 20

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	Chas. L. D. Sims	300 00	500 00	130 00	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,630 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3, at—								
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg	287 50	460 00		180 00	160 00	50 00	1,137 50
" " 2.....	"	237 50	200 00		100 00	200 00	100 00	837 50
Long Sault " 1.....	"	865 00	450 00		160 00	150 00	950 00	2,575 00
" " 2.....	"	880 00	350 00		240 00	200 00	950 00	2,620 00
Manitou Rapids, No 1.....	"	947 50	450 00		280 00	160 00	834 00	2,671 50
" " 2.....	"	692 50	200 00		180 00	150 00	834 00	2,056 50
Little Forks.....	"	687 50	100 00		180 00	180 00	700 00	1,847 50
Coutcheeching.....	"	617 50	450 00		440 00	350 00	540 00	2,397 50
Stangecoming.....	"	95 00	100 00		180 00	200 00	75 00	650 00
Niacatchewenin.....	"	187 50	100 00		220 00	300 00	75 00	882 50
Nickickoneseменecaning.....	"	312 50	200 00		240 00	400 00	80 00	1,232 50
Rivière la Seine.....	"	212 50	400 00		450 00	350 00	100 00	1,512 50
Lac la Croix.....	"	287 50	100 00		280 00	400 00	50 00	1,117 50
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Lévêque, Inspector	42 50			320 00	640 00	160 00	1,162 50
Kawaiaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"				180 00	360 00	90 00	630 00
Wabigoon.....	"	176 00			340 00	680 00	170 00	1,360 00
Frenchman's Head.....	"	437 00			860 00	1,720 00	430 00	3,447 00
Lac Seul.....	"	803 00			1,340 00	2,680 00	670 00	5,493 00
Wabuskang.....	"	112 50			280 00	560 00	140 00	1,092 50
Grassy Narrows.....	"	181 00			410 00	820 00	210 00	1,621 00
Eagle Lake.....	"	387 50			240 00	480 00	120 00	1,227 50
The Dalles.....	"	217 00			240 00	480 00	120 00	1,057 00
Islington.....	"	511 00			740 00	1,580 00	370 00	3,201 00
Rat Portage.....	"				340 00	700 00	170 00	1,210 00
North-west Angle No. 37.....	"	275 00			440 00	880 00	220 00	1,815 00
" " 33.....	"	57 50			300 00	600 00	150 00	1,107 50
" " 34.....	"	265 00			140 00	280 00	70 00	755 00
Big Island.....	"	600 00			580 00	1,260 00	290 00	2,730 00
Assabasca.....	"	240 00			760 00	1,520 00	380 00	2,900 00
White Fish Bay.....	"	180 00			200 00	500 00	100 00	980 00
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	"	185 00			300 00	600 00	150 00	1,235 00
" " 39.....	"	85 00			316 00	632 00	180 00	1,213 00
Total.....		253,895 55	169,977 62	61,299 59	67,676 24	149,090 60	77,608 44	794,718 04

*No return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 21 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	430	36	33	48	38	38	35	101	90	5	6	
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" " ".....	1,995	201	150	234	217	116	113	446	411	46	61	
St. Regis ".....	Geo. Long ".....	1,337	143	130	144	139	90	66	287	274	31	33	
Viger ".....	Edouard Beaulieu ".....	111	3	6	6	3	26	25	13	28		1	
St. Francis ".....	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent.....	374	35	19	44	44	17	19	85	91	9	11	
Lake St. John ".....	Wm. Donohue ".....	404	38	28	52	46	23	29	93	82	10	3	
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné ".....	86	9	6	13	15	4	7	16	14	1	1	
Restigouche ".....	Jeremie Pitre ".....	487	37	34	55	50	44	39	107	94	11	16	
River Désert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey ".....	396	31	31	42	40	23	25	90	100	4	10	
Jeune Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien ".....	448	50	39	49	47	32	26	96	97	4	8	
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D. ".....	49	1	1	4	1	4	7	10	16	1	4	
Temiscamingue ".....	A. McBride ".....	190	18	21	25	29	7	3	40	36	4	7	
Bersimis ".....	Adolphe Gagnon ".....	486	47	56	53	54	17	23	105	104	11	16	
Total		6,793	649	554	769	723	441	417	1,489	1,437	137	177	
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent.....	956	61	72	115	108	32	26	247	234	30	31	
Fredericton ".....	James Farrell ".....	711	83	88	65	61	35	31	158	152	16	22	
Total		1,667	144	160	180	169	67	57	405	386	46	53	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....	69	3	3	6	12	4	7	14	18		2	
Shelburne ".....	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	69	1	5	11	8	8	3	17	12	1	3	
Digby ".....	J. H. Purdy ".....	128	11	11	16	7	8	7	18	18	7	5	
Yarmouth ".....	W. H. Whalen ".....	87	6	4	16	9	4	1	20	24	2	1	
King's ".....	Chas. E. Beckwith ".....	70	4	6	5	5	4	8	14	16	5	3	

Queen's and Lunenburg Counties . . .	Charles Harlow " . . .	169	10	12	26	19	13	9	39	31	4	6
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent . . .	124	11	9	13	12	6	10	27	26	4	6
Hants "	A. Wallace "	74	9	6	12	7	4	1	13	14	4	4
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	149	12	9	18	20	9	9	35	34	3	4
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "	108	7	9	8	11	7	12	26	22	4	2
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	162	9	11	15	21	11	7	41	41	2	4
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties .	J. R. McDonald "	178	15	10	18	21	10	7	40	42	8	7
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	107	7	8	16	13	6	9	23	20	3	2
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	138	9	15	16	15	3	11	38	27	1	3
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald "	96	11	11	12	12	6	4	18	18	3	1
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. " . . .	223	19	23	28	18	9	11	49	59	3	4
Total		1,951	144	152	236	210	112	106	432	422	54	53
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency..	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent..	315	33	45	36	31	15	7	71	61	8	8

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							
								Land.		Public Buildings, property of the Band.					
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Cleared, including natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Fences.
QUEBEC.							Acres.	Acres.							
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent			295	135								2		
Caughnawaga Agency	" " "	2		29	1,964			4,177	4,150	1	1	3		3	
St. Regis	Geo. Long			128	1,209			2,587	2,600	2	1	4		11	
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu				111										
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent	67			276	31		113	363		1	2		2	
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue	25			379			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné				86			90	190	1		1			
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre				487			698	538	1	1	1			
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey				396			404	354			1			
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1	3		444			280	200	1		1			
Berancour	H. Desilets, M.D.				49			78	78			1			
Temiscamingue	A. McBride				190			100	204½	1		1			
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon				486			385		1					
	Total	95	3	452	6,212	31		8,912	8,677½	8	4	17		16	
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent				956			2,115	890	6		3		5	
Fredericton	James Farrell				711			498½	388½	2	1	3		2	
	Total				1,667			2,613½	1,278½	8	1	6		7	
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				69										

*No return received from Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.													
			Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
QUEBEC.																
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	Not given.	1		61	25		24	63			7		13		10
Caughnawaga Agency	"	2,286	40	20	336	13	105	204		90	110	12		2	10	14
St. Regis	Geo. Long	975			137	60	92	43		40	43	13				25
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu					21										
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M. D., Agent	80		4	73		6	5	2	15	4	11		3		
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue															
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	190			18	2	8			8	4	3	4	6		
Restigouche	Jérémie Pitre	600			72	24	58	1			29	29		8		
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey	307				25	26	13	12	1	6	2	2	5	2	
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1,230	1	1	69		11	9		10	15	1				
Becancour	H. Désilets, M. D.	30			5	1	3			2	2			1		
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	150			49	13	15	10		9	6	7	13	5		
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	10				38	4		2	3			1			
Total		5,858	42	25	820	221	46	330	349	3	183	222	78	38	35	49
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	30			122	3	72	43	42	26	36					
Fredericton	James Farrell	284			99	6	12	16	25	13	25			6	5	
Total		1,114			221	9	84	59	67	39	61			6	5	

NOVA SCOTIA.

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Annapolis, County	Geo. Wells,	Agent				7		6	1										
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor	"	16			7	1		3				3						
Digby "	J. H. Purdy	"	300			25		5	6				1					1	
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen	"				2													
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	"				7			1	1	1								
Queens and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	"	280			31	1		25				6						
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"				15	3	14	5	2		8							
Hants "	A. Wallace	"	80			14		2	7	1		7	7						
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	"	153			18													
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.	"	50			18	1	6	3	4		2							
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	"	25			24		12	7	3		2							
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	"	50			30	10	10	13										
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	"	136			8	3	8	8									1	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	"	640			22	8	1	10			1	1					2	
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	"	150			9	3	5	7										
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D.	"	900			11	4	27	4										
Total			2,642			248	34	96	100	11	1	20	18					4	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt		330			46	1	2	27	23		23	3					2	

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
QUEBEC.																				
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	27	24	...	...	...	5	2	7	6	2	...	150	21	31	23	4	...	25	1,135 00
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" " ".....	245	200	15	30	8	30	8	35	20	16	75	550	140	185	200	50	...	80	9,547 00
St. Regis ".....	Geo. Long ".....	99	81	5	64	4	42	16	45	8	12	62	187	58	26	76	48	10	41	7,700 00
Viger ".....	Edouard Beaulieu ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	13	...	13	12	...	8	1,260 00
St. Francis ".....	A. O. Comire, M. D., ".....	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John ".....	Wm. Donohue ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné ".....	3	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	93	3	4	5	4	...	...	300 00
Restigouche ".....	Jérémie Pitre ".....	36	25	...	7	4	5	1	12	12	1	5	9	28	9	30	12	...	14	3,500 00
River Désert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey ".....	19	22	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	195	6	8	21	3	3	9	1,757 00
Jeune Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien ".....	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	280	5	8	11	6	2	4	400 00
Becancour ".....	H. Désilets, M. D. ".....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	1	1	...	1	130 00
Temiscanuingue ".....	A. McBride ".....	12	15	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	110	2	1	11	5	...	1	1,039 00
Bersimis ".....	Adolphe Gagnon ".....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	81 00
Total.....		453	388	43	102	18	84	27	104	51	32	144	1719	278	277	394	145	15	185	26,849 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																				
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	20	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	355	20	2	21	3	...	1	1,355 00
Fredericton.....	James Farrell ".....	30	33	...	17	3	1	...	5	1	...	...	226	26	...	27	19	...	8	2,375 00
Totals.....		50	47	...	17	3	3	...	5	1	...	1	581	46	2	48	22	...	9	3,730 00

NOVA SCOTIA.																		
14-34	Annapolis County	Geo. Wells	Agent	1	1										1			20 00
	Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor	"	2	1								20		1			50 00
	Digby "	J. H. Purdy	"										50	1		1		50 00
	Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen	"															
	King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	"											1			1	50 00
	Queens and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	"	5	2								18	7		6		125 00
	Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"											1	1	3		105 00
	Hants "	A. Wallace	"	2	1		4		1		1		12	40	2	5	5	700 00
	Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	"															
	Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.	"	1	1								12	3		2	2	175 00
	Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	"	1	1							4	150	2	2	4	1	200 00
	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	"	2	1									2	1	1		30 00
	Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	"	1									30	1	1	6	3	80 00
	Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	"	6	4		2			1		3	125	1	4	4	2	320 00
	Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	"									65		1	2			120 00
	Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"	4	4				3		1			1	8	8		500 00
	Total			25	16		6		4		3		19	510	22	20	42	2,525 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
	Prince Edward Island Superint'y.	John O. Arsenault, Supt.		10	10			1			1	1	2	83	4	5	10	570 00

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
		Horses.					Cattle.			Other Stock.				Poultry.					
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breed- ing.	Sows, Breed- ing.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
QUEBEC.																		\$ cts.	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	30	40	18				80	67	19				135			6	200	5,082 00
Caughnawaga Agency	"	50	80	90	15		2	350	225	10	8	2	40	160			15	150	14,692 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long	86	105	60	20			170	160			14	80	140	350	40	80	1,500	17,589 00
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu																		
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.	8	9		1			20	10					47				36	1,450 00
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue																		
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	2	4	2		3		4	6	2			2	5				30	600 00
Restigouche	Jérémie Pitre	17	15	8	6		28	34	32	10	4			122				225	3,400 00
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey	20	12	5	3		2	41	26	19	12	2	3	20	23			95	2,533 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	7	2	1	5		5	20	9					30			10	350	1,800 00
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.	1	1					5	6					10				60	240 00
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	8	6	1	1			16	16	24				10				67	2,040 00
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	2						5	3										192 00
Total		231	274	185	51	3	37	745	560	84	24	18	125	679	373	40	111	2,713	49,618 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Richibucto Superintendency..	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	14	6		2	12		34	56	2	2			29		6		139	1,565 00
Fredericton	James Farrell	24	7	8				15	41	3	4		7	61		4		245	2,295 00
Total		38	13	8	2	12		49	97	5	6		7	90		10		384	3,860 00

NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Annapolis County...	Geo. Wells, Agent.					2								2			6	85 00	
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "							1	1					1			32	50 00	
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	1					1	2	1								4	64 00	
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "																		
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	1																50 00	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties...	Chas. Harlow "	3		1	8	8	15	14	35	20			8	15	11		37	1,200 00	
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	3			2	1	8										53	365 00	
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent.	2	2			2	5	8				3					50	625 00	
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "						1										30	26 00	
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D. "	1	2				2	2									30	225 00	
Pictou County	Rev. R. McDonald "	3					1	1										300 00	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "		2	2			4	11	3								20	300 00	
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "		4		1		10	4									49	400 00	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	2	3		2	1	27	29				2					20	650 00	
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald "		1		1		11	12	1			2					75	425 00	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D., Agt..	4	4		2		4	25	40	30	15						150	700 00	
Total		18	20	2	6	13	21	119	115	66	35		16	17	11		566	5,465 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenaault, Supt	8	7	1	3		4	19	30	6	5		1	14		10		73	1,670 00

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.		
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.		Value of	Value of
QUEBEC.										\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.		6							30 00	2,650 00	20,612 00
Caughnawaga	"	50	10	+	+					300 00	46,100 00	473,754 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long	65	3	1	10	8	900			1,000 00	16,400 00	407,791 32
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu		9	1	14		63			220 00	550 00	770 00
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.		8	7	2	23		527	10	850 00	7,000 00	7,850 00
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue											
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné			7	1	7		8	2	150 00	800 00	13,630 00
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre			45		39		14	2	700 00	6,000 00	70,864 00
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	2	35	25	95	12	650	37		2,558 00	1,900 00	191,079 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien		20	5	70		550	10		1,500 00	9,350 00	1,080 00
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.			3	2				1	25 00	500 00	8,645 00
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			23	11	8	20	225	17	700 00	2,400 00	46,097 00
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon			77	10	106	23	684	69	1,917 25	1,375 00	10,235 25
	Total		131	239	58	372	63	3,621	148	9,950 25	95,025 00	1,172,407 57
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	37	33	55	3	153	205	167		4,935 00	7,000 00	58,100 00
Fredericton	James Farrell			89	40	35		255	11	1,910 00	3,125 00	67,995 00
	Total	37	33	144	43	188	205	422	11	6,845 00	10,125 00	126,095 00
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent			7	4	10	7	18		140 00	100 00	1,945 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.		5	1	3	5				130 00	130 00	1,610 00

Digby	"	J. H. Purdy	"			11	9	6	20	3	344 00	300 00	2,656 00	
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	"					2	6	2	31 50	15 00	46 50	
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	"					10	20		70 00	200 00	500 00	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties		Chas. Harlow	"			14	14	13	25	2	205 00	200 00	5,320 00	
Halifax County		Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"	3	1			8			130 00	385 00	†	
Hants	"	A. Wallace	"				5	15	100		500 00	200 00	6,000 00	
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	"				3	12	20		78 00	180 00	1,596 00	
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	"		1	4	3	20	62		140 00	400 00	3,215 00	
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	"	6	5	1	4	10	5	7	188 00	170 00	353 00	
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties		J. R. McDonald	"					50			75 00	600 00	88,930 00	
Richmond County		Rev. J. Fraser	"	7	9			7	10		750 00	100 00	850 00	
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	"	2	10			14	3	40	185 00	600 00	9,255 00	
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	"	3	7			10	1	66	384 00	400 00	9,309 00	
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"	1	5			40		15	150 00	2,000 00	2,150 00	
Total				22	43	38	45	232	16	409	8	3,500 50	5,980 00	133,735 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	3	26	1	...	15	2	2	...	488 00	1,420 00	32,850 00

* No return received from the Agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON 1898.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.													
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	30	345	278	5,590	6	89	45	883	16	135		
Caughnawaga	"	10	120	700	24,000	50	1,300	250	50,000	50	1,000		
St. Regis	Geo. Long	78	980	439	1,133	26	430	190	5,400	60	900	5	100
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu												
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.			62½	1,253	2	37	7½	72½	3	22		
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue												
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	15	65	81	1,215			½	3	½	5		
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	3½	63	87	2,700	13	310		4½	102			
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey			70	1,400			¾	30	9	150		
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien			16	425			1	14	½	10		
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.	2½		23	155		14	½	10	3	36		
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	19½	185	62½	935½	2¾	7½			4½	80		
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon			2									
	Total	158½	1,758	1,821½	38,806½	99¾	2,187½	495	56,412½	151½	2,440	5	100
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	86	470	196	3,100				37	¾	30		
Fredericton	James Farrell	1	20	59	1,604				14	½	9		
	Total	87	490	255	4,704			1½	51	1½	39		
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells Agent												
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent			1	+			½	5	½	5		

Digby	"	J. H. Purdy	"		5	38			1	8½				
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	"											
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	"											
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties..		Chas. Harlow	"		9½	†	‡	†	‡	†	‡	†	2½	†
Halifax County		Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"		25	300								
Hants	"	A. Wallace	"		1½	†								
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	"		6	†								
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	"	4	20	1	10							
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	"	1	6	1								
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties..		J. R. McDonald	"											
Richmond County		Rev. J. Fraser	"											
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	"		20	100			1	25				
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	"		2	40								
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"		4	80			2	40				
Total				5	26	70½	568	3½	3½	78½	‡	5	2½	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.	John O. Arsenault			24	203	47	775	‡	6	1	32	‡		

* No return received from the Agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
QUEBEC.														Tons.	Tons.
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	20	380	4	40	75	2,582	1	15					102	.....
Caughnawaga "	Geo. " "	130	1,800	21	521	200	10,000							1,025	.....
St. Regis "	Edouard Beaulieu "	30	750	5	100	110	5,450	3	100	6	390	8	380	900	165
Viger "	A. O. Comire, M.D. "	9½	137	1½	5	45½	2,025							44½	19
St. Francis "	Wm. Donohue "														
*Lake St. John "	Rev. Jacob Gagne "	3	30	1	10	10	900							30	
Maria "	Jeremie Pitre "	27	552			63	2,715			3	37			92	60
Restigouche "	W. J. McCaffrey "	7	180	½	15	25	1,775			2	600	1	20	75	9
River Desert "	A. O. Bastien "	½	4	1	12	4	300	1	40	1	85	3	200	50	31½
Jeune Lorette "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	5½	86	½	4	3	330	1½	2	1½	6	1½	30	35	
Becancour "	A. McBride "					13	1,573		12½	1½	443	1½	67	58	26
Tenniscomingue "	Adolphe Gagnon "					8	140							4½	20
Bersimis "															
Total		232	3,919	33½	707	556½	28,058	5½	169½	13½	1,561	14½	697	2,416	330½
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Supt	48	1,305	1	20	182	5,875	½	30	½	60	3½	175	161	30
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	38½	1,087	4½	56½	52½	3,050			½	9	4½	116	126	11
Total		86½	2,392	5½	76½	234½	8,925	½	30	½	69	8	291	287	41
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent					1½	80							6	
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.			½	6½	3	138	½	10	½	10	1	25	6	

Digby County	J. H. Purdy	Agent			$\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	248			$\frac{1}{8}$	10			16	
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen	"					$\frac{1}{4}$	50							$\frac{3}{4}$	
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	"			$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	†			$\frac{1}{4}$	†	1	†	75	15
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Chas. Harlow	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	†	$\frac{1}{4}$	†	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	†			$\frac{1}{4}$	†			18	
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	†	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	†	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	105			75	30
Hants "	A. Wallace	"					9	800							5	
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	"					3								3	5
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D.	"	1		$\frac{1}{4}$	†	6	†			$\frac{1}{4}$	†			2	3
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald	"			$\frac{1}{4}$	†	78	400			$\frac{1}{4}$	25				
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.	J. R. McDonald	"			1	2	6	130							30	40
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	"					6	408			$\frac{1}{4}$	†			96	50
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	"					26	700			2	60			80	120
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	"					16	790							450	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"					10	1,600								
Total ...			2 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	182 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,560	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	210	2	25	862 $\frac{3}{4}$	263
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.	John O. Arsenault, Supt.				$\frac{1}{8}$	†	14	880			$\frac{1}{4}$	345			34 $\frac{1}{2}$	13

*No return.

†Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERRECTED.						INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cult'vating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricl'tral Products and Industries
								\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....						1	120 00	210 00	330 00
Caughnawaga Agency.....	"							80 00	2,600 00	2,680 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long									
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu							140 00	2,825 00	2,965 00
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.									
* Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue							120 00	300 00	420 00
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné							125 00	250 00	375 00
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	1	2	1	2	2		325 00	400 00	1,196 00
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey								500 00	500 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien							40 00		360 60
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.		1					418 00	300 00	1,880 81
Temiscamingue	A. McBride									
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon									
	Total	1	3	1	2	2	1	1,368 00	7,385 00	10,707 41
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.....	2	3					70 00	195 00	60 00
Fredericton	James Farrell	3	1	2	2	2		150 00	405 00	255 00
	Total	5	4	2	2	2		220 00	600 00	315 00
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....	1							600 00	74 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent							30 00		154 60

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
<hr/>								
QUEBEC.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lake of the Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	4,217 80	5,000 00	285 00			9,000 00	18,502 80
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" "	19,665 00	18,000 00	460 00			3,000 00	41,125 00
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "	18,000 00	25,000 00	183 32	650 00	700 00	15,500 00	60,033 32
Viger "	Edouard Beaulieu "		845 00	248 64	99 00	225 00	1,100 00	2,517 64
St. Francis "	A. O. Comire, M.D. "	1,016 95	900 00	213 13	110 00	800 00	22,417 00	25,457 08
* Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "							
Maria "	Rev. Jacob Gagné "	1,050 00	1,750 00		135 00	105 00	122 00	3,162 00
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	4,250 00	2,500 00		250 00	525 00	2,000 00	9,525 00
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	1,850 00	4,575 00	628 50	115 00	3,920 00	4,547 99	15,636 49
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	1,200 00	5,000 00		150 00	900 00	18,000 00	25,250 00
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	360 60	400 00		12 00	75 00	450 00	1,297 60
Temiscamingue "	A. McBride "	2,164 81	2,090 00	182 00	300 00	2,100 00	500 00	7,336 81
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	143 00	951 00		233 00	5,736 00	926 00	7,989 00
	Total	53,918 16	67,011 00	2,200 59	2,054 00	15,086 00	77,562 99	217,832 74
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NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.....	5,395 00	9,050 00	100 00	6,800 00	600 00	4,150 00	26,095 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	3,771 75	16,810 00		200 00	2,450 00	9,950 00	33,181 75
	Total	9,166 75	25,860 00	100 00	7,000 00	3,050 00	14,100 00	59,276 75
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NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent	70 00	400 00		60 00		100 00	830 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	234 00	1,220 00			930 00	220 00	2,604 00
Digby "	J. H. Purdy, Agent	300 00	1,100 00		200 00	700 00	1,700 00	4,000 00
+ Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "							
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	50 00	400 00			400 00	500 00	1,350 00

14-35	Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	560 00	1,175 00	315 00	150 00	260 00	2,460 00
	Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	286 00	900 00	75 00	90 00	130 00	1,481 00
	Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent	1,600 00	300 00	50 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	4,450 00
	Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	124 50	1,950 00	50 00	350 00	1,000 00	3,474 50
	Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M. D.	400 00	1,500 00		350 00	650 00	2,900 00
	Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald		1,000 00	150 00	150 00	1,500 00	2,800 00
	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald		6 00	500 00		2,500 00	3,006 00
	Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	790 50	45 50	500 00	200 00	1,230 00	2,766 00
	Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	1,050 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1,350 00	3,200 00
	Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	1,540 00	600 00	400 00	200 00	4,000 00	6,740 00
	Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron	3,200 00	80 00	600 00	150 00	3,000 00	7,030 00
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Total	10,205 00	10,770 50	106 00	3,400 00	4,970 00	19,640 00
	Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt	1,146 80	250 00	375 00	55 00	9,600 00	11,426 80

* No return received from the agent. † No details given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 21 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	1,884	150	145	183	172	43	38	528	582	18	25	
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	2,481	156	148	202	164	78	102	737	760	64	70	
Kwawkwalth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1,554	102	106	92	82	59	52	533	505	17	6	
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	3,060	231	231	270	254	134	118	862	851	51	58	
Williams Lake Agency.....	E. Bell ".....	1,928	188	183	82	79	159	162	463	470	73	69	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	3,760	392	351	256	237	147	126	997	1,020	98	136	
Kootenay Agency.....	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent.....	541	36	40	32	34	41	43	140	136	14	25	
North-west Coast Agency.....	C. Todd, Agent.....	4,116	337	334	338	317	213	199	1,107	1,081	83	107	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring, Agent.....	2,872	168	138	256	268	114	94	839	824	87	84	
	Total.....	22,196	1,760	1,676	1,711	1,607	988	934	6,206	6,229	505	580	
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	1,784	186	173	194	162	60	64	402	474	29	40	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	625	50	41	74	59	26	17	158	182	7	11	
Manitowapah ".....	".....	1,032	121	88	150	125	48	34	198	239	12	17	
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....	36	2	.....	1	2	7	10	9	2	3	3
Berens River ".....	J. W. Short, Agent.....	2,198	236	222	261	187	147	163	410	501	22	51	
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	1,140	118	95	140	139	61	49	213	254	30	41	
	Total.....	6,815	713	619	819	673	344	334	1,391	1,659	102	163	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.													
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4..	S. Swinford, Agent.....	863	110	94	73	83	60	50	144	172	34	43	
Muskowpetung's ".....	J. A. Mitchell ".....	582	30	32	56	56	30	30	135	195	6	12	
Birtle ".....	J. A. Markle ".....	967	103	120	82	84	34	45	206	242	21	30	

Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4.	W. E. Jones, Agent	647	75	69	77	89	15	17	128	153	11	13
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham, Agent	246	27	30	16	19	5	8	57	75	3	6
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	213	16	17	14	11	17	18	45	54	10	11
Crooked Lakes " "	J. P. Wright, Agent	587	67	51	50	50	23	22	127	175	8	14
Moose Mountain " "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	198	18	18	18	15	9	4	52	62	2	
Pine Creek " "	H. Martineau, Agent	94	13	10	14	9	5	4	15	23		1
Saddle Lake " "	W. Sibbald " "	746	94	81	82	71	33	34	140	188	9	14
Hobbema " "	W. S. Grant " "	617	50	58	64	74	33	27	137	157	4	13
Battleford " "	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent	828	55	55	94	76	45	30	202	247	9	15
Onion Lake " "	G. G. Mann, Agent	839	90	75	85	85	49	35	163	184	19	54
Duck Lake " "	R. S. McKenzie, Agent	610	63	72	65	72	24	14	138	143	7	12
Edmonton " "	Jas. Gibbons " "	679	60	63	71	60	47	29	153	194	2	
Carlton " "	W. B. Goodfellow " "	1,742	189	176	222	226	57	67	352	424	11	18
Sarcee " "	A. J. McNeill " "	213	15	16	8	5	12	9	57	78	6	7
Blood " "	James Wilson " "	1,278	129	95	90	75	58	75	290	393	28	45
Blackfoot " "	G. H. Wheatley " "	1,096	57	67	76	77	101	84	260	320	16	38
Peigan " "	R. N. Wilson " "	536	42	47	70	76	48	55	79	101	10	8
Stony " "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	594	40	35	46	50	57	58	133	166	6	3
Indians in Treaty	No Agent.	2,567										
Total		16,742	1,343	1,281	1,373	1,363	762	715	3,013	3,746	222	357

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							
								Land.		Public Buildings, the Property of the Band.					
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans. •	Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	20	61	160	1,643			5,444	2,928	2		3			
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "		319	210	969		983	354	59			1			
Kwawkweth "	R. H. Pidcock "	711		109	100		634	297	21	1		6			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	83		162	2,665		150	3,056	3,643	40	1			2	
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	22			1,906			60,033	1,280	19					
Kamloops Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	1,521			2,238		1	203,903	6,540	34	4				
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent				541			39,061	680	5		1			
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent	1,179		2,152			785	498	174	18	5	16	3	14	
Babine and Upper Skeena Riv. Ag'cy	R. E. Loring, Agent	674		275	1,783		139		325	16					
	Total	4,210	380	3,068	11,845		2,692	312,646	15,650	135	10	27	3	16	
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboyce Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	1,269			442			34,584½	309½					3	
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	2	88		84		451	28,751	515	1		1			
Manitowapah "	" "	337			510		89	36,750	232	6	3	9	7	16	
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector						36	3	3						
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	136		1,625	57		380	16,505	257	6		10			
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	1,052			7	6	75	12,068	51		1	1		2	
	Total	2,796	88	1,625	1,100	6	1,031	128,661½	1,367½	13	4	21	7	21	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.															
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent	133			132		598	80,980	406	1		3			
Muskowpetung's "	J. A. Mitchell "	1	95		311		175	109,627	657		1				
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	72	226		150		519	62,419	2,455	3		3		2	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4.	W. E. Jones, Agent.	169	182	82	214	22,738	233	4	4	3	16	1					
File Hills	"	4.	W. M. Graham	"	14	68	164	57,146	317½								
Assiniboine	"	4.	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	"	35	20	158	43,020	500								
Crooked Lakes	"	4.	J. P. Wright, Agent	"	9	45	176	347	158,143	884		1					
Moose Mountain	"	4.	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	"	2	2	14	180	55,321	325							
Pine Creek	"	4.	H. Martineau, Agent	"			94		4,625	20	1	1					
Saddle Lake	"	6.	W. Sibbald	"		2	369	375	328	72,938	322						
Hobbema	"	6.	W. S. Grant	"			270	297	50	68,600	1,260	1					
Battleford	"	6.	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent	"	294		323	211	168,403	673							
Onion Lake	"	6.	G. G. Mann, Agent.	"	112		662	65	102,368	121	3	1					
Duck Lake	"	6.	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.	"	322	17	157	114	100,738	1,190	2	2					
Edmonton	"	6.	Jas. Gibbons	"			140	539	46,250	2,050	2	5					
Carlton	"	6.	W. B. Goodfellow	"	987	124	310	321	98,650	894	2	7					
Sarcee	"	7.	A. J. McNeill	"	23		7	183	38,820	181½	1	2					
Blood	"	7.	James Wilson	"	100		85	1,093	349,182	145		3					
Blackfoot	"	7.	G. H. Wheatley	"	72		32	992	149,127½	2,134½		2					
Peigan	"	7.	R. N. Wilson	"	47		37	452	114,493	260		1					
Stony	"	7.	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	"			594		45,660	100		2					
Indians in Treaty	"	8.	No Agent.	"													
Total					2,343	742	1,373	3,871	6,164	1,949,248½	15,128½	15	2	37	3	27	2

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.												
			Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Poultry Houses.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	4,671			525	16	20	186	4	58	7	2			
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	55			297	471									
Kwawkewith "	R. H. Pidcock "	24			62	5	183	2			2	3			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	4,655			775	75	340	307	282	4	274	94	17	42	1
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	18,809			4	406			177			34		19	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	43,622			98	851	16	24	292	3	106	79	60	354	14
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	680			4	124	85	19	16		13			21	
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	137			733	17	112	13	7		11	3	40	167	2
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	101			187	610	138	30	57						
	Total	72,755			2,685	2,575	894	581	835	65	413	215	117	603	17
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboyce Agency.	E. McColl, Inspector	2,572			3	390			73		296	37	114	3	8
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	1,453				7	49		34		19		1		
Manitowapah "	"	464				224	50		47		187	10	27	1	14
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	1				10			2						
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	244				306					125				1
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	55½				180	2				73		4	5	
	Total	4,789½			3	1,117	101		156		700	47	146	9	23

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	4	S. Swinford, Agent	286				86					133	3	8		3
Muskowpetung's	"	J. A. Mitchell	960		1		115			31		90	2		2	3
Birtle	4	J. A. Markle	10,370		6		104	67		39	25	123	2	14	1	4
Swan River	"	W. E. Jones	175				90	11		39		124		11	7	10
File Hills	4	W. M. Graham	431½				58					74				
Assiniboine	4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	500				45					32				
Crooked Lakes	4	J. P. Wright, Agent	1,450				109	4		11		85	6	18	108	10
Moose Mountain	4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	820				55	50		8		51				
Pine Creek	4	H. Martineau, Agent	15				21	1		3		14	9	2		2
Saddle Lake	6	W. Sibbald	2,930									102		10		
Hobbema	6	W. S. Grant	679				81	20		43		31	5	20	55	
Battleford	6	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent	2,456				161			6		133		7	17	
Onion Lake	6	G. G. Mann	121		1		89					82				
Duck Lake	6	R. S. McKenzie	1,473				112					127	9	33		12
Edmonton	6	Jas. Gibbons	2,028				116		8	48		71	14	29		
Carlton	6	W. B. Goodfellow	966				81	63	2	46		104	9	24	10	21
Sarcee	7	A. J. McNeill	300				35			5		9				3
Blood	7	James Wilson	481				200			60		80			30	2
Blackfoot	7	G. H. Wheatley	2,264		3		193			16		42		14	25	2
Peigan	7	R. N. Wilson	680				94			30		19		4	20	2
Stony	7	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	1,200				165					2				
Total			30,585½		11		2,010	216	10	385	25	1528	59	194	275	71 3

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs—Draught.	Sleighs—Driving.	Democrat Wagons.		Buggies and Road Carts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			\$ cts.	
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	118	74			2	15	2	10		7		3,922	141	2	26	20	24	85	16,615 00
West Coast	Harry Guillod		1									1	339							621 00
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock																			239 00
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	113	97	1	2		19	3			2		1,966	93	5		9	4	1	13,598 00
Williams Lake	E. Bell	138	71		3	77	43	2	31	17	1		575	67		134	8	7	3	16,993 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	493	306	2	9	254	94	13	64	25	3		1,819	161	3	299	67	28	49	44,092 00
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith	70	21				11	1	9	2			92	39		34		2		6,469 00
North-west Coast	C. Todd											87	1,750							4,605 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring												6,275							1,591 00
Total		933	569	3	14	333	182	21	114	44	13	88	16,738	501	10	502	99	62	137	104,823 75
MANITOBA.																				
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	62	57		5		72	3	70	3		15	900	66	22	155	33	2	28	8,222 00
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	24	18	3			10	4	4	2		5	131	15	13	9	25	4	23	3,340 00
Manitowapah	"	25	20½				10		27	1		7	415	25	44	36	73	2	20	3,045 00
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector		1										12							11 00
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent	38	22										689	1	6	15				1,955 00
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	13	16				1						233	1	1					420 00
Total		162	134½	3	5		93	7	161	6		27	2,380	108	86	215	131	8	71	16,993 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

PERSONALTY OF

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.		
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	147	161	90
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "	4	11	1
Kwawkwalth "	R. H. Pidcock "			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	317	314	89
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	1,084	486	461
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	2,684	3,051	2,680
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent	725	645	625
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	16	17	12
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	157	170	117
Total		5,134	4,855	4,075
MANITOBA.				
Clandeboyne Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	143	92	13
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	29	61	26
Manitowapah "	" "	107	103	65
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector	2	2	
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent		4	
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	7	11	2
Total		288	273	106
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent	13	283	
Muskowpetung's "	J. A. Mitchell "	268	199	78
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	99	172	29
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "	103	47	41
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "	79	90	
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge		102	
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent	96	101	60
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	74	50	35
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent	10	12	9
Saddle Lake "	W. Sibbald "	128	109	36
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "		624	
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais "		345	
Onion Lake "	G. G. Mann "	132	81	34
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	151	47	25
Edmonton "	James Gibbons "	74	80	31
Carlton "	W. B. Goodfellow "	112	110	43
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "	400	400	200
Blood "	James Wilson "		3,500	
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	2,958	5	320
Peigan "	R. N. Wilson "	332	456	466
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge		1,000	
Total		45,029	7,813	1,407

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

TRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

INDIANS—Continued.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.														Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
Cattle.					Other Stock.				Poultry.					
Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
41	66	21	294	299	834	52	...	1	65	8	155	275	3,675	\$ 35,228 00
5	...	...	32	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	512	2,185 00
2	...	...	9	10	...	...	1	8	21	...	...	...	544	1,172 00
44	84	85	712	492	226	385	43	219	1,878	...	20	943	2,809	63,005 25
23	...	321	320	211	...	...	19	53	363	...	...	13	955	81,229 00
50	...	154	684	1,066	22	19	30	227	507	1	3	24	1,981	130,732 00
30	...	79	435	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,106 00
2	2	9	14	14	...	...	2	5	25	...	...	...	2,790	4,202 00
20	41	...	208	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,420 00
217	193	669	2,708	2,657	1,082	456	95	513	2,859	9	180	1,255	13,266	413,273 25
11	120	77	184	227	18	5	12	39	87	2	...	...	698	20,189 00
3	25	8	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,520 00
20	77	131	370	399	6	...	4	15	18	...	...	...	128	23,715 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 00
17	38	41	185	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,968 00
12	15	38	98	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,170 00
63	275	295	851	890	24	5	16	54	105	2	...	...	826	62,642 00
16	46	242	341	193	6	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	130	31,910 00
7	73	182	172	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	35,558 00
10	28	137	223	347	31	2	...	6	4	...	...	...	1,090	22,300 00
14	42	169	272	408	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	29,795 00
7	28	74	238	284	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15,779 00
1	42	21	21	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,330 00
10	71	141	235	243	36	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	19,208 00
3	42	71	76	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,360 00
2	...	7	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,185 00
10	81	94	318	446	53	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	31	29,220 00
1	35	172	308	235	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	22,875 00
...	163	205	474	510	64	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	40,706 00
8	105	447	520	684	71	45	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	67,009 00
45	75	255	343	493	24	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	190	34,821 50
10	55	61	153	171	69	19	...	6	64	12	...	10	...	16,300 00
13	124	185	277	323	...	...	1	15	11	...	...	...	108	24,380 00
...	4	7	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7,000 00
23	2	232	571	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	62,742 00
13	...	16	176	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,159 00
11	...	60	317	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,528 00
12	...	151	172	214	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,540 00
216	1,017	2,929	5,239	6,309	513	116	2	27	121	12	10	10	1,854	546,705 50

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.								HOUSE- HOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		Value of
										\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	191	6	432	342	296	45	10	111	21,816 00	31,640 00	779,383 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	12	11	1,352	78	371	81	218	125	34,701 00	33,500 00	173,058 00
Kwawkwath Agency	R. H. Pidcock "	7	25	473	108	173	149	1,214	.....	12,164 00	53,500 00	124,637 00
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	64	153	470	431	468	144	1,254	368	44,121 00	52,369 00	1,099,496 25
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "		13	80	415	119	135	1,023	140	11,320 00	13,739 00	307,509 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	4	45	154	665	275	499	1,501	1,025	21,135 00	45,850 00	1,972,356 50
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith "			35	138	18		70	116	2,945 00	2,150 00	242,262 00
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd "	256	283	1,628	1,192	355	279	5,755	143	105,331 00	96,050 00	738,453 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring " . . . . .	....	..	301	592	301	74	2,156	....	45,125 00	15,660 00	209,378 00
	Total	543	536	4,925	3,761	2,376	1,406	13,201	2,028	298,658 00	344,458 00	5,646,533 50
MANITOBA.												
Clandeboyce Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	26	283	53	13	379	1,029	1,345	283	11,675 00	111,000 00	316,884 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent . . . . .	....	....	22	18	50	65	665	95	1,395 00	605 00	179,746 00
Manitowapah Agency	"	14	76	102	18	155	224	1,570	172	3,800 00	3,880 00	158,665 00
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levéque, Inspector	1	....	15	1	10	15	30	....	187 50	100 00	926 50
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	9	229	278	75	295	1,042	1,849	287	16,827 00	16,385 00	101,933 00
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent		9	216	9	185	322	1,396	....	3,408 00	2,017 00	5,425 00
	Total	50	597	686	134	1,074	2,687	6,855	837	37,292 50	133,987 00	763,579 50

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.	4	S. Swinford, Agent.			3	61	57	1	1,190	109	3,048 00	2,900 00	411,280 00			
Muskowpetung's	"	4	J. A. Mitchell, Agent.		5	15	50	26	179	120	868 00	3,952 00	468,802 00			
Birtle	"	"	4	J. A. Markle	"	2	35	123	16	595	133	1,600 00	7,975 00	43,525 00		
Swan River	"	"	4	W. E. Jones	"	1	42	15	94	48	495	99	1,798 00	1,400 00	3,198 00	
File Hills	"	"	4	W. M. Graham	"		10	27		61	85	660 00	2,125 00	204,283 00		
Assiniboine	"	"	4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	"			30			40	350 00	600 00	950 00		
Crooked Lakes	"	"	4	J. P. Wright, Agent.	"		2	24	11	6	107	622 00	1,245 00	597,002 00		
Moose Mountain	"	"	4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	"	1	7	29	6	63	50	400 00	1,500 00	298,248 00		
Pine Creek	"	"	4	H. Martineau, Agent.	"	2	2	7	5	8	40	80	15	275 00	415 00	12,438 00
Saddle Lake	"	"	6	W. Sibbald	"	1	19	60	8	107	178	525	110	3,285 00	2,265 00	242,460 00
Hobbema	"	"	6	W. S. Grant	"		3	20	100	125	280	125	1,600 00	1,755 00	223,530 00	
Battleford	"	"	6	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.	"			26	75	13	55	95	1,235 00	5,540 00	257,781 00	
Onion Lake	"	"	6	G. G. Mann, Agent.	"		20	8	85	71	278	122	2,100 00	1,950 00	300,573 00	
Duck Lake	"	"	6	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.	"	2	8	18	84	21	678	79	2,535 60	9,134 35	11,670 95	
Edmonton	"	"	6	James Gibbons	"		8	2	65	50		20	370 00	1,600 00	*	
Carlton	"	"	6	W. B. Goodfellow	"	4	91	61	195	113	634	141	3,723 00	1,520 00	335,643 00	
Sarcee	"	"	7	A. J. McNeill	"			15	12		20	40	500 00	1,200 00	155,340 00	
Blood	"	"	7	James Wilson	"			55	6		30	125	1,495 00	5,000 00	829,951 00	
Blackfoot	"	"	7	G. H. Wheatley	"	8		60	37	37		130	1,186 00	2,118 00	850,749 00	
Peigan	"	"	7	R. N. Wilson	"	1		20	40			98	1,004 00	2,500 00	47,747 00	
Stony	"	"	7	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	"			150	50	15	500	10	2,300 00	15,000 00	347,436 00	
Total			4	43	245	593	1,298	771	5,669	1,853	30,954 60	71,694 35	5,642,660 95			

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.											
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	24	408	454	16,305					31	599		
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "												
Kwawkwalth Agency	R. H. Pidcock "					4	125	20½	1,030	180	7,120		
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	95	3,750	500½	40,040								
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	193	3,427	261	5,250	12	150	4	10	24½	365		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	1,819	56,858	980	18,045	1	15	6	170	76	1,400	2	6
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith "	45	900	400	6,940								
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd "												
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring "												
	Total	2,176	65,343	2,595½	86,580	17	290	26½	1,210	31½	9,484	2	6
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboyne Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	5	120	12	230		
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	49	6,165	45	900			4½	105				
Monitowapah Agency	" "	5	17	3	*	5½	17	4½	46				
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector							1	100				
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	1	20			10	250						
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent												
	Total	130	8,227	158	4,350	31½	648	15	371	12	230		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUCK- WHEAT.		BEANS.		POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.					70½	4,654			½	25		200	1,239	
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "					17	1,496							3	5½
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "						420	*	174	*	15				2
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "		12½	424	264	46,187	13½	1,723	33½	5,517				649	928
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "		5½	119	152	5,180	28½	711	20½	620	17½		403	360	1,391
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "		43	1,378	180½	21,462	8½	813	3½	350			40	2,531	898
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agency.				70	6,125								95	225
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent.				88	9,570				11	1,195	7½	680	23	19
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring, Agent.				270	13,500				57	4,250			33	
Total				61	1,921	1,112	108,594	51½	3,429	126½	21,972	25½	1,323	4,933	3,468½
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.		1	20	87¾	10,160	1½	57	3	275	2	37			4,200
Portage la Prairie "	H. Martineau, Agent.				18	1,050	1½	45	2	72	2	52			2,220
Manitowapah "	" "		½	2	63½	3,865	3½	43	3½	128	2	35			3,531
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.				2	75									15
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.				99½	13,300									1,025
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent				40	3,150									401
Total			1½	22	310¾	31,600	6½	145	8½	475	6	124			11,392

*Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.					BUILDINGS ERECTED.						
			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.	Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		Tons.	Ac's	Ac's	Ac's	Acres								
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	5	39	39	64			18		12	6	4	2	
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	2			2									
Kwawkwalth "	R. H. Pidcock "	5½	3½	3½	3½			7		16				
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	277	24	24	24½			1			1			
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	587						2	2				2	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	495	87	75	128½	752		13	16		1	12		
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith "	40		65	65	35		1	3	2	4			
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd "	5						19						
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	46	47	47	48			78	29	12		11		
Total		1,404	169½	253½	307	928½		139	50	42	12	29	2	
MANITOBA.														
Clandeboyne Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.			7½	19½					7				
Portage la Prairie "	H. Martineau, Agent.		25		900					12		7		
Manitowapah "	"		8	8	100					18	16	7		
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.													
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.		4	2	2					7				
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.									4				
Total			44½	29½	1,002					36	28		14	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

14-36½

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	S. Swinford, Agent.	295	13	44	32				6				
Muskowpetungs " "	J. A. Mitchell "	210	634	133½	165				8				
Birtle " "	J. A. Markle "	616	80	91½	2,400			1	6	6		10	12
Swan River " "	W. E. Jones "	62							8	11		3	
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham "			75	127				1				
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge		35	25	300				25				
Crooked Lakes " "	J. P. Wright, Agent								11				
Moose Mountain " "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	400	104	112	770				2			2	
Pine Creek " "	H. Martineau, Agent		3	3					3	1		2	
Saddle Lake " "	W. Sibbald "		38	24	150				9				
Hobbema " "	W. S. Grant "		33	25	72				4			1	
Buttleford " "	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.		129	129	189				11			6	
Onion Lake " "	G. G. Mann, Agent.								11				
Duck Lake " "	R. S. McKenzie, Agent	655	58	63	427				7				
Edmonton " "	James Gibbons "		159	124	207								
Carlton " "	W. B. Goodfellow "	259	174	53	94				4	9		5	
Sarcee " "	A. J. McNeill "	109	8	7	8				4			2	
Blood " "	James Wilson "								10				
Blackfoot " "	G. H. Wheatley "	202	62	56	7				14				
Peigan " "	R. N. Wilson "				300				8			6	
Stony " "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.				150				5			5	
Total		2,799	959½	965	5,398			1	157	27		50	2

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.						INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
								\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....							790 00	3,625 00	
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....							200 00	4,870 00	200 00
Kwawkwalth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1						325 00	1,645 00	
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....							660 00	350 00	630 00
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....								500 00	2,999 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....				1			4,165 00	6,500 00	
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	1						500 00	975 00	3,053 70
North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....								6,800 00	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....							1,285 00	4,700 00	4,910 00
	Total	2			1			7,925 00	29,965 00	11,792 70
MANITOBA.										
Clandeboyne Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....								350 00	370 00
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	5						590 00	540 00	950 00
Manitowapah ".....	" ".....	15	2	7	1	6		309 00	1,519 00	1,687 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....									
Berens River Agency.....	J. W. Short, Agent.....	1						20 00	365 00	60 00
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	3		1					450 00	75 00
	Total	24	2	8	1	6		919 00	3,224 00	3,142 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.	4	S. Swinford, Agent	11						173 00	440 00	613 00	
Muskowpetung's	4	J. A. Mitchell	8						1,098 00	840 00	7,389 00	
Birtle	4	J. A. Markle	5	1	2	2			355 00	1,100 00	2,839 95	
Swan River	4	W. E. Jones	17							1,520 00	1,173 74	
File Hills	4	W. M. Graham							460 00	150 00	815 00	
Assiniboine	4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	22							1,500 00	300 00	
Crooked Lakes	4	J. P. Wright, Agent	5							330 00		
Moose Mountain	4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	2						840 00	120 00	960 00	
Pine Creek	4	H. Martineau, Agent	2		2		1		18 00	250 00	266 00	
Saddle Lake	6	W. Sibbald							425 00	450 00	875 00	
Hobbema	6	W. S. Grant	6						300 00	300 00	850 00	
Battleford	6	Chas. M. Daunais	17			2			615 00	620 00	5,618 00	
Onion Lake	6	G. G. Mann	11							80 00		
Duck Lake	6	R. S. McKenzie	16	5	2		8		490 00	1,214 00	1,704 00	
Edmonton	6	James Gibbons									1,150 00	
Carlton	6	W. B. Goodfellow	15		4	3	5		479 00	1,055 00	1,363 00	
Sarcee	7	A. J. McNeill	3				2		100 00	600 00	800 00	
Blood	7	James Wilson								600 00		
Blackfoot	7	G. H. Wheatley	12						368 00	460 00	30 00	
Peigan	7	R. N. Wilson	5						110 00	200 00	150 00	
Stony	7	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge							100 00	400 00	1,000 00	
Total			157	6	10	7	16		5,961 00	13,029 00	27,896 69	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	26,689 00	23,723 00		57,468 00	5,479 00	9,738 00	123,097 00
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	1,090 50	9,640 00		25,900 00	2,210 00	2,978 00	41,818 50
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	210 00	31,740 00		24,010 00	5,925 00	3,960 00	65,845 00
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	46,439 55	104,300 00	246 50	76,660 00	31,300 00	39,150 00	298,096 05
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....	32,239 75	21,250 00		3,325 00	3,590 00	8,040 00	68,444 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	89,921 00	79,150 00		17,300 00	14,050 00	14,400 00	214,821 00
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	12,367 00	1,750 00			1,325 00	205 00	15,647 00
North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....	13,592 00	5,480 00	50 00	113,700 00	37,800 00	32,700 00	203,322 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring ".....	9,995 00	20,975 00		32,000 00	38,175 00	33,500 00	134,645 00
	Total	232,543 80	298,008 00	296 50	350,363 00	139,854 00	144,671 00	1,165,736 30
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboyne Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	18,026 00	22,168 00		14,380 00	7,702 00	8,620 00	70,896 00
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	4,970 00	720 00		190 00	595 00	760 00	7,235 00
Manitowapah ".....	".....	8,645 00	2,890 00		3,255 00	8,875 00	1,575 00	25,240 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency.	L. J. A. Levéque, Inspector.....	287 50			200 00	400 00	100 00	987 50
Berens River Agency.....	J. W. Short, Agent.....	10,382 00	13,700 00		69,500 00	27,600 00		121,182 00
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	3,300 00	2,125 00		2,775 00	10,340 00	940 00	19,480 00
	Total	45,610 50	41,603 00		90,300 00	55,512 00	11,995 00	245,020 50

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.								
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent	7,411 90	351 50	170 00	13,700 00	1,721 27	23,354 67	
Muskowpetung's	J. A. Mitchell	9,07 00	2,466 90	1,912 74	1,300 00	1,350 00	4,380 27	21,216 91
Birtle	J. A. Markle	8,632 63	4,286 15	2,590 00	2,029 33	4,545 67	7,499 23	29,583 01
Swan River	W. E. Jones	1,475 00	2,260 50	2,150 00	3,750 00	8,471 40	18,106 90	
File Hills	W. M. Graham	7,112 00	2,910 00	80 00	600 00	1,610 00	12,312 00	
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspdin, Farm. in charge	2,550 00	350 00		50 00	250 00	3,200 00	
Crooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent	4,499 00	333 75	425 00	345 00	2,354 75	7,957 50	
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farm. in charge	5,529 50	750 00	110 00	30 00	3,00 00	9,619 50	
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent	260 00	515 00	750 00	1,000 00	100 00	2,625 00	
Saddle Lake	W. Sibbald	8,110 00	725 00	400 00	2,905 00	1,525 00	13,665 00	
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	11,142 00	1,350 00	950 00	1,345 00	775 00	15,562 00	
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais	16,242 00	170 00	225 00	182 00	1,634 00	18,453 00	
Onion Lake	G. G. Mann	9,270 00	340 00	3,150 00	4,200 00	3,300 49	20,260 49	
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	11,082 87	4,534 63	1,190 18	5,444 58	7,839 09	30,091 35	
Edmonton	James Gibbons	6,600 00	700 00	1,450 00	4,000 00	3,850 00	16,600 00	
Carlton	W. B. Goodfellow	7,812 60	1,138 00	4,505 00	14,270 00	1,375 00	29,100 60	
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill	3,000 00	200 00	25 00	150 00	2,000 00	5,375 00	
Blood	James Wilson	12,795 00	4,440 75		300 00	7,526 00	25,061 75	
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	6,652 00	5,173 50	15 00	200 00	2,192 43	14,232 93	
Peigan	R. N. Wilson	1,912 00	5,436 39	40 00	65 00	105 00	7,558 39	
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	500 00	500 00	150 00	5,000 00	8,000 00	14,150 00	
Total		142,395 50	38,932 07	4,502 74	19,114 51	63,432 25	69,708 93	338,086 00

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Batchewana Band</i>				No Chief since death of Life Chief Nubenaigooching.
<i>Chemong (or Mud Lake) Band</i> Joseph Irons	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
<i>Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker—</i> W. B. McGregor	"	"	"	"
Peter Elliott	Councillor	"	"	"
James Solomon	"	"	"	"
John Akewenze	"	"	"	"
Stephen Elliott	"	"	March 6, 1899.	July 1, 1901.
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen—</i> Thos. Solomon Mandowab	Chief	"	July 1, 1888.	3 years.
Cephas Kahbeeje	Councillor	"	"	"
Peter Henry	"	"	"	"
John Nashkawa	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of the Thames—</i> John T. Henry	Life Chief	Appointed	July 1, 1864.	"
Joseph Fisher	Chief	"	" 1896.	"
David French	Councillor	"	"	"
Frank Fox	"	"	"	"
Johnson Grosbeck	"	"	"	"
Francis Deleary	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Walpole Island—</i> Louis Fisher	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"
Wawasum	Councillor	"	"	"
Johnson Pindanon	"	"	"	"
Joseph Nahdee	"	"	"	"
Peter Miskokomon	"	"	"	"
<i>Christian Island Band—</i> John Monague	Chief	"	"	"
George Copeog	Councillor	"	"	"
Esau Monague	"	"	"	"
William King	"	"	"	"
John Copeog, jr.	"	"	"	"
<i>Cockburn Island Band—</i> Peter Wahgoosh	"	"	July 1, 1895.	"
<i>Dokis Band—</i> Michael Dokis	Life Chief	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Band—</i> William Mann	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	1 year.
St. Jean Mainville	Councillor	"	"	"
John Henderson	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort William Band—</i> Moses McKay	Chief	"	"	3 years.
Thomas Busha	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Singleton	"	"	"	"
<i>Garden River Band—</i> Michel Cadotte	Chief	"	"	2 years.
John Augustin	Sub-Chief	"	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
Moses Larose	"	"	"	"
Joseph Boisenault	"	"	"	"
George Shingwauk	"	"	"	"
<i>Georgina and Snake Island Band—</i> Charles Bigcanoe	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"
George McCue	Councillor	"	"	"
James Ashquab	"	"	"	"
<i>Gibson Band (Watha Reserve)—</i> Francis Decaire	Chief	"	"	3 years.
<i>Golden Lake Band—</i> Narcisse Enias	"	"	July 1, 1899.	"
<i>Henry Inlet Band—</i> Joseph Ahsahwasagai	"	"	July 1, 1898.	"
Peter Wickemanchie	Councillor	"	"	"

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Kettle Point Reserve—</i>				
Jeffrey Brisette.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Long Lake Band—</i>				
L. V. N. Finlayson.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
Toweda.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Antigwan.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Magnetawan Band.</i>				Not allowed Chief or Coun- cillors as the Indians do not live on Reserve.
<i>Michipicoten, Big Head Band—</i>				
James Cass.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Dept. at request of Indians....	Feb. 3, 1897..	During pleasure of Dept.
Gros Jimbette.....	Councillor.....			Life.
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick—</i>				
Peter Crowe.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
Mitchell Chubb.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
John Comego.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Mississaguas of Credit—</i>				
Joseph Henry.....	Chief Councilr.....	Elected.....	Sept. 15, 1898..	1 year. }
Joseph Laform.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	" } Under the advance- ment Act.
John W. McDougall.....	".....	".....	".....	"
James Laform.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Julius King.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Mississauga River Band—</i>				
Joseph Sahgeese.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte—</i>				
Daniel H. Maracle.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1898..	"
Solomon Loft.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Sampson Green.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Stephen Maracle.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Andrew Maracle.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Moravians of the Thames—</i>				
C. M. Stonefish.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Munroe Pheasant.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Washington Jacobs.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Walter Tobias.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Munsees of the Thames—</i>				
Charles Timothy.....	Chief.....		July 1, 1899..	"
Cornelius Logan.....	Councillor.....		".....	"
Silas Logan.....	".....		".....	"
<i>Nipigon (or Gull Bay) Band—</i>				
Majejamesgabow.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Kwewesens.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Majoketan.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Nipissing Band—</i>				
Semo Commanda.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Moses Beaucage.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Oneidas of the Thames—</i>				
Moses Brown.....	Chief.....	Appointed.....	Ab't year 1854	
Baptiste Powles.....	".....	".....	" 1886	
Lewis Scannado.....	".....	".....	" 1886	
Moses Scannado.....	".....	".....	Ab't June 1894	
Peter Syckles.....	".....	".....	" 1894	
William Ireland.....	".....	".....	" 1894	
Henry Lewis.....	".....	".....	" 1894	
John Ninham.....	".....	".....		Selected as Chief or Assistant Chief by the other Chiefs in 1894. Their term of office is during their natural lives ex- cept that the women who elected them have power to remove them at any time.
<i>Parry Island Band—</i>				
Peter Megis.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1897..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Pays Plat Band—</i>				
Joseph Fisher.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Pic River Band—</i>				
Duncan Desmoulin.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Louis Desmoulin.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Point Groulin Band—</i>				
Gahbawahgewonocai..	Chief.....	".....	July 1, 1897..	"
<i>Pottawatimies of Walpole Is- land—</i>				
Ashkebee.....	".....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
Joseph N. Thomas.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Isaacs.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Ramv Band—</i>				
Joseph B. Nanigishkung..	Life Chief.....			
John Kenice.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1897..	3 years.
Sampson George.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Bunting Stinson.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Red Rock Band—</i>				
Peter Deschamps.....	Chief.....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
Vincent Ojcejigweb.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Meskewawetung..	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Rice Lake Band—</i>				
Robert Paudush.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Sarnia Band—</i>				
William Wawanosh.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Silas Wanbmong.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Daniel Otter.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Elijah George.....	".....	".....	".....	"
George Oliver.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Serpent River Band—</i>				
Robinson Oshowskukezhik..	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Seugog Band—</i>				
George Goose.....	".....	".....	Jan. 1, 1898..	"
<i>Shawanaga Band—</i>				
Hanson Powtegonini.....	".....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
<i>Sheguiandah Band—</i>				
				No Chief elected since death of Chief Ogemah.
<i>Shesheganing Band—</i>				
John Nahgahnewenah..	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Six Nation Chiefs.

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
1. Dekarihoken.....	Elias Lewis	U. M.	1878.	During good behaviour. Hereditary
2.	Abram Lewis.....	"	1876.	
3. Ayonwatha	David Thomas.....	"	1870.	
4. Sadekariwade.....	Peter Powless.....	"	1877.	
5.	Daniel Duxtater.....	"	1877.	
6. Shorehowane.....	Isaac Davis	"	1877.	
7. Deyonhegwen.....	John W. M. Elliott.....	"	1893.	
8.	James C. Elliott.....	"	1893.	
9. Orenhrekowah.....	Isaac Duxtater, jr.....	"	1887.	
10. Dehenakarine.....	Joab Martin.....	"	1887.	
11.	George W. Hill.....	"	1888.	
12. Asdawenserontha.....	John Fraser.....	"	1877.	
13. ....	.....	.....	.....
16. Shoskoharowane.....	William Smith	U. M.	1876.	" "
17. Otatahete	William Green.....	Oneida.	1886.	
18. Kanongweya.....	J. S. Johnston.....	"	1893.	
19. Deyohagwede.....	Nicodemus Porter.....	"	1855.	
20.	Joseph Porter.....	"	1860.	
21. Odwanaokoha.....	George P. Hill.....	"	1886.	
22.	Wm. C. Hill.....	"	1888.	
23. Adyadonantha.....	Abram Hill Jacket.....	"	1888.	
24.	August Hill Jacket.....	"	1888.	
25. Owatshadeha.....	Arch. Jamieson.....	"	1880.	
26. Dathodahon.....	Nicholas Gibson.....	Onondaga	1870.	
27. Ohnesahe.....	Peter John Key.....	"	1878.	
28. Dehadkadons.....	Elijah Harris.....	"	1896.	
29.	John Jamieson.....	"	1896.	" "
30. Skanadajiwak.....	David John.....	"	1887.	
31. Hononweyade.....	David Sky.....	"	1885.	
32. Hahehonk.....	William Echo.....	"	1875.	
33. Kowenensedon.....	Peter Key, jr.....	"	1878.	
34. Sodegwaseh.....	Levi Jonathan.....	"	1875.	
35. Hoyonyane.....	Joseph Porter, jr.....	"	1887.	
36. Skanawade.....	Gibson Crawford.....	"	1896.	
37.	Alexander Hill.....	"	1865.	
38.	Isaac Hill.....	"	1865.	
39.	Philip Hill.....	"	1880.	
40. Dekahyon.....	Abram Charles.....	Cayuga.	1863.	
41.	James Sky.....	"	1888.	" "
42. Jinondawehon.....	Robert David.....	"	1897.	
43.	Franklin David.....	"	1897.	
44. Kadagwaseh.....	David General.....	"	1893.	
45. Soyonehs.....	Austin Bill.....	"	1897.	
46.	Samuel Kick.....	"	1897.	
47. Dyoyongo.....	Joseph Jacobs.....	"	1886.	
48.	William Hill.....	"	1886.	
49. Deyodowakon.....	Joseph Henry.....	"	1876.	
50.	Philip Miller.....	"	1888.	
51. Dyonwadon.....	William Henry.....	"	1883.	
52. Hadondaheha.....	John Henry.....	"	1886.	
53. Deskahe.....	Benjamin Carpenter.....	"	1848.	" "
54. Hadwenonne.....	William Wage.....	"	1865.	
55. Skanyadiyoh.....	John Gibson.....	Seneca	1872.	
60.	George Key.....	"	1887.	
61. Sadekowyes.....	Michael Smoke.....	"	1884.	
62. Dyonehokawe.....	George Gibson.....	"	1887.	
63. Kanokedawe.....	Johnson Sandy.....	"	1890.	
64. Sagwarethra.....	Solomon Nash.....	Tuscarora	1873.	
65. Karidawake.....	Joseph Green.....	"	1886.	
66. Nayokawaha.....	William Williams.....	"	1886.	
67. Sakokaryes.....	Josiah Hill.....	"	1873.	
68. Rarewetyetha.....	Richard Hill.....	"	1873.	
69.	Nelles Monture.....	Delaware	1887.	

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
<i>South Bay Band—</i>				
David Shawande	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 1—</i>				
Kaibaissai Shemahgun	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 2—</i>				
John Sessinan	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 3—</i>				Indians live on unceded part of Manitoulin Island, under chiefs at Wikwemikong.
<i>Stony Point Reserve—</i>				
James Johnson	Councillor	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
<i>Sucker Creek Band—</i>				
Charles Obotossaway	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Temogamingue Band—</i>				
Toninie	Life Chief	"	"	"
Chenjuice	2nd "	"	"	"
<i>Thessalon River Band—</i>				
Joseph Bomekezhik	Chief	"	"	"
Peter Jaquahkummick	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>West Bay Band—</i>				
John Abence	Chief	"	"	"
Raphael Wabange	Councillor	"	"	"
Francis Bapahnosh	"	"	"	"
<i>White Fish Lake Band—</i>				
J. B. Shawbwahnahquet	Chief	"	"	"
<i>White Fish River Band—</i>				
James Nahwegahbow	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
William Kinoshameg, sr.	"	"	July 1, 1897.	"
Joseph Osawanimiki	"	"	"	"
Joseph Pelkey	Councillor	"	"	"
Vincent Wakegijig	"	"	"	"
Isaac Shawana	"	"	"	"
William Kinoshameg, jr.	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikonging Band—</i>				
John Kaboni	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"

QUEBEC.

<i>Abenakis of Becancour—</i>				
Joseph Louis Metzalaban- lette	Grand Chief	Appointed	Oct. 13, 1856.	Life.
<i>Abenakis of St. Francis—</i>				
Pierre Emmett	Councillor	Elected	Jan. 1897.	3 years.
Joseph Laurent	"	"	" 1897.	"
<i>Amalecite Band of Viger—</i>				
Edouard Denis	Chief	"	July 1, 1895.	"
Thomas Nicolas	"	"	"	"
<i>*Caughnawaga Band—</i>				
Pierre Beauvais	Chief	"	Mar. 27, 1899.	1 year.
Pierre Delorimier	Councillor	"	"	"
Pierre Daillebout	"	"	"	"
François Philipp	"	"	"	"
Michel Bourdeau	"	"	"	"
<i>Jeune Lorette—</i>				
Maurice Bastien	2nd Chief	"	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
François Grosblouis	"	"	About 1867.	Life.
Gaspard Picard	"	"	" 1862.	"
Maurice Siouit	"	"	May 18, 1896.	No term.

*Under Indian Advancement Act.

†The band has by resolution decided that the triennial system be applied to the election of all the chiefs on and after the July 1, 1900.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Micmac Band of Maria—</i>				
James Gideon	Chief	Elected	Jan. 1, 1898	3 years.
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche—</i>				
Polycarpe Martin	"	Not known..	1879	No term.
Alexis Marchand	"	Elected	Jan. 1, 1899	3 years.
Noel J. Dedam	Councillor	"	"	"
Noel Sewell	"	"	"	"
Peter Metallic	"	"	"	"
Noel Dominick	"	"	"	"
<i>Montaiguais of Lake St. John—</i>				
Patrick Cleary	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	"
Bazilish	Councillor	"	"	"
David Malec	"	"	"	"
Prosper Cleary	"	"	"	"
David Philippe	"	"	"	"
Alfred Philippe	"	"	"	"
<i>Oka Band—</i>				
Joseph Gabriel	Chief	"	July 1, 1897	"
Timothy Arirhon	"	"	"	"
Abraham Z. Decaire	"	"	"	"
<i>River Desert Band—</i>				
John Tenesco	"	"	July 1, 1899	"
Simon Otjik	Councillor	"	"	"
Benjamin Chellifoux	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Regis Band—</i>				
A. Papineau	"	"	June 20, 1899	"
Mitchell Bova	"	"	"	"
Frank Day	"	"	"	"
John Angus	"	"	"	"
Loran Jacob	"	"	"	"
Peter Oak	"	"	"	"
John Skin	"	"	"	"
Mitchell C. Jacobs	"	"	"	"
Jos. Thompson	"	"	"	"
Jake Fire	"	"	"	"
Mitchell Simon	"	"	"	"
Jake Skin	"	"	"	"
<i>Temiscamingue Band—</i>				
John Polson	Chief	"	July 1, 1899	3 "

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
John Logan	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1899	3 years.
Benjamin Brooks	Councillor	"	"	"
Benjamin Nocote	"	"	"	"
<i>Micmacs of Cape Breton—</i>				
John Denny	Chief	"	Aug. 7, 1890	Indefinite.
DIGBY COUNTY.				
<i>Bear River Band—</i>				
James Musie	"	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
John Labrador	Councillor	"	"	"
James McEwan	"	"	"	"
HANTS COUNTY.				
<i>Shubenacadie Band—</i>				
John Noel	Chief	"	July 1, 1897	"

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
<i>Bathurst Band</i> —				
Alex. Presque	Chief	Elected under Act.	July 1, 1897 . .	3 years.
KENT COUNTY.				
<i>Big Cove Band</i> —				
Tom Joseph	"	"	Nov. 1, 1891 . .	"
<i>Indian Island Band</i> —				
Peter Barlow	"	Appointed.	Not known . . .	Indefinite.
MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES.				
<i>Edmundston and Tobique Reserves</i> —				
Frank I. Francis	"	Elected	July 1, 1899 . .	3 years.
Joseph Ellis	Councillor	"	"	"
Noel Perley	"	"	"	"
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
<i>Burnt Church Band</i> —				
Peter Joseph	Chief	"	July 1, 1895 . .	"
<i>Eel Ground Band</i> —				
Peter Julien	"	"	" 1897 . .	"
<i>Red Bank Band</i> —				
John Tenas	"	"	" 1896 . .	"
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
<i>Fort Folly Band</i> —				
David Bernard	"	"	" 1899 . .	"
YORK COUNTY.				
<i>Kingsclear and St. Mary's Reserves</i> —				
Andrew Paul	"	"	" 1899 . .	"
John Solomon	Councillor	"	" 1899 . .	"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Joseph Francis	Chief	Elected	1867	For life.
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MANITOBA.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Berens River Reserve</i> —				
Jacob Berens	Chief		Appointed at date of treaty.	Life.
Antoine Gouin	Headman		"	"
Dick Green	"		"	"
<i>Black River Reserve</i> —				
John Sayer	Chief	Appointed	July 18, 1899 . .	Indefinite.
Jack Harry	Headman	"	Appointed at date of treaty.	Life.
John Hope	"	"	"	"
<i>Blood Vein River Reserve</i> —				
Peter Stony	Chief	"	"	"

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BERENS RIVER AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Cross Lake Reserve—</i>				
Peter Ross	Chief	Appointed ..	Aug. 12, 1899.	Indefinite.
Felix Scott	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
Thomas Ross	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Fisher River Reserve—</i>				
David Rundle	Chief	" ..	App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
Henry Constatag	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Hollow Water River Reserve—</i>				
John Hardisty	Chief	" ..	July 18, 1899..	Indefinite.
Chas. Johnston	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Jack Head River Reserve—</i>				
James Sinclair	" ..	" ..	App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
<i>Norway House Reserve—</i>				
Albert Sinclair	Chief	" ..	July 18, 1899..	Indefinite.
Chas. Paul	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Magnus Budd	Headman.	Elected.	Aug. 6, 1896..	3 years.
<i>Poplar River Reserve—</i>				
Jacob Nanawin	" ..	Appointed ..	At date of tr'ty	Life.
BIRTLE AGENCY (SIOUX BANDS)				
<i>Keeseekoowenin Band No. 61—</i>				
Keeseekoowenin	Chief	Elected	1875	At revision of Treaty 2, the Chief and Headman, Bap- tiste Bone, acknowledged by Lt.-Gov. Morris.
Baptiste Bone	Headman.	" ..	1875	During good behaviour.
George Bone	" ..	" ..	Not known ..	" ..
Joseph Boyer	" ..	" ..	Oct., 1893 ..	" ..
David Burns	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Oak River, No. 58.</i>				
Tunkancekiyana	Chief	Appointed ..	Dec., 1893 ..	" ..
<i>Turtle Mountain Band No. 60—</i>				
Hdamani	" ..	" ..	" ..	Acknowledged by Band for many years.
<i>Valley River Band—</i>				
John Rattlesnake	" ..	Elected.	July 1, 1897..	3 years.
Alex. Kakaquash	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Waywayseecappo Band—</i>				
Astakeesie	Chief	" ..	" 1898 ..	1 year.
George Bird	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	3 years.
Manito Wignane	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.				
<i>Broken Head River Reserve—</i>				
Esquakappow	Chief	" ..	July 1, 1899..	Indefinite.
Charles Bear	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
Henry Flett	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Louis Joseph	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Maskokequam	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Fort Alexander Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Mann	Chief	" ..	" ..	" ..
John Henderson	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
St. Jean Mainville	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Baptiste Canard	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>St. Peter's Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Henry Prince	Chief	" ..	Jan. 1, 1897..	" ..
John Flett, jr.	Headman.	" ..	" ..	" ..
Wm. Sinclair	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
John Prince	" ..	Appointed ..	At date of tr'ty	Life.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.				
<i>Coutcheeching Band—</i>				
Jos. Jourdain, sr.	Chief	Elected	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Bakekejick	Headman	Appointed	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Pierre Jourdain	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Kaibaikai	Chief	Elected	July 7, 1897	3 years.
Kakeekit	Headman	"	"	"
Wautecomiskung	"	"	"	"
Waishekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Kawataikecomiskung	Chief	"	"	"
Maiquapinesse	Headman	Appointed	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Neeshopinesse	"	Elected	July 6, 1896	3 years.
Tibiscokejick	"	"	" 7, 1897	"
<i>Lac la Croix Band—</i>				
Wabosoneas	Chief	Appointed	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Kabaassin	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Keechewinquot	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite
Tabaktay	"	"	"	"
<i>Little Forks Band—</i>				
Washeekoneekskung	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Minsinawapinesse	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Poonbeekejickquabe	"	"	"	"
Pastonaqueash	"	"	"	"
<i>Long Sault, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Makatapinesse	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Maw-aw-into-kejik	Headman	"	"	"
Skakooskung	"	"	"	"
Wawaskequakung	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Long Sault, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maisenawesay	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Atawinine	Headman	"	"	"
Kaquatacomnick	"	"	"	"
Wapatainkiskung	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Katchekakak	Chief	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Keeweetagabow	Headman	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Misquakakake	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Maquameens	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maskickewinne	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Etwagpinesse	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Pashitchewaskung	"	"	"	"
Pitwaywayquonash	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
<i>Niacatchewenin Band—</i>				
Osawaha	Chief	"	"	"
Katcheanmack	Headman	"	"	"
Kachenaquot	"	"	"	"
Maitumekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Nickickonesemenecanning Band—</i>				
Windegous	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Seine River Band—</i>				
Papamachas	"	"	"	"
Nawekejickquabe	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Miskekekejick	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Shabaunaskung	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Stangecoming Band—</i>				
Kaishewayance	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.

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List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.				
<i>Crane River Band—</i>				
Ahyang-keesigowenin.	Headman.	Approved by Dept.	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
<i>Ebb and Flow Lake Band—</i>				
Joseph Houle.	Chief.	"	July 14, 1887.	"
Joseph Beauchamp, jr.	"	"	July 12, 1893.	"
Pierre Houle.	"	"	Aug. 17, 1876.	"
William Richards.	"	"	July 12, 1895.	"
<i>Fairford Band—</i>				
Richard Woodhouse.	"	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 21, 1871.	Life.
Arthur Thomson.	Councillor.	Approved by Dept.	July 19, 1871.	3 years.
Francis Storr.	"	"	" 1887.	"
John Anderson, sr.	"	"	" 1887.	"
John Woodhouse.	"	"	" 1886.	"
<i>Lake Manitoba Band—</i>				
Mwaytwayahsung.	Chief.	Approved by Dept.	July 10, 1879.	"
Bte. Mwaytwayahsung.	Councillor.	"	July 11, 1887.	"
Naycawaywaywetung.	"	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 28, 1875.	Life.
Neejoopenais.	"	Approved by Dept.	July 8, 1897.	3 years.
Saynahkaneash.	"	"	" 1891.	"
<i>Little Saskatchewan Band—</i>				
Philip Anderson.	Chief.	"	July 18, 1891.	"
Albert Shorting.	Councillor.	"	July 21, 1887.	"
Charles Shorting.	"	"	July 18, 1890.	"
Edmund Thompson.	"	"	" " " "	"
George Summer.	"	"	" 1891.	"
<i>Lake St. Martin Band—</i>				
Masaphkeeyash.	Chief.	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 21, 1871.	Life.
Ahneewaykapow.	Councillor.	Approved by Dept.	July 23, 1889.	3 years.
John Summer.	"	"	" " " "	"
Robert Beardy.	"	"	" 1888.	"
Robert Bruce.	"	"	July 21, 1890.	"
<i>Pine Creek Band—</i>				
Jean Bte. Napakisit.	Headman.	"	Aug. 7, 1886.	"
<i>Sandy Bay Band—</i>				
Antoine Mosseau.	Chief.	"	July 6, 1893.	"
Alex. Levasseur.	Councillor.	"	July 7, 1896.	"
Antoine Beaulieu.	"	"	July 6, 1893.	"
<i>Water Hen River Band—</i>				
Baptiste Nipinack.	Chief.	"	Aug. 3, 1885.	"
Nanahkowepow.	Councillor.	"	Aug. 21, 1876.	"
O'John-e-way-way.	"	"	Aug. 3, 1885.	"
Wahkittaawemmekowenin.	Headman.	"	Aug. 7, 1886.	"
Wm. Kepekanakapow.	"	"	July 28, 1890.	"
PAS AGENCY.				
<i>Chemawawin Band—</i>				
James Lathlin.	Headman.	Appointed.	When treaty was made.	Life.
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Jeremiah Crain.	Act. Headman.		Chief in Asyly	
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
John Turner.	Chief.	Elected.	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
Cornelius Turner.	Headman.	Appointed.	July 9, " "	"
<i>Moose Lake Band—</i>				
George Beaver.	Chief.	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Otinekimow.				

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date	Term.
PAS AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>The Pas Band—</i>				
Antoine Constant	Chief	Appointed ..	July 27, 1897 ..	3 years.
James Cook, sr	Headman	" ..	When treaty was made.	Life.
Thomas Henderson	"	" ..	Jan. 2, 1897 ..	3 years.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.				
<i>Long Plain Band—</i>				
Short Bear	Chief	Elected ..	June 20, 1876 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Assioiope	Councillor	" ..	July 11, 1892 ..	3 years.
Kahk-pay-way-nind	" ..	" ..	June 20, 1876 ..	"
Tahbis-koogizhicaht	" ..	" ..	July 11, 1892 ..	"
Wabannaquit	" ..	" ..	June 20, 1876 ..	"
<i>Rosseau River Band—</i>				
Antoine	Chief	" ..	July 6, 1892 ..	" or pleasure of Dept.
Nash-wa-shoope	" ..	" ..	July 5, 1892 ..	"
She-she-bance	" ..	" ..	1st tr'ty in 1871 ..	Life.
Ash-wa-shkooopenais	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
Awanap	" ..	" ..	July 5, 1886 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Kansapatmakout	" ..	" ..	1st tr'ty in 1871 ..	Life.
Kakuakamash	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Kuwaytahgesick	" ..	" ..	July 5, 1893 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Mash-ipenais	" ..	" ..	" 5, 1883 ..	"
Nahpucash	" ..	" ..	" 6, 1892 ..	"
Penan ekeshanin	" ..	" ..	" 5, 1895 ..	"
Seenee	" ..	" ..	" 5, 1895 ..	"
Shaw-is-go-kesick	" ..	" ..	" 5, 1895 ..	"
Tapesuvaygizick	" ..	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71 ..	Life.
Wastiquap Wahpas	" ..	Elected ..	July 5, 1889 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
<i>Swan Lake Band—</i>				
Yellow Quill	Chief	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71 ..	Life.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.				
<i>Assabaska, 35, Band—</i>				
Naitamequm	Chief (succeeds his father) ..	Appointed ..	July, 1874 ..	Life.
Angengoo	Headman	Elected ..	Oct. 3, 1873 ..	"
Eneeneese	" ..	" ..	July, 1897 ..	3 years.
Maisinawash	" ..	" ..	Oct. 3, 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Big Island, 31, Band—</i>				
Minwabinwaikung	Chief	Appointed ..	" ..	"
Ohmisebaiasin	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Quakehanaquabe	" ..	Elected ..	Oct., 1899 ..	3 years.
<i>Buffalo Bay, 36, Band—</i>				
Ayashawash	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873 ..	Life.
Aneemeekeence	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Maishenanaquabe	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Matcheeecaboo	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Dalles and Rat Portage Band—</i>				
Thomas Lindsay	Chief	Elected ..	Oct., 1899 ..	3 years.
Patawekeejick	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Sandy (dit Paishkwahay)	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Tapasash	" ..	" ..	Oct. 3, 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Islington, 29, Band—</i>				
David Land	Chief	Appointed ..	" ..	"
Michel Land	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Shaywaywaycomiskung	" ..	Elected ..	Oct., 1899 ..	3 years.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>North-west Angle, 33, Band—</i>				
Candecomecowininie...	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Kitchewemitickose	Headman ..	" ..	" ..	"
Neeanepinesse	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Ohkisskeminessese	" ..	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
<i>North-west Angle, 37, Band—</i>				
Pawawassin	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Nawepetung	Headman ..	Elected ..	" 1899.	3 years.
Peetwaywaykeejick.. ..	" ..	" ..	" 1899.	"
Tabiscookeejick	" ..	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>North-west Angle, 34, Gull Bay Band—</i>				
Ogemanesay	Chief	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Ashkabaywich	Headman ..	" ..	Oct. 3, 1895.	"
Maisheekkekeejick	" ..	" ..	" 1895.	"
Weemitickose	" ..	" ..	July 3, 1895.	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 39, Band—</i>				
Sheshekence	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Naminackekekeejickwabe	Headman ..	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Paichacoos	" ..	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Paisindnwind	" ..	" ..	" 1873.	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 40, Band—</i>				
Maiskookeejick	Chief	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Keekaw	Headman ..	" ..	" 1898.	"
Saskatchewawayebow	" ..	" ..	" 1897.	"
<i>White Fish Bay, 32, Band—</i>				
Kakeekaipinesse	Chief	Elected ..	July 14, 1897.	3 years.
Gros Jean	Headman ..	" ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Maisheekewainetung	" ..	" ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
SAVANNE AGENCY.				
<i>Eagle Lake Band—</i>				
Okemawkeejick	Headman ..	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
<i>Frenchman's Head Band—</i>				
Joseph Beniting	Headman ..	Elected ..	" 1899.	3 years.
<i>Kawawaigamok or Sturgison Lake Band—</i>				
*Ninagakoneb	Chief	Elected ..	July 12, 1884.	3 years.
Babwawitung	Headman ..	" ..	Oct., 1899.	"
Bagonneykisickup	" ..	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>Lac des Mille Lacs Band—</i>				
Sakokoneb	Headman ..	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Wasakoninie	" ..	" ..	" 1898.	"
<i>Lac Seul Band—</i>				
Ackiewance	Chief	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Shabekeejick John	Headman ..	" ..	" 1899.	"
Keejick	" ..	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>Wabigoon Band—</i>				
Shabaquay	Chief	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Sankabkenshking	Headman ..	" ..	" 1898.	"
<i>Wabuskung Band—</i>				
*Pierrot Charles	Chief	Elected ..	July 27, 1888.	
Ocheek	Headman ..	" ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.

* These Chiefs succeeded their fathers and no change has been desired.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
<i>Carry-the-Kettle Band—</i>	Chief			
+Carry Kettle (Chag-a-kin) ..				
Is not a Young Man (Kosh-gosh-ne) ..	Headman	Appointed ..	Before treaty ..	Life.
Chas. Rider (Shunkakany-anka) ..	"	Appoint. by Dept	July 22, 1898 ..	3 years.
The Saulteaux (Eahsichan) ..	"	Appointed ..	Aug. 5, 1898 ..	During good conduct.
Broken Arm (Ish-to-scopa) ..	"	"	Before treaty ..	Life.
Little Mountain (E-ah-kim) ..	"	"	"	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.				
Moosomin ..	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. —, 1884 ..	At pleasure of Government.
Thunderchild ..	"	"	" 1884 ..	" "
Watanee ..	Headman	Elected ..	1st Treaty, 1876	" "
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
(A) <i>Band—</i>				
Iron Shield ..	Head Chief ..	Appoint. by Dept.	Sept. 27, 1897 ..	
(C) <i>Band—</i>				
Weasel Calf ..	Minor Chief ..		Previous to treaty.	For life.
(D) <i>Band—</i>				
Running Rabbit ..	Head Chief ..	Elected ..	1892 ..	"
(G) <i>Band—</i>				
Eagle Rib ..	Minor Chief ..		Previous to treaty.	"
(H) <i>Band—</i>				
Medicine Shield ..	"		"	"
(I) <i>Band—</i>				
Yellow Horse ..	"	Elected ..	1895 ..	"
(L) <i>Band—</i>				
White Pup ..	Head Chief ..	Appointed ..	Sept. 27, 1897 ..	"
(N) <i>Band—</i>				
Running Martin ..		Elected ..	1893 ..	"
(O) <i>Band—</i>				
Big Plume ..	Head Chief ..		Previous to treaty.	"
(P) <i>Band—</i>				
White Eagle ..	"		"	"
(R) <i>Band—</i>				
Hind Bull ..	Minor Chief ..	Elected ..	1892 ..	"
Calf Bull ..	Head Chief ..	Appointed ..	Sept. 27, 1897 ..	
Big Road ..	Minor Chief ..	"	"	
Little Axe ..	"	"	"	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Red Crow ..	H'd Chief (upper).	Elected ..	Prev'us to 1877	During pleasure of Department
Day Chief ..	H'd Chief (lower).	Appointed ..	1889 ..	" "
Blackfoot Old Woman ..	Minor Chief ..	Elected ..	1878 ..	" "
Bull Shield ..	"	Appointed ..	1878 ..	" "
Bull Horn ..	"	"	1885 ..	" "
Calf Sheet ..	"	"	1885 ..	" "
Eagle Ribs ..	"	"	1885 ..	" "
Eagle Shoe ..	"	Elected ..	Prev'us to 1877	" "
Going to the Bear ..	"	"	"	" "
Heavy Shield ..	"	Appointed ..	1885 ..	" "
Little Ears ..	"	"	1893 ..	" "
Many Dust ..	"	"	1889 ..	" "
Old Moon ..	"	Elected ..	Prev'us to 1877	" "
One Spot ..	"	"	"	" "

+Was appointed Chief in 1890 on the death of "The-Man-who-took-the-Coat."

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLOOD AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
Running Wolf	Minor Chief ..	Appointed ..	1883	During pleasure of Department
Stolen Persons	"	Elected	Prev's to 1877 ..	" ..
Strangling Wolf	"	Appointed ..	1879	" ..
Wolf Bull	"	"	1889	" ..
CARLTON AGENCY.				
Ahtahkakoop's Band—				
Sasakamoo	Headman	Elected	Sign'g of treaty ..	Life or good behaviour.
Meenahwehchakwayo ..	"	"	"	" ..
Khmayoostatin	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
Louis Ahenakew	Headman	"	"	" ..
Kapahawekenum Band—				
Alfred Mirasty (Moostoos) ..	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
James Bear	Headman	"	Prev's to 1882 ..	Life or good behaviour.
Aypaspik	"	"	"	" ..
George Mirasty	"	"	"	" ..
Keneemootayo Band—				
Keneemootayo	Chief	Elected	"	" ..
Meesquobamayo	Headman	"	"	" ..
Net Maker	"	"	"	" ..
Mistawasis' Band—				
William Badger	Chief	"	1896	" ..
George Dreaver	Headman	"	1885	" ..
John Duncan	"	"	1892	" ..
Askachass	"	"	1894	" ..
William Twatt's Band—				
Shooshooyameeqoon	"	Appointed ..	Sign'g of treaty ..	" ..
Ayatawayo	"	"	"	" ..
Neeshoogahnagoos	"	"	"	" ..
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.				
Cowesess' Band—				
Nepahpeness	Chief	Elected	July, 1897	3 years.
A. Gaddie	Headman	"	"	" ..
A. Delorme	"	"	"	" ..
Kahkewistahaw's Band—				
Kahkewistahaw	Chief	Appointed at time of treaty	1874	Life.
Wahsacase	Headman	Appointed at time of Treaty	1874	" ..
Louison	"	Elected	1886	" ..
Ochapowace's Band—				
Kahtekinacoos	"	Appointed at time of treaty	1884	" ..
Kanawasquahum	Headman	Elected	July 24, 1888 ..	" ..
Oosowastin	"	"	"	" ..
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
Cumberland Band—				
Kah-ta-pis-co-wat	Chief	Appointed ..	Sept., 1876	Life or resignation.
James Smith's Band—				
James Smith	Chief	"	"	" ..
Bernard Constant	Councillor	"	"	" ..
Chee-koo-soo	"	"	"	" ..
Jacob McLean	"	"	"	" ..

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>John Smith's Band—</i>				
John Smith	Chief	Appointed.	Sept., 1876	Life or resignation.
Benjamin Joyful	Councillor	" ..	"	"
John Badger	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Francis Drever	" ..	" ..	Sept., 1887	Pleasure of Superintendent- General and Band.
Robert Bear	" ..	" ..	Oct. 1890	"
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
<i>Alexander's Band—</i>				
Alexander	Chief	Elected	1879	Life.
John	Headman	" ..	1879	"
Wm. Burntstick	" ..	Appointed.	Oct., 1899	Indefinite.
Baptiste G. Shortlegs	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Enoch's Band—</i>				
Mistah Jim	Chief	" ..	July 10, 1899	"
Alexander Charlo	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
Alexis Charlo	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Joseph's Band—</i>				
Painted Stone	" ..	" ..	1880	"
Wm. Kootenhayo	" ..	" ..	1880	"
<i>Michel's Band—</i>				
Michel	Chief	" ..	1880	"
Gladu	Headman	" ..	1880	"
<i>White Whale Lake Band—</i>				
Paul	Chief	" ..	Sept., 1897	Three years.
Reindeer	Headman	" ..	1879	Life.
Simon	" ..	" ..	1879	"
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
<i>Little Black Bear's Band—</i>				
Ka Pessor Atamoo, or Thunder Breath	" ..	Appointed by Agent ..	1884	Indefinite.
Rahtokope Camakasis, or He Ties the Knot	" ..	" ..	1875	"
<i>Star Blanket Band—</i>				
Ahchukakopetokopit, or Star Blanket	Chief	Appointed by Indian Agent	1875	"
Sohitna, or Coming over the Hills	Headman	" ..	1884	"
Powaston, or Falling Dust ..	" ..	Treaty Chief	1874	"
Ohoo Awasis, or Night Owl ..	" ..	Appointed by Indian Agent	1884	"
Skitchewasis, or Stem Child ..	" ..	" ..	1884	"
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
<i>Ermieskin's Band—</i>				
Ermieskin	Chief	Appointed by H.B. Co.	1869	For life or good conduct.
Iwastin	Headman	Appointed by Band ..	1877	"
Kennewats	" ..	" ..	1877	"
Panny Ermieskin	" ..	Department	Oct., 1899	During pleasure of Depart- ment.
<i>Louis Bull's Band—</i>				
Louis Bull	" ..	Appointed on death of his father, Noah Mud- dy Bull	1882	For life or good conduct.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
HOBBEMA AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Samson's Band—</i> Buffalo Chips.....	Headman....	Appointed by Band..	1877.....	For life or good conduct.
Kakitohat.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
<i>Pheasant Rump Band, No. 68—</i> Red Thunder, or Wah-kee- andutah.....	Headman....	Elected....	1874.....	Good conduct.
Red Iron, or Mahsandutah...	".....	".....	1874.....	".....
Head Man, Etonshon.....	".....	".....	1874.....	".....
<i>Striped Blanket Band, No. 69—</i> Waving in the Wind.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
<i>White Bear Band, No. 70—</i> White Bear.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Dept..	Dec. 21, 1897..	".....
Ka-ka-ke-way, or Eagle Voice.....	Headman....	Elected....	1874.....	".....
Lone Child, or Kah-payekoot.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
MUKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
<i>Band No. 75—</i> Piapot.....	Treaty Chief..		1875.....	Good behaviour.
Rock Chief.....	Headman....	Appointed by Band..	1883.....	".....
Oo-cha-pas-copey-aces.....	".....	".....	1884.....	".....
Astum-a-pick-kaapit.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
Musquah.....	".....	".....	1890.....	".....
<i>Band No. 78, Sioux—</i> *Standing Buffalo.....	Chief.....			
<i>Band No. 79—</i> Ka-Ka-Ke-sick.....	Treaty ".....		1874.....	Life.
John Asham.....	".....	Appointed by Band..	1886.....	".....
Ah-winne-cappo.....	".....	Elected....	1891.....	".....
John Asham, jr.....	".....	".....	1897.....	".....
<i>Band No. 80—</i> Muscowpetung.....	".....	Appointed..	1881.....	".....
Muscowcappo.....	Treaty Headman..		1894.....	".....
Apisknew.....	".....	Elected....	1889.....	".....
†ONION LAKE AGENCY.				
PEIGAN AGENCY.				
(A) <i>Band—</i> Black Eyes.....	Minor Chief..	Elected....	Jan. 1, 1898..	3 years.
(B) <i>Band—</i> Bull Plume.....	".....	".....	1891.....	Life.
(C) <i>Band—</i> Big Swan.....	".....	Appointed..	1877.....	".....
(D) <i>Band—</i> Running Wolf.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
(E) <i>Band—</i> Crow Eagle.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
".....	Head Chief..	".....	1890.....	".....

* American Indian settled here in 1880. † No chiefs or headmen.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
STONY RESERVE.				
(A) Band—				
Bear's Paw.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of 1877.	Life.
James Dickson.....	Headman.....	Elected at treaty.	1877.....	"
(B) Band—				
Jonas Goodstony.....	Chief.....	Elected	1889.....	During good behaviour.
(C) Band—				
Chiniguay.....	".....	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of 1877.	Life.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
Blue Quill's Band—				
Blue Quill.....	Headman.....	Elected	1877.....	"
Chippewyan Band—				
Fabian.....	".....	Appointed	1886.....	"
James Seenum's Band—				
James Seenum or Pakan.....	Chief.....	"	Since treaty 1876.	"
John Hunter.....	Headman.....	Elected	1879.....	"
Peter Shirt.....	".....	"	1895.....	"
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head.....	Head Chief...	"	Was chief at time of treaty, Sept., 22, '77	During pleasure of Govt.
Big Plume.....	Minor Chief.	Appointed	1880.....	"
Big Wolf.....	"	"	1883.....	"
Eagle Robe.....	"	Elected	Was chief at time of treaty, Sept., 22, '77	"
Painted Otter.....	"	Appointed	1880.....	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
Côté Band—				
Joseph Côté.....	Chief.....	Elected	1884.....	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Wa-pe-cake-cake.....	Headman.....	Appointed	1874.....	For life.
Charles Kesic.....	"	"	1874.....	"
Shinguish.....	"	"	1874.....	"
Keeseekoos Band—				
Keeseekoos.....	Chief.....	Elected	1877.....	"
James Quequezeance.....	Headman.....	"	1882.....	"
Ka-kake-e-way.....	"	"	1877.....	"
Kitchiemonia.....	"	"	1877.....	"
Key Band—				
The Key.....	Chief.....	"	1877.....	"
George Brass.....	Headman.....	"	1877.....	"
John Beardy.....	"	"	1877.....	"
John Redlake.....	"	"	1884.....	Pleasure of Department.
William Brass.....	"	"	1877.....	For life.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
Day Star's Band—				
Crow Buffalo.....	"	"	Before treaty..	During good conduct.
Gordon's Band—				
Day Bird.....	"	"	"	"
John Cochrane.....	"	"	1883.....	"
Josiah Pratt.....	"	"	1883.....	"
Muscovequan's Band—				
Muscovequan.....	Chief.....	"	Before treaty..	"
Windigoaquanaysee.....	Headman.....	"	"	"

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Poor Man's Band—</i>				
Taywaykesequabe	Chief	Elected	1883	During good conduct.
Mahchequanes.	Headman.....	"	Before treaty..	"
Old Fox.	"	"	"	"
<i>Yellow Quill's Band—</i>				
Summer Hair.....	"	"	"	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.				
Babine Group.	<i>Fort Babine Band—</i>			
	Big George.....	Only Chief....	Appointed..	For life.
	<i>Hoquel-get Band—</i>			
	Nakhe.	"	"	"
	<i>Moricetown Band—</i>			
Carrier Group.	Wos	"	"	"
	<i>Old Fort Babine Band—</i>			
	Pierre Nast-hoel	"	"	"
	<i>Fort George Band—</i>			
	Baptiste Sees	"	"	"
	<i>Port Grahame Band—</i>			
	No Chief.	"	"	"
	<i>Fraser's Lake Band—</i>			
	George Sadiay	"	"	"
	<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>			
	No Chief.	"	"	"
	<i>McLeod's Lake Band—</i>			
	Nansit.....	"	"	"
	<i>Pintee Band—</i>			
	Tom Grosse Tête	"	"	"
	<i>Stony Creek Band—</i>			
	Paul Koeltco	"	"	"
	<i>Stuart's Lake Band—</i>			
	Moise Taya	"	"	"
	<i>Thatco Band—</i>			
	Abel Nathoot-cas	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlain-Li Band—</i>			
	No Chief.....	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlatho Band—</i>			
	Pierre Henli	"	"	"
	<i>Yu-Cutce Band—</i>			
	No Chief	"	"	"
	<i>Connelly Lake Band..</i>			
	Kartha (Sicanees)	"	"	"
	<i>Na-Ancees (Bands 2)—</i>			
	Tsigeue.	"	"	"
	<i>Get-An-Max Band (Hazelton).</i>			
	Get-dum-kul-doe	1st Chief		"
	Spaagh	2nd		
	Go-wa-dagh.....	3rd		
	<i>Kul Doe Band—</i>			
	Ksum-go-nagh.....	1st		
	Wi-tagh-span	2nd		
	Na-ghan	3rd		

All the chiefs of the Babine and Carrier Groups and the Connelly Lake and Na-Ancees Bands were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates.
The appointments are considered for life, during good behaviour, &c.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BABINE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kis-Ge-Gas Band—</i>				
Mo-loo-loch.....	1st Chief.....			
Legap.....	2nd ".....			
We-ghye.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kis-Piox Band—</i>				
Thail.....	1st ".....			
Clay-num-la-ha.....	2nd ".....			
Gigh-loo-dalgh.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kitse-Gukla Band—</i>				
Mol-aghan.....	1st ".....			
Koch-sun.....	2nd ".....			
We-get.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kit-Wan-Gagh Band—</i>				
Gaagh.....	1st ".....			
Kill-a-wah.....	2nd ".....			
To-wallask.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kit-Wan-Kool Band—</i>				
We-gha.....	1st ".....			
Nees-la-ga-noos.....	2nd ".....			
We-leetask.....	3rd ".....			
COWICHAN AGENCY.				
<i>Cheerno Band (Buche Bay)—</i>				
Charlie Hicquacher.....		Appointed.....	June 6, 1897.....	On trial.
<i>Clemclemalat Band—</i>				
George Quahwalt.....				Takes his father's place, who resigned on account of old age and sickness.
<i>Comeakin Band—</i>				
Joe Kukaeth.....			June, 1897.....	4 years.
<i>Comoz Band—</i>				
Deaf Jimmy.....		Hereditary.....		Life.
<i>Hellett Band—</i>				
Jacob Kaselatza.....	Head Chief.....	".....		"
<i>Koksilah Band—</i>				
Ecloose Kuwamult.....		".....		"
<i>Kulleets Band—</i>				
Simon.....	Head Chief.....	Elected.....	1895.....	4 years.
<i>Ll-malche Band.</i>				Late chief died; no successor elected.
<i>Lyackson Band—</i>				
Ce-who-latza.....	Head Chief.....	Appointed by Governor.....	1864.....	Life.
<i>Nanaino Band—</i>				
Louis Good.....		By Missionaries.....		"
<i>Panquechin Band—</i>				
Jim Klow-stun.....	Acting Chief.....			Until election takes place.
<i>Penclakut Band—</i>				
Ed. Halbertstone.....	Head Chief.....	By Band.....		Life.
<i>Qumichan Band—</i>				
Seheeltun.....	".....	Hereditary.....		"
<i>Somenos Band—</i>				
Charley Quitquarton.....	Acting Chief.....			Until election takes place.
<i>Songhees Band—</i>				
Michael Cooper.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Band.....	April 28, 1899.....	4 years.
Geo. Cleetham.....	Headman.....	".....	".....	"
August Jackson.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Willie Jack.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Sno-no-was Band—</i>				
Bob.....		Hereditary.....		Life.
<i>Tsartlip Band—</i>				
David Le-tess.....	Acting Chief.....			Until election takes place.
<i>Tsau-out Band—</i>				
Harry Sallier.....			About 1883.....	At will of Band.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COWICHAN AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Tse-kum Band—</i>				
Jim Swortkomult.....		Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Tsussie Band—</i>				
Johnston Hul-kak-lats-tun..		"		" suspended for bad conduct.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Aitchilitch Band.....</i>				Chief dead; no successor
<i>Ay-waw-wis Band—</i>				elected.
Bernard.....	Chief		No record.	No record.
<i>Burrard Inlet No. 3 Band—</i>				
James.....	"	No record..	"	"
<i>Chea-ka-nus Band—</i>				
Tom.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Cheam Band—</i>				
Harry.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chehalis Band—</i>				
Johnny Leon.....	"	Elected	Aug. 26, 1894..	3 years.
<i>Douglas Band—</i>				
Charley Wills.....	"	"	Oct. 31, 1896..	"
<i>False Creek Band—</i>				
George.....	"	No record	No record....	Life.
<i>Ho-mal-ko-Band—</i>				
William.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Hope Band—</i>				
Pierre.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kapilano Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	Elected	June 1, 1895	3 years.
<i>Katsey Band—</i>				
Joe Isaac.....	"	"	May 18, 1898.	"
<i>Kla-hoose Band—</i>				
Julian.....	"	"	Sept. 23, 1895.	"
<i>Kawtain Band—</i>				
Billy.....	"	No record	No record....	Life.
<i>Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kway Quiltam Band—</i>				
John.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Lak-ah-men Band—</i>				
Moyes.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Langley Band—</i>				
Casimere.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Matsqui Band—</i>				
Augustan.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Muske-ahm Band—</i>				
Johnny.....	"	Elected	May 20, 1893.	3 years.
<i>Ohamil Band—</i>				
George.....	"	No record	No record....	Life.
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 1</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
James.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 2</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Charley.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 3</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pop-Kum Band—</i>				
Jacob.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Ruby Creek Band—</i>				
Tom.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Scowlitz Band—</i>				
Cassimere.....	"	"	"	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Sechelt Band—</i>				
Jules	Chief	No record ..	No record ..	Life.
<i>Oannuck Band—</i>				
Fiddle	"	"	"	"
<i>Sem-iah-hoo Band—</i>				
Sam	"	"	"	"
<i>Seymour Creek Band—</i>				
Jimmy Harry	"		Jan. 14, 1896.	3 years.
<i>Skaw-a-mish Mission—</i>				
Harry	"	No record ..	No record ..	Life.
<i>Skookum Chuck Band—</i>				
Paul	"	"	"	"
<i>Skulkayu Band—</i>				
Billy	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwah Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skway Band—</i>				
Motiste	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwaw-ah-looks Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwi ahm Band—</i>				
.....	"	"	"	Chief dead. No successor ap-
<i>Slam-mon Band—</i>				pointed.
Charley	"	"	"	Life.
<i>Squatits Band—</i>				Chief dead. No successor ap-
.....	"	"	"	pointed.
<i>Squialhe Band—</i>				
Peter	"	No record ..	No record ..	Life.
<i>Staw-a-mus Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 2, Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 3, Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Tche-wassan Band—</i>				
Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Texas Lake Band—</i>				
Hamen	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-ah-die Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-wah-tie Band—</i>				
Capt. John	"	"	"	"
<i>Yale Band—</i>				
James	"		May 14, 1894.	3 years.
<i>Yuk-wea-kwioose Band—</i>				
Louis	"	No record ..	No record ..	Life.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>*Chomok Band—</i>				
<i>Chukchukualk Band—</i>				
André (succeeded father)	"	Elected	1867	"
<i>Halaut Band (S. Thompson)—</i>				
Loon (succeeded father)	"	"	1880	"
<i>Haitkun Band (Adams Lake)</i>				
Narcisse (succeeded father)	"	"	1888	"
<i>Klukhlukulan Band (Kanaka Bar)—</i>				
Khewban	"	"	1867	"

* This band is now merged into the Speyan Band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Ilkumcheen Band—</i>				
<i>Kittsawat Band—</i>				
William Michele.....	Chief	Elected	1878.....	Life.
<i>*Spapian Band—</i>				
<i>Kamloops Band—</i>				
Louis (succeeded Paul Lolo).	"	"	1862	"
<i>Kamus Band—</i>				
John.....	"			"
<i>Kapatsitsan Band—</i>				
George.....	"	Date of elec- tion unkn		"
<i>†Mpaklam Band—</i>				
<i>Kwant Band</i> (Little Sushwap Lake)—				
François (suc. brother).....	"	Elected.....	1892	"
<i>Kuinsautan Band</i> (Cold Water)—				
Paul.....	"			"
<i>Kuiskanaht Band—</i>				
<i>Naaik Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"			"
§ <i>Nepa Band</i> } (Oregon Jack § <i>Paska Band</i> } Creek).				
§ <i>Piminos and Pakeist Band—</i>				
<i>Spaptsin Band—</i>				
Sumahalsa	"			"
<i>Nesikeep Band—</i>				
Austin.....	"			"
<i>Nikaomin Band—</i>				
Louis.....	"			"
<i>Nkuh Band—</i>				
Thomas.....	"			"
<i>Nkuakin Band—</i>				
Justus.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1867	"
<i>Stryen Band—</i>				
Justus	"	"	1867	"
<i>Ycot Band—</i>				
Justus.....	"	"		"
<i>Nkatsam Band—</i>				
<i>Nhumeen Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	"	1893	"
<i>Nkumcheen Band—</i>				
John Muastannitsa.....	"	"		"
<i>Nkua Band—</i>				
Thomas.....	"	"	1867	"
<i>†Niskat Band—</i>				
<i>Sh-ha-ha-nih Band—</i>				
Baby (Austin).....	"	Not known.	Not known.....	"
<i>Siska Band</i> , Halaha (Poyeh)				
Daniel.....	"	Elected.....	1885	"
<i>Skaap Band—</i>				
Silas.....	"	"	1892	"
<i>Skappa Band—</i>				
<i>Skichistan Band</i> (Deadman's Creek)—				
Joseph Tonah.....	Chief.....			"

* Under the Lytton Chief Michele.

† This band is now merged into the Kapatsitsan Band.

§ Sumahalsa is headman of the Piminos, Pakeist, Spaptsin, Nepa and Paska Bands. Owing to the aridity of their lands his people are scattered into small bands, occupying the more fertile portions of their reserves.

‡ The old chief, Chuyaska, occupies a small reserve up Clapperton Creek, six miles from Zoht.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN. AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Skuzzy Band—</i>				
Charles Fly (suc. father).....	Chief.	Elected.	Date of election unknown.	Life.
<i>Snahaim Band—</i>				
Henry.....	.....	Elected	1892.....	"
<i>Spuzzum Band—</i>				
Paul.....	Chief.....	"	1895.....	"
* <i>Chataway Band—</i>				
* <i>Kekalus Band—</i>				
* <i>Skuwha Band—</i>				
<i>Spellumcheen Band—</i>				
Gabriel (Ahula).....	"	"	1884.....	"
+ <i>Speyam Band—</i>				
<i>Sitahl Band (Ashcroft)—</i>				
Charlie McGee.....	"			"
<i>Sunk Band</i>				
<i>Tkuayam Band—</i>				
Bob Robertson.....	Chief.....		Date of elec- tion unknown.	Life.
<i>Tluhtans Band (Bonaparte)</i>				
Dick Basil.....	"			"
<i>Zohi Band—</i>				
Shootoo.....	"			"
OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Ashnola Band—</i>				
John.....	Chief.....	Elected	1866.....	"
<i>Chuchurwayha Band—</i>				
Moise.....	"	"	1867.....	"
<i>Hamilton Creek Band—</i>				
† Michel.....				"
§ <i>Kereueus Band—</i>				
<i>Nkamaptix Band—</i>				
Louie Jim.....	Chief.....	Elected	April, 1898...	3 years.
<i>Duck Lake Band—</i>				
Enoch.....	"			Recognized as chief for many years.
<i>Okanagan Lake Band—</i>				
Charles.....	"	Elected		Life.
<i>Nkamip Band (Osoyoos)—</i>				
Grégoire.....	"	"	1870.....	"
<i>Pentucton Band—</i>				
François.....	"	"	1864.....	"
<i>Shennoskuankin Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"			"
<i>Spahamin Band (Douglas Lake).</i>				
John Chilhusta (suc. father)..	"	"	1885.....	"
KOOTENAY AGENCY.				
<i>Columbia Lake Band—</i>				
Abel.....	1st Chief.	Appointed..	June 12, 1893..	For Life.
<i>Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Band—</i>				
San Pierre.....	"		Date unknown	"
Eustace.....	2nd Chief.....		"	"

* This group includes the minor bands of Chataway, Kekalus and Skuwha. Joseph Lewis also claims to be chief.

† The Speyam Band has no chief, being contiguous to the Kaptitsan Band. The two bands make common cause in obtaining work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; John, the Kamus chief, being the headman for the Comox, Kamus and Speyam Bands.

‡ Michel of Hamilton Creek is a Lytton Indian. There is no special band of Indians on this reserve; it was allotted to the Lytton group of bands for a winter range for horses.

§ Included in Shennos Kuankin Band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KOTENAY AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band—</i>				
Chas. Kinbasket (Tu-el-na)...	1st Chief		1889	Life.
Pierre	2nd "		"	"
<i>St. Mary's Band—</i>				
François	1st "		April, 1894.	"
<i>Tobacco Plains Band—</i>				
Edward	1st "		1871	"
Paul	2nd "		Oct., 1891.	"
KWAWEKLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Ahwhamish Band—</i>				
Gwa-ma-ha-las	Head Chief			Hereditary.
<i>Kla-witsis Band—</i>				
Si-witi	"			"
<i>Koskimo Band—</i>				
Wah-kas	"			"
<i>Kwa-sa-la Band—</i>				
Wha-kas	"			"
<i>Kwatseno Band—</i>				
Ou-witti	"			"
<i>Kwawkeulth Band—</i>				
He-ma-sa-ka	"			"
<i>Kwi-kah Band—</i>				
He-na-kai-la-su	"			"
<i>Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Band—</i>				
Kaul-la-las	"			"
<i>Matilpi Band—</i>				
Si-witi	"			"
<i>Na-kwakta Band—</i>				
Si-witi	"			"
<i>Nimkish Band—</i>				
Tla-gu-glas	Chief			"
<i>Nu-witti Band—</i>				
Karly-ti	"			"
<i>Ta-nak-tenk Band—</i>				
Ni-gay	"			"
<i>Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuh Band—</i>				
Kiauti	"			"
<i>Wawitsun Band—</i>				
Kih-ku-tla-la	"			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kai Band—</i>				
Wha-mish	"			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kum Band—</i>				
Kwaksistala	"			"
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Aiyansh Band—</i>				
Abraham	1st Chief			Life.
Kawis	2nd "			"
Kauk-kis-si	"			"
<i>Bella Bella Band—</i>				
Boston Humpsit	1st "			"
Kittee	"			"
Charley Tibe	2nd "			"
Housty	"			"
Nu-nu cus	"			"
Carpenter	"			"
<i>Bella Coola Band—</i>				
Chi-che-law	1st Chief			"
Schooner	"			"
Tom	"			"
King John	"			"
Johnny	2nd "			"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST. AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>China Hat Band—</i>				
Moses.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Peter Starr.....	2nd ".....			"
Charley.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>Fort Simpson Band—</i>				
Julia Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-a-muck.....	1st Chief.....			"
Ne-ish-yak-ant.....	".....			"
*Kal-lak-shirk.....	".....			"
Shan-shirk.....	".....			"
Ne-ask-na-wa.....	".....			"
Kuni-a-gan.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-ant.....	".....			"
Ne-ish-waakes.....	".....			"
Ka-cum-isk.....	".....			"
Klem-la-chaa.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cul-durks.....	".....			"
Skugwait.....	".....			"
Ne-as-luk-in-oust.....	".....			"
Victoria Young.....	".....			Chieftainess.
Ne-la-as-ta-ta.....	".....			"
Squam-te-ust.....	".....			"
†Tee-la-kaa.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Ne-ash-pal-las.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cun-he.....	".....			"
Te-gul-a-cha.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-at-kish-nat.....	".....			"
Wee-la-cha.....	".....			"
Lack-rah.....	".....			"
La-ash.....	".....			"
Quil-charch.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-wa-baa.....	".....			"
Ne-as-tal-tal.....	".....			"
<i>Section No. I.—</i>				
Alfred Dudoward.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	January 12, '98	
James Morrison.....	".....	".....	".....	
Henry Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	
William Kelly.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. II.—</i>				
Matthew Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Louis Gosnell.....	".....	".....	".....	
Matthew Peak.....	".....	".....	".....	
Enoch Maxwell.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. III.—</i>				
George Henry.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Bradley.....	".....	".....	".....	
Mark Wright.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Ryan.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Kimsquit Band—</i>				
Captain John.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
King George.....	".....			"
Sino-an.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kincolith Band—</i>				
Wesley Mountain.....	1st Chief.....			"
Paul Kleadah.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Frederick Allen.....	".....			"
Sam Seymore.....	".....			"
<i>Kitamat Band—</i>				
Jessie Molson.....	1st Chief.....			"
Tankun-nos.....	".....			"

* Indian names of chiefs have been given in all instances when obtainable.

†The Fort Simpson Band comprises about half of the nine original Tsimpsean tribes, and nearly all of the chiefs of the nine tribes; hence the large number of chiefs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kitangata Band—</i>				
Kleadah.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Quck-shoo.....	".....			"
Nela-sha.....	".....			"
Nuck-a-tua.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Loo-zax.....	".....			"
<i>Kitkaata Band—</i>				
Kut-shoo.....	".....			"
Timothy.....	".....			"
<i>Kitkatla Band—</i>				
Haal Shankst (Shakes).....	1st Chief.....			"
Joshua Zebassa.....	".....			"
Quil-shi-ash.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Margaret Wank-cash.....	".....			Chieftainess.
Ne-ash-cut-la.....	".....			"
Och-la-wals.....	".....			"
<i>Kitlach-Damax Band—</i>				
Scotian.....	1st Chief..			"
Kal-li-cum.....	".....			"
Ki-bite.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Kshim-salim.....	".....			"
Man-a-chi.....	".....			"
<i>Kitlope Band—</i>				
Paul Kitlope.....	1st Chief.....			"
Charley Paul.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Johnny.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsalas Band—</i>				
Annie Legaie.....	1st Chief.....			Chieftainess.
Kitsalas George.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Haldane.....	".....			"
Sam Kitshon.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsumkalem Band—</i>				
Kit-chu-ank.....	1st Chief.....			"
Solomon.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kittex Band—</i>				
Nesh-la-wan.....	1st Chief.....			"
Shauk-a-wan.....	".....			"
Solomon Ward.....	".....			"
Nees-les-yan.....	2nd ".....			"
Kul-cha-box.....	".....			"
<i>Kitwint-Shulth Band—</i>				
We-shanksh.....	1st ".....			"
Ack-wil-la-cha.....	".....			"
Queth-noo.....	2nd ".....			"
Shuck-shoo.....	".....			"
<i>Lach-Al-Sap Band—</i>				
Victoria Calder.....	1st ".....			Chieftainess.
†Mountain.....	".....			"
Charley Ross.....	2nd ".....			"
David McKay.....	".....			"
<i>Massett Band—</i>				
Charley Endenshaw.....	1st ".....			"
Wee-ha.....	".....			"
James Stilton.....	".....			"
Costa-nilk.....	2nd ".....			"
Doctor Tom.....	".....			"

All chieftainships throughout the North-west Coast Agency are hereditary, and the heir to a chieftainship is considered a chief from his birth, but he requires to make a potlach before succeeding to the powers of a chieftain. Second chieftainships are more family headships than tribal chiefs.

† Many chiefs as well as others have dropped their Indian names and hold only the names of white people given them by missionaries.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Mettakattu Band—</i>				
Ne-ash-taw	1st Chief.....			Life.
Sarah Lagaie	"			" Chieftainess.
Anna Sebassa	"			" "
Charles Ryan	2nd "			" "
<i>Owee-Kay-No Band—</i>				
Charley Walkins	1st "			"
Charley Grapler	2nd "			"
<i>Skidegate Band—</i>				
Skidegate	1st "			"
Captain Gold	"			"
Captain Clew	"			"
George	2nd "			"
Watson	"			"
<i>Tallion Band—</i>				
Klist-le-kas	1st "			"
Timka	2nd "			"
* WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Ahousaht Band—</i>				
Nookamis	1st Chief.....			"
Moquina	2nd "			"
Kilhla	3rd "			"
<i>Chaielesah Band—</i>				
Nah-wi-ook	1st "			"
<i>Claquaht Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Ehattisaht Band—</i>				
Joe	"			"
<i>Ewlhwithlaht Band—</i>				
Jack Neclairquopet	"			"
<i>Heshquiaht Band—</i>				
Charlie	2nd Chief.....			"
Aimé	"			"
<i>Howchuklisah Band—</i>				
Capt. Charlie	1st "			"
<i>Kelseah Band—</i>				
George	"			"
<i>Kyukaht Band—</i>				
Hakla	"			"
<i>Matchillaht Band—</i>				
Nasannees	"			"
<i>Mooschaht Band—</i>				
Moquina	"			"
<i>Nitinaht Band—</i>				
Captain Joe	"			"
Dick	2nd "			"
<i>Noosahlaht Band—</i>				
Punch Quochkum	1st "			"
<i>Oiaht Band—</i>				
Homeeze	"			"
<i>Opitchesaht Band—</i>				
Bob	"			"
<i>Pacheenaht Band—</i>				
Chief Charlie	"			"
<i>Toquaht Band—</i>				
Quahstukenih	"			"
<i>Tsesaht Band—</i>				
Shewish	"			"

* No appointments or elections. Chiefs in this agency all hold their rank by hereditary law.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Concluded.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Alexandra Band—</i> Nemalcock.....	1st Chief.....		1887.....	Life.
<i>Alkali Lake Band—</i> Hoch-o-me.....	".....	Elected.....	1898.....	3 years.
<i>Anderson Lake Band—</i> Tash-pola.....	".....		1896.....	Life.
<i>Aneham Band—</i> An-a-ham.....	".....	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.
<i>Bridge River Band—</i> Yee-kalt.....	".....		1890.....	Life.
<i>Canoe Creek Band—</i> Ney-yesk.....	".....	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Cayoosh No. 1 Band—</i> Clacktute.....	".....		1885.....	Life.
<i>Cayoosh No. 2 Band—</i> Un-sook.....	".....		1885.....	"
<i>Clinton Band—</i> See-sap.....	1st Chief.....	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Dog Creek Band—</i> Mee-sou.....	".....		1884.....	Life.
<i>Fountain Band—</i> Kil-pout-ken.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>High Bar Band—</i> Tea-besk.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Kenim Lake Band—</i> Ty-a-mast.....	".....		1887.....	"
<i>Lilloet No. 1 Band—</i> I-das-ket.....	".....	Appoint. by Reserve Com.		
<i>Lilloet No. 2 Band—</i> Pash-el-qua.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Pavilion Band—</i> Timp-ken.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Quesnelle Band—</i> Cash-e-mel.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Enias No. 2 Band—</i> Enias.....	".....	Appointed.....	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Mission No. 1 Band—</i> Galt-i-ack.....	".....	".....	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Neciat No. 6 Band—</i> Na-saw.....	".....	".....	1885.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Schloss No. 5 Band—</i> We-wit.....	".....	".....	1891.....	"
<i>Soda Creek Band—</i> Peeps.....	".....		1886.....	"
<i>Stones Band—</i> Quilt.....	".....		1885.....	"
<i>Toosey Band—</i> Toosey.....	".....		1885.....	"
<i>Williams Lake Band—</i> Baptiste William.....	".....	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A
TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1898-99.

Treaty No. 1.

Fort Alexander Band—Marie Harrison, No. 207.

Treaty No. 3.

Coutcheeching Band—Rose Lyons, No. 12.

Treaty No. 6.

Okemasis Band—Sophia Hooper, Daughter of No. 12.
James Seenum's Band—Bella House, No. 157.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
8				
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General.		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart	Deputy Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	2,000	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart.	" and Assistant Secretary.	1,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Reginald Rimmer.	" and Law Clerk.	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
Duncan C. Scott	" and Accountant	1,950	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
William A. Orr.	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch.	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk	1,650	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct.—, 1870
John McGirr.	" "	1,650	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton.	" "	1,450	Nov. 29, 1893	July—, 1871
* Jas. A. J. McKenna	" "	2,000	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1887
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	" "	1,400	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Henry C. Ross.	Second Class Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester.	" "	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
James J. Campbell.	" "	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Hiram McKay	" "	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 11, 1880
Martin Benson.	" "	1,150	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Brook.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
John D. Sutherland.	" "	1,100	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 11, 1899
John W. Shore.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Jno. H. Antliff, D.T.S.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1898
Joseph Delisle.	Third Class Clerk.	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Fannie Yeilding	" "	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	" "	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Louis A. Dorval.	" "	1,000	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	" "	1,000	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Ida H. Wilson.	" "	950	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Geo. M. Matheson.	" "	850	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Edith H. Lyon.	" "	800	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy.	" "	800	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	" "	750	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	" "	750	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	" "	750	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Annie C. Taylor.	" "	750	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	" "	750	July 26, 1892	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale.	" "	750	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie.	" "	700	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt.	" "	700	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	" "	700	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe.	" "	600	Jan. 31, 1895	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin.	" "	550	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke.	Writer.	485	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893
Margaret H. Brennan	" "	455	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Sarah M. O'Grady.	" "	430	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor.	" "	400	July 1, 1899	Feb. 15, 1898
Annie M. Garfoote.	" "	400	Mar. 28, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899
Gertude A. Gorrell.	" "	400	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Benjamin Hayter.	Packer	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
William Seale.	Messenger	420	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
John Ackland.	"	300	June 28, 1899	June 28, 1899

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget.	Attached to Accountant's Branch.	1,500	June 1, 1882	June 1, 1882
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,600	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

* Salary as First Class Clerk, \$1,400; allowance as Private Secretary, \$600.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employers of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Abbott, William Van.	Indian Land Agent.	825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Adams, Joshua	Indian Land Agent.	Commission of 5 p.c. on collections	Sarnia	
Anderson, George.	"	500 00	Marrysville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Bennett, Edmund.	"	60 00	Castile	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Blomfield, Charles James	Indian Land Agent.	Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales	Lakefield.	Islands in River Trent.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	1,200 00—\$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for rent.	Brantford.	Six Nations of Grand River.
English, Adam	Indian Agent.	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Goulette, O. V.	Guardian of Islands.	150 00	Gananoque.	
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Agent.	500 00—\$24 office rent.	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagua River and Thessalon Tp.
Hodder, J. F.	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hill, David Seymour	Clerk Indian Office.	900 00	Brantford	
Ironside, Alex. McG.	"	720 00	Manitowaning	
Maclean, William Brown.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.	Parry Sound.	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temogamingue and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart.	Moravians of the Thames.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene.	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles.	"	500 00	Penetanguishene.	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	Cape Croker.	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McKelvey, Alex.	"	500 00	Wallaceburg.	" and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	400 00	Atherley.	" of Rama.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	800 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganetawan, Point Grondin, Tahgawinine, White Fish River, White Fish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Scofield, John	"	500 00	Chippewa Hill.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Simpson, William	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections	Warton	
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent.	600 00	Poplar Hill.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Stewart, Hugh	"	600 00	Hagersville.	Mississagua of the Credit.
Thackeray, John.	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, J. H.	"	600 00	Gore Bay.	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Shesegwaning, Obidgewang and West Bay.

Williams, Albert W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Port Perry.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John.....	".....	350 00	Virginia.....	Chipp of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid by Band.		White Fish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.....	".....	100 00		Mississagua River.
Bowman, George, M.D.....	".....	150 00		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John, M.D.....	".....	600 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Corbett, G. H., M.D.....	".....	150 00		Chippewas of Rama.
Evans, J. W., M.D.....	".....	100 00—Voted by Parliament.....		Indians between Chapleau and Poganising.
Hough, H. A., M.D.....	".....	500 00—Paid by Band.....		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.....	".....	500 00		Indians on Walpole Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.....	".....	250 00		" Manitoulin Island.
Lapp, T. Clark, M.D.....	".....	275 00		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	".....	350 00		" the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.....	".....	300 09—Voted by Parliament.....		Oneidas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.....	".....	1,000 00—Paid by Band.....		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	".....	300 00		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.....	".....	260 00—Band, \$200; \$60 vote.....		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.....	".....	250 00—Paid by Band.....		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Passmore, W. J., M.D.....	".....	250 00		"
Pringle, H. H., M.D.....	".....	150 00		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.....	".....	37 50		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Reid, J. A., M.D.....	".....	100 00		Garden River and Batchewana.
Secord, Levi, M.D.....	".....	2,850 00		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.....	".....	150 00		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Williams, R. W., M.D.....	".....	300 00		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Smith, Rev., A. G.....	Missionary (C.E.).....	400 00	Deseronto.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00	Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Rocmont Reserves.
Beaulieu, E.....	".....	150 00—Commission of 5 p.c.....	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Brosseau, Alex.....	".....	600 00—\$60 for office rent.....	Caughnawaga.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam.....	".....	200 00	N. Temiscamingue.....	Lake Temiscamingue.
Comiré, A. O., M.D.....	".....	200 00	St. François du Lac.....	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.....	".....	100 00	Becancour.....	Abenakis of Becancour.
Donahue, W. T. A.....	".....	400 00	Pointe Bleue.....	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.....	".....	100 00	Maria.....	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.....	".....	400 00	Betsiamits.....	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George.....	".....	50 00—Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.....	St. Regis.....	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.....	".....	600 00	River Desert.....	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00—Paid by Band.....		River Desert Band.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.....	".....	80 00 " Quebec Fund.....		Micmacs of Gaspé.
Perillard, Joseph.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Oka.....	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie.....	".....	200 00	St. Alexis de Metapedia.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.....	Missionary (R.C.).....	235 00	Pierreville.....	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00—Also \$25 for fuel	St. Regis.....	Iroquois of St. Regis.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	400 00.....	Richibucto.....	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pokemouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buc-touche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00—Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Woodstock	
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	25 00	Dalhousie.....	
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham.....	Northumberland County.
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	"
Olloqui, R. A., M.D.	"	175 00	Big Cove.....	Red Bank and Eel Ground.
Landry, D. V., M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique.....	Kent County.
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.).....	100 00	Big Cove.....	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrissey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique.....	
O'Leary, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Kingsclear	
Barnaby, T.	Constable.....	24 00	Eel Ground	Northumberland County.
Simon, John.	"	20 00	Big Cove.....	Kent County.
Perley, Peter.....	Caretaker of Church.	40 00	Tobique.....	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent.	50 00.	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D. D.	"	100 00.	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J. E.	"	50 00.	Shelburne	" Shelburne, County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00.	St. Peters	" Richmond Co., Salmon River Reserve.
Harlow, Chas.	"	100 00.	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties : Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone, Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00.	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00.	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties : Afton, Pomquette Forks and Sum- merside Reserves.
McDonald, Rev. Roderick	"	100 00.	Eureka	" Pictou County : Indian Cove Reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald	"	100 00.	Glendale	" Inverness County : Malagawatch and Whycocomagh Reserves.
McManus, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00.	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Purdy, J. H.	"	50 00.	Bear River	" Digby County : Indian Hill Reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00.	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County : Franklin Manor Reserve (Halfway River).
Smith, Thos. B.	"	50 00.	Truro	" Colchester County. Millbrook Reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00.	Shubenacadie	" Hants County : Indian Brook Reserve.
Wells, George	"	50 00.	Annapolis	" Annapolis County : Maitland and Mil- ford Reserves.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00.	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	125 00.	St. Peter's	Richmond County. Salmon River Reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00.	Canning	King's County.
Kelly, F. H., M.D.	"	50 00.		Lunenburg County, East.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00.		Inverness County, Malagawatch Reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M. D.	"	75 00.	Whycocomagh	Inverness Co., Whycocomagh Reserve.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	225 00.	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	250 00.	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McKinnon, J. C., M.D.	"	150 00.	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E. D., M.D.	"	150 00.	Shubenacadie	Hants County. Indian Brook Reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00.	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00.	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00.	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	100 00.	Truro	Colchester County. Millbrook Reserve.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintend't	300 00.	Higgin's Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay ; Morell Reserve, King's County.
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RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	600 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Devlin, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guillod, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Lomas, W. H.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Pidecock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	Kwakwakaith "
Todd, Chas.	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla	North-west Coast "
Foote, E. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	<i>Indian Commissioner's Office.</i>		
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commissioner	1,500 00	"
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	"
McDonald, Allan	Storekeeper	1,400 00	"
Betournay, Geo. A., M. A.	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	"
Jean, G. E.	Clerk	900 00	"

Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	360 00	"	
Polk, L.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Caretaker	144 00	"	
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
McColl, Ebenezer	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,400 00	"	Clandeboye and Berens River Agencies.
Leveque, Luc J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Coutecheeching and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and the Pas.
Coutois, Pierre	Interpreter	360 00	"	"
TREATY No. 2.				
Swinford, S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	"	"
TREATY No. 3.				
Begg, Magnus	Indian Agent	1,600 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
TREATY No. 5.				
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	Coutecheeching Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Coutecheeching, Stange- coming, Niacatchewiniu, Nickickonesemenecan- ing, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00	Berens River, Man	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,200 00	Calgary, Alta	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekan- gekum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle	Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Battleford	Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touch- wood Agencies.
Schmidt, Wm.	Teamster and Inter- preter	360 00		Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Rank.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
TREATY NO. 4.				
Birtle Agency.		\$ cts.		
Markle, John A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Birtle, Man.	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk.	720 00.	"	
Taylor, John.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	
Strongquill, P. G.	Interpreter.	300 00.	"	
Swan River Agency.				
Jones, Wm. E.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	Côté, Assa	Côté, Key's, Keeseekouse Reserves.
Côté, Robert.	Interpreter.	180 00.	"	
Porter, David.	Labourer.	180 00.	"	
Moose Mountain Agency.				
Halpin, Henry R.	Farmer in charge	720 00.	Cannington Manor, Assa.	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.
Murison, W.	Labourer.	300 00.	" "	
Crooked Lakes Agency				
Wright, John P.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	Broadview, Assa.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess' and Sakimay's Reserves.
Jowett, John W.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller and Blacksmith.	600 00.	"	
Pollock, Isaac.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	
Hourie, Peter.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	
Cameron, Henry.	Interpreter.	240 00.	"	
File Hills Agency.				
Graham, Wm. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00.	Qu'Appelle	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepcekeesis' Reserves.
Ashdown, L.	Farmer.	360 00.	"	

Ledoux, Jos.	Interpr'r & mail carrier	120 00	"	
Desnomme, Jos.	Herder.	360 00	"	
<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>				
Mitchell, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Regina, Assa.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing
Hockley, S.	Farmer	480 00	"	Buffalo's Reserves.
Gooderham, J. H.	"	480 00	"	
Richardson, H.	"	600 00	"	
Finlayson, J. D.	Herder	480 00	"	
Laroque, John.	Interpreter.	300 00	"	
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>				
Martineau, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor
Carruthers, Henry A.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.
Stanley, E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	480 00	"	
Brass, John.	Interpreter.	300 00	"	
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Aspdin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge.	720 00	Wolseley, Assa.	Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer.	300 00	"	
Indian.	Mail carrier.	60 00	"	
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemasis, Beady's, Checastapasin's,
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00	"	John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland
Marion, Louis	"	480 00	"	Reserves.
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"	
Thomas, Sandy.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>				
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtaka-
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk	600 00	"	kakooop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keeneemostayo's,
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux Reserves.
McBeath, Wm.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, P.	"	480 00	"	
Watson, Louis	Labourer.	60 00	"	
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer	144 00	Sakatoon	White Cap Sioux Reserve.
Clarke, Rev. T.	"	180 00	Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake and Lac La Ronge Reserve.
Pratt, Rupert.	Interpreter	360 00		

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>		\$ cts.		
Daunais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Arcand, D.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Warden, S.	"	480 00	"	
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00	"	
Sayers, Jas.	Asst. Farmer.	360 00	"	
McDonald, N.	Translator & Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Villebrun, D.	Stockman.	360 00	"	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>				
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch and Chippewyan, No. 124, Reserves.
Mann, Blanche	Clerk.	180 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter.	180 00	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00	"	
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>				
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chippewyan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.
Tomkins, P.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Batty, J.	"	420 00	"	
McGee, Thos.	Miller.	480 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter.	300 00	"	
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>				
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale Lake Reserves.
Lake, Arthur E.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Guilbault, A.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Blanc, Henri	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Blewett, W. G.	Farmer.	420 00	"	
Blanc, Vital	Labourer.	180 00	"	

<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>			
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta.
Fleetham, T. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	"
Whitford, Gilbert	"	480 00	"
Whitford, Donald	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"
Brazeau, Antoine	Labourer	390 00	"
Indian	Asst. Miller	96 00	"
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	360 00	"
Indian	Scout	120 00	"
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"
<i>Stony Agency.</i>			
Bangs, E. J.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta.
Perrie, John	Clerk	480 00	"
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta.
Race, Geo. H.	Clerk	480 00	"
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	480 00	"
Jones, A. E.	"	480 00	"
Lauder, Thos.	Issuer	480 00	"
Indian	Teamster	120 00	"
"	Scout	60 00	"
"	"	60 00	"
<i>Blood Agency.</i>			
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta.
Black, Wm.	Clerk	600 00	"
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00	"
Long, H. G.	"	480 00	"
Clarke, Clifford H.	"	480 00	"
Freeman, F. D.	Issuer	480 00	"
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	"
Indian	Scout	120 00	"
"	"	120 00	"
Sister St. Eusebe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"
" Z. St. Louis	Nurse	120 00	"
" Tourigny	"	120 00	"
			Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.
			Sarcee Reserve.
			Stony Reserve.
			Blackfoot Indians.
			Blood Indians.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Peigan Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.....	Peigan Indians
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer.....	360 00	"	
Macdonald, P. C.	Stockman.....	480 00	"	
Scott, T.	Labourer and Asst. Issuer.....	240 00		
Indian	Scout.....	72 00		
	<i>Medical Officers.</i>			
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	700 00		Rat Portage Agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00		Coutcheeching "
Steepe, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00		Clandeboyce Agency, Rupert's Land and St. Boni- face Industrial Schools.
Donevan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00		Red Deer Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,400 00		Muscowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Re- gina Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00		Brandon Industrial School.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	1,600 00		Blood and Peigan Agencies.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00		Elkhorn Industrial School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00		Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	750 00		Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Seymour, M.M., M.D.	"	1,200 00		File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies and Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	500 00		Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

REPORT RE SANITARY AND SOME OTHER MATTERS

SIX NATION RESERVE

J. A. MACRAE

OTTAWA, October 26, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during an inspection of the Six Nations Indian Reserve, made last month, I gave, as you directed, particular attention to the condition of sanitary matters thereon, to the allegations made in debate in the House of Commons on June 22nd last, and to the reports on which they were based.

For convenience the statements made are summarized hereunder without attributing them particularly to those who made them. They are as follows:—

1st. That the state of disease, filth and bad sanitation on the reserve is horrible to contemplate, and that health conditions are going from bad to worse.

2nd. That typhoid fever is prevalent on the reserve all the time, is unduly prevalent, and is increasing in prevalence.

3rd. That the water supply is bad, that Indians construct wells for the purpose of collecting surface water, and for the most part use water from streams which have been known for years to have been polluted with typhoid germs, from surface pools, and from creeks.

4th. That the Indians lack hospital accommodation, want to build a hospital on the reserve with their own money, and are not permitted to do so.

5th. That they live in one, two or three-roomed houses, and are bad housekeepers.

6th. That the death-rate is thirty per thousand, or three times that of the surrounding country.

7th. That apparently no attempt whatever is made to improve matters in respect to the public health.

8th. That the birth-rate is so high that, notwithstanding the terrible death-rate, it has caused an increase in the number of the band from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 at present.

9th. That it is not an uncommon thing to see young adults picking worms from their noses and throats.

And, leaving health matters—

10th. That Indians have to go to Brantford for their treaty money, with shameful results.

11th. That inquiry about Brantford will show that by connivance of Indian agents Indian money is unlawfully intercepted and does not reach the Indians.

12th. That a consequence of the Indian office being in Brantford is that in going home from visiting it Indians get intoxicants.

13th. That on the reserve all the old pagan rites are still continued.

In respect to these allegations I beg to state as follows:—

1. *'That the state of disease, filth and bad sanitation upon the reserve is horrible to contemplate, and that health conditions are going from bad to worse.'*

General statements of this sort are hard to meet except in an equally general manner. There are to be found upon the Six Nations Reserve, as within three minutes walk of my office here, disease, filth and bad sanitation, and these anywhere are horrible

to contemplate, but after visiting a large number of Indian houses, and inviting expressions of opinion from persons who are familiar with them and their homes, I find my impressions in agreement with those generally held. It is that the statement as made is exceedingly misleading, as, generally speaking, the Six Nations community is a very fairly healthy, cleanly and progressive one. The children, as found in the schools, are bright, clean and well clad—a credit to a rural community; the people assembled on any occasion impress one immediately by their air of cleanliness and comfort; their houses are in large part well kept and homelike; and such depreciatory remarks as have been made, when not met by them with quiet contempt, are greeted with much indignation. The most efficient answer to such remarks is a visit to the reserve, where the people can be seen as they are.

I would not be understood to mean that the Six Nations are as well off as their white neighbours, or that everything is as perfect as could be desired, by any means. It is a fact that the poor of the reserve live in very small houses, which, particularly in winter, are very badly ventilated, and that they are not personally cleanly. But this misfortune exists in any community. Fortunately, however, the number of poor on the reserve is not great. This may be inferred from the fact that 'relief' grants in a resident population of from 3,000 to 3,500 only aggregate from \$250 to \$300 a year. Nor, I am informed, is poverty increasing. The reverse is true, and with betterment of means and the spread of knowledge is coming improvement in all that we regret as existing. I do not see how else it can be brought about.

When I say, as I do, that no record of disease on the reserve has been kept, it will be seen how utterly impossible it is to state with accuracy that the public health is going from bad to worse, or the contrary. But the facts remain that there is no increase of mortality to be deduced from such records as we have; and that, as shown hereafter (Statement No. 7, p. 614), a great deal which it is needless to suppose has been ineffectual has been done to promote public health.

2. 'That typhoid fever is prevalent on the reserve all the time, is unduly prevalent, and is increasing in prevalence.'

I called upon Dr. Secord in connection with this statement. He informed me that at the time of my visit (the 14th September, 1899) there was no case of typhoid fever known to him upon the reserve. Asked to give me a list of typhoid fever cases since his incumbency of office, he stated he had no record of them and could not do so. Asked if he could not discover the number from such books as he kept, he said that he could not. Asked to give me a general idea of the prevalence of typhoid on the reserve, he indicated two districts on a plan I showed him; one comprising lots 1 to 6 in Oneida and lots 1 to 31 in Tuscarora all along the road between the 5th and 6th concessions, and the other lots 1 to 12 along the road between the 3rd and 4th concessions of Tuscarora. In respect to the first district he said, speaking generally, that there had been a death from typhoid at every house at some time during the past six years; and in respect to the last that there had been typhoid in nearly every house last winter.

I had here something to go upon, so I made a house-to-house visitation and close inquiry into the sources of water supply, the extent to which the disease had prevailed; and the sources of probable contagion in both districts.

So far as I could find what was said in respect of the first locality, which is some five and a half miles in length, and embraces the houses on both sides of the concession road, was very much exaggerated. Commencing at the western end, Chief Joseph Green, using water from his well, had four years ago typhoid in his family. Five members suffered. All recovered. Some distance eastward, David Burning and Martha John had typhoid several years ago; the former was sent to hospital, the latter not; both recovered. Further east, three years ago last August, Anthony House and Jacob Johnson, using water from Johnson's spring, contracted typhoid and died. Levi John, occasionally using the same water, developed typhoid, went to hospital and recovered. These ten cases, out of which eight recovered and two terminated fatally, were all I could hear of in the locality, in which some forty or fifty houses are situated. Five habitually used the water of one well, and five either habitually or occasionally used

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water from one spring, which is suspected of being bad. I am having a sample from this spring examined with a view to having it filled in if dangerous.

As to the second locality, some three miles in length, also including houses on both sides of the concession road, the statements made are greatly exaggerated. There are some thirty houses in the indicated district. I visited nearly all and found that at Abraham Green's, where water from an apparently good well is used, two boys had typhoid a year or so ago; one died, the other recovered; at William Maracle's, where water from a well used constantly, before and since, was in use at the time, three cases occurred last winter, two recovered and one—that of an old woman—ended fatally; at Lydia Burnham's about the same time, where water from an apparently bad well was used, three cases occurred, all recovered; and at Joseph Monture's, where there is an excellent well, which has been regularly cleaned from time to time, one case developed three years ago and ended fatally. We can only trace these nine cases in three years, of which three ended fatally.

It is to be noticed (presuming contaminated water supply to have caused the disease) that the ten cases in the first locality seem to have sprung from two or three sources out of a possible forty or fifty; and the nine cases in the second locality from three or four sources out of a possible thirty or forty. Noticing that, we may be assured that sources of contagion from water supply are not widespread. It is also worthy of notice that in nearly all these cases the water known, or supposed, to be in use was well and not surface water. My comments upon the water supply are given elsewhere (Statement No. 3 below).

It is certainly not true that at the time of my visit typhoid was unduly prevalent. There was none on the reserve. But the town of Brantford was full of it. On the 'Gravel Road' in an adjoining township were many cases; indeed, everywhere but on the reserve, many cases were to be heard of.

Nor is there any evidence of an increase in prevalence. Everything points the other way. It is stated that up to three or four years ago typhoid was hardly known; then, for a year or two, some few cases occurred, and now there is none. If the doctors had kept records of disease, the information in this matter would be more definite and satisfactory; but, even as it is, I consider the evidence quite sufficient to prove conclusively that the reserve is now, and has been in the past, singularly fortunate in respect to visitations of typhoid fever. There has been very little outside of the localities mentioned.

3. *'That the water supply is bad, that Indians construct wells for the purpose of collecting surface water, and, for the most part, use water from streams which have been known for years to have been polluted with typhoid germs, from surface pools, and from creeks.'*

This autumn there has been a water famine, not only on the reserve, but everywhere in its vicinity; people are conveying water long distances and getting it pretty much where they can; whites and Indians alike being only too glad in many cases to have creek water to fall back upon.

There is little use in describing the water supply under these very exceptional conditions, and I shall endeavour to represent it as it is in its normal state.

Speaking particularly in respect to the two localities referred to as being infested with typhoid, I found upon careful examination plenty of wells, nearly all well cribbed, on high ground, free from pollution and under no suspicion of having caused disease—with the one or two exceptions already mentioned. The people do not intentionally use the water of McKenzie Creek without boiling it, unless in exceptional cases. Children, of course, running at large may get and drink any water. It is perfectly clear from the location of the wells and their surroundings that water pollution is feared, that good, pure water is desired, and that the Indians' minds are perfectly alive to the importance of having it.

Speaking generally, I found a good many houses on the reserve, lying back from the roads, and along the creeks, using water from them; but evidence is lacking that bad effects spring from the practice. Dr. Secord himself only indicates McKenzie Creek,

below Ohsweken, as being infested with typhoid germs. Even there I could discover no reason for believing its water to have caused any typhoid fever: but it may have done so. It is certainly full of organic matter. Four samples from different parts of it, below Ohsweken, and one sample from above, are now under examination by the Provincial Health authorities, and more positive data will soon be had for guidance.

At large on the reserve, indicated, as I have said, by the position and conditions of the wells and by the conversation of the Indians, is an evident intelligence upon this subject, and so thoroughly has the need of a good water supply been understood for some time that years ago the Indian council initiated a scheme for loaning money from the band funds for the purpose of sinking wells, and made loans under the scheme. The amount of money invested in sinking wells bears a very large proportion to that which has been spent in building houses.

Dr. Secord argues that no well is unpollutable or properly constructed unless it is 'cribbed' so as to be impervious to the percolation of water, and condemns as bad any well without such impervious walls. Theoretically, no doubt, this is sound, but few wells anywhere are cribbed up thus, and it would be vain to hope to find them so cribbed on the reserve at present. A diagram of a well of approved construction has been sent to the reserve.

I am prepared to believe that occasionally water is used from surface pools, but do not believe that impure water is ever welcome to the Indians. I have seen no single well of 'two or three feet deep' dug for the reception of surface water, and after most exhaustive inquiry, with the exception of two or three wells and springs, which themselves seem to be unobjectionable, but are under suspicion of having caused illness, find no visible reason to condemn the water supply from wells that might not be urged in any rural district. The wells are in nearly all cases so situated as to be apparently free from surface pollution. However, appearances are so much to be distrusted that I have submitted for examination for bacteria twenty-one samples collected in carefully sterilized bottles from every place that seemed doubtful in districts suspected of having bad water, and from places most commonly resorted to for water by several families.

I consider that the schools should be more generally furnished with unexceptionable wells, not because past disease is traceable to any school's water supply, but because of future possibilities that should be guarded against. I have directed the attention of the department to the matter.

4. *'That the Indians lack hospital accommodation, want to build an hospital on the reserve with their own money, and are not permitted to do so.'*

From inquiry at the Brantford General Hospital, which has been constantly used for Indian cases at the instance of the superintendent and with departmental sanction, I learn that the institution has never yet had to refuse admission to an Indian. The hospital, it is said, was never more crowded than when, during my late visit, a patient suspected of typhoid was taken there, yet room was made and he was promptly admitted. This would indicate that there is no lack of hospital accommodation, and, as the medical attendant resides in Brantford, his patients in the hospital there are even more accessible to him personally than they would be in hospital at Ohsweken, and equally as accessible to him in Brantford as patients in hospital at Ohsweken (if we had one there) would be to his assistants resident at that place; and, as hospital cases no doubt generally call for the most skilled watching, the present arrangement seems to be a fortunate one. It is needless to add that an institution like the general hospital affords conveniences for treatment and nursing such as a little hospital on the reserve could not give, and equally needless to point out how much expenditure is saved the Indians or the department by the existing arrangement.

I was informed that it is not the case that the Six Nations want to build a hospital with their own money; that a scheme to do so was laid before their council, but was rejected by it, and any grant of money for the purpose was distinctly refused.

I append a statement of patients in Brantford General Hospital covering two years. (Appendix A.)

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5. *'That they live in one, two or three-roomed houses, and are bad housekeepers.'*

There are many quite substantial and modern residences, brick as well as frame, on the reserve; but this statement is, no doubt, largely true. Two, three and four-roomed houses do predominate. Houses of one room are comparatively few in number.

A steady and marked improvement in dwelling-houses has taken place. No doubt time will continue to do in the future what it has done in the past, and the influence of advice and example bring about still further change. I doubt whether any more direct steps to improve the houses can be wisely taken. It would, of course, be possible to build houses for those who have not satisfactory ones, but I apprehend that such a course is open to the gravest objection and would ultimately be more productive of harm than good.

A great improvement in housekeeping has taken place in the past generation, and it is continuing steadily. Many houses are well kept, and the knowledge and practice of better cooking is rapidly spreading, thanks to the efforts that have been put forth by educational institutions. Those who have attended the Indian fairs can bear witness to this.

6. *'That the death-rate is thirty per thousand, or three times that of the surrounding country.'*

The death-rate is not absolutely determinable, but is, without doubt, very high. The only statistics of deaths to be had are from the decreases in the pay and census lists, and from what are known as the 'funeral orders.' The first—the pay and census lists—give no reliable figures, because the death of a child born and then dying before payment or enumeration is not recorded in them. Taking figures from this source, the death-rate appears to be twenty per thousand. The second—the account of funeral orders—gives no reliable figures, because funeral orders are occasionally granted for illegitimates not numbered in the population returns, and for stillborn babes, and amongst the pagans, to some extent, as a sort of compassionate allowance for the unfulfilled expectations of motherhood. Taking figures from this source, the death-rate appears to be from thirty to thirty-two per thousand. No doubt one rate is too high and the other too low, and the truth lies somewhere between them. Exactly where, it is impossible to say, but probably it is about twenty-seven per thousand.

A careful analysis of all the figures available goes to show that infant mortality is heavy. About fifty per cent of the one hundred and two deaths in 1898 were those of young children—thirty-seven under one year and eight under two years—and it will be seen that the death-rate of children alone is between twelve and fifteen per thousand, or nearly fifty per cent greater than the death-rate of all ages as recorded in our rural communities.

I asked Dr. Secord what could be done to lessen the death-rate. He recommends formation of a board of health, the appointment of sanitary inspectors, and instruction of the people by lectures and by dissemination of literature. All this is quite practicable, and can be carried out under the Indian Act and through the superintendent. I am submitting recommendations to that end. As to the infant mortality, he attributes it largely to syphilitic taint and lax morality, and thinks that its prevention must be expected more from moral teaching and an improvement of sentiment than from an administration of drugs or sanitary reform. I agree with that view.

I may say here that there is nothing discoverable upon which to base an opinion that the relation between the birth-rate and death-rate has changed during the two or three past decades. On the contrary, it is probable that there has been no change.

In dealing with this subject it is hard to avoid feeling that the figures which indicate the death-rate in the rural districts of the province may not, owing to many causes, be a fair standard of comparison. The great difference between the recorded mortality in towns, where registration is probably very thorough, and recorded mortality in rural parts, where it is probably not so thorough, is most observable, and seems to be too great to be entirely attributed to reasons that obviously present themselves.

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7. *'That apparently no attempt is made to improve matters concerning public health.'*

Annually for many years the department, particularly in the spring, has reminded the superintendent of the need of enforcing sanitary measures. Appended is a copy of the directions sent him last spring. Such directions are at once communicated by the superintendent to the council. The chiefs are then instructed to see that refuse is burnt, houses are whitewashed, and that other usual sanitary precautions are taken. Lime for whitewashing is supplied free of charge, and so are tiles for the drainage of wet lands. As mentioned elsewhere, an arrangement has existed for loaning money from the band funds to those wishing to dig wells, so as to improve the water supply. The mill dam on McKenzie Creek was a suspected cause of malaria; it was therefore removed, and the water was let back into its old bed for the benefit of the public health. In short, wherever it has been felt that anything could advantageously be done action has been taken. There has been steady endeavour and gradual advancement in the right line.

As to the outside premises of the Indians, they are to my mind as a rule cleanly, and I need hardly say I did not confine my visits to the best of their houses.

More general drainage will doubtless go far to improve the public health by decreasing malarial diseases.

8. *'That the birth-rate is so high that, notwithstanding the terrible death-rate, it has caused an increase in the number of the band from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 at present.'*

It would hardly be worth while to deal with this statement, which has no more significance than as indicating an abnormal birth-rate, were it not for the purpose of showing how loosely allegations have been made. The fact as revealed by the record appears to be that for thirty-two years the excess of births over deaths was about 5 per 1,000, and that the increase in the band was 1,171. Of this increase about 520 may be put down to the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate and about 551 to admissions to the band. Some 200 of such admissions were made in the year 1898 alone. It has to be remembered that all Six Nations men who marry women of other bands introduce their wives to the Six Nations band as members, while Six Nations women, marrying persons not of the Six Nations and who are not Indians of other bands, continue to be members of the Six Nations. This rule operates to cause a steady increase.

9. *'That it is not an uncommon thing to see young adults picking worms from their noses and throats.'*

I can say nothing more as to this than that I have not met any one except Dr. Secord who has told me, upon my inquiring, that they have ever seen such a thing done.

The existence of *lumbricoids* in the nose and throat is, I understand, by no means unknown among whites, these worms being intestinal and capable of transportation to other mucous membranes. I think that the doctor's statement must be accepted that on the reserve examples of this disease are unduly common, but trust that it is not as widespread as might be inferred from the statement, as it seems to be unrecognized by the Indians themselves, and, as one of the oldest missionaries said, 'I never heard of such a thing, and surely if it was "not uncommon" I would have done so.'

Such is my report on the statements made concerning public health on the Six Nations Reserve. I do not think that sanitary conditions are in a very bad state, though, no doubt, the death-rate is too high. That, I think, is undeniable, and I hope that it depends on removable causes, though this has not been by any means shown. Even the most stringent health regulations properly enforced may fail to lessen it if it depends upon constitutional or other causes which regulations cannot affect, and that to a large extent it does so depend is to be gathered from Dr. Secord's own remarks regarding the mortality of children.

As to those statements and others now to be touched upon, another authority has been quoted besides Dr. Secord, namely J. C. Hamilton, Esq., barrister, of Toronto. Such being the case, I considered it to be my duty, to be only courteous to him, and to be in the best interests of the service, to seek any information that gentleman might

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have, especially as the interest he manifested in the matter might lead him to impart in private conversation what quite conceivably he might not care to state publicly. I therefore gave myself the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Hamilton with a mutual friend before going to Brantford, and from him learned that he did not speak from personal knowledge, but on the authority of an Indian named J. O. 'Brant' Sero, of Hamilton, and to this person he referred me for further information. J. O. Sero, who styles himself improperly 'Brant' Sero to establish a connection which I understand does not exist in blood with Chief Brant, is well known to us. I had correspondence and personal communication with him. Having mentioned this, I continue my report.

10. *'That Indians have to go to Brantford for their treaty money, with shameful results.'*

I append a statement (Appendix C) showing when and where the distributions of interest money, which is what is referred to, have been made for the past four years, and, if that statement were carried back for many years, it would show that such distributions have always been made upon the reserve.

It is perfectly true that the convenience of some Indians is met by paying them in Brantford, as it is that other Indians are obliged by the superintendent remitting their interest shares by mail, but the regular distribution always takes place at the council house on the reserve, and there the great mass of the Indians are paid. Any representation that the Indians are compelled to go to Brantford for their money, which is what I understand from the statement made, is quite wrong, and it follows there can be no results, shameful or otherwise, as a consequence.

11. *'That inquiry about Brantford will show that by connivance of Indian agents Indian money is unlawfully intercepted, and does not reach the Indians.'*

Any connivance would naturally be that of Mr. Cameron, the superintendent and only agent of the department for the Six Nations.

The only loans I could trace were transactions between advanced Indians and respectable persons in Brantford to enable the borrowers to perform contracts for their own profit, to build, or to benefit themselves otherwise. The connection of the superintendent with the loans was confined to making payments out of moneys coming to the borrowers, at their request, in repayment of such loans. As the name of the superintendent's brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard, the City Clerk of Brantford, was brought into the matter, I made careful inquiry, but could not connect the superintendent with the borrowing at all. In the case of the loan to Smith, referred to by Mr. Sero, the superintendent only had to do with repayment at the demand of the borrower. Still, I pointed out the undesirability of even an appearance of nepotism. It is admitted by Mr. Sero that Mr. Leonard has ceased to make loans, and Mr. Leonard says he ceased two years ago, as he found it 'such a nuisance.'

It is natural and unavoidable, progressing as the Six Nations are, that members of the band should avail themselves of modern business methods, and avail themselves of their credit; nor is there any way known to me in which they can be stopped from doing so, even were it desirable to stop them. I tried to learn whether any excessive rates of interest had ever been charged on any loans that the superintendent had been concerned in repaying, but could not do so. Firstly, the business capacity of the Indians had protected them in the making of their bargains, and, secondly, the watchful care of the superintendent was recognized sufficiently to prevent any endeavour to carry out an unfair arrangement if it was to come under his eye.

I have been unable to trace any evidence whatever of an unlawful intercepting of money, and therefore am not entitled to believe there has been any.

12. *'That a consequence of the Indian office being in Brantford is that in going home from it Indians get intoxicants.'*

The sources of supply of intoxicants on the Brantford side of the reserve are in Brantford itself. Outside of the town there is only one little inn near the south-west

corner of the reserve, and not in the line of travel of many Indians passing between the reserve and Brantford at all, but in Brantford there are dozens of places where liquor is to be had.

The facts are that, supposing our superintendency existed for the repression of liquor traffic only, Brantford would be the common sense place to have it; that the Six Nations Indians are not generally prone to intemperance by any means, and that comparatively few of the many Indians who go to Brantford—which is the market, shopping, and business centre of nearly all—visit the superintendent's office. Wherever the office was, the Indians would go to Brantford to the same extent; and if it was not in Brantford, all who were evilly disposed would, when there, know themselves to be away from the care of their superintendent and matters in this respect would be worse than they now are.

13. *'That on the Reserve all the old pagan rites are still continued.'*

Only about a quarter of the Six Nations Indians have refrained from embracing and adopting the Christian religion. This limited number, only, pay any regard to the so-called pagan rites, and amongst these are some of the most esteemed, and properly estimable men and women of the reserve.

I append a memorandum (Appendix D) on the subject of pagan rites given me by one of the best informed men on the reserve and supported by all that I could learn. The so-called pagans are really deists, and the absence of wrong-doing amongst them—except, perhaps, in respect to the marriage relationship—is the best tribute to the excellence of the instruction in ethics, which is a feature of the teaching in their long-house, and to the primitive merit of their ancient religion. In any case it is hard to see what Government could do in the matter. The Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations have their missionaries and churches on the reserve, and to them belongs the work of spreading the gospel of Christ. Legislation to repress the simple ceremonies of the so-called pagans is, in my opinion, out of the question, and would probably tend to revivify beliefs that are rapidly dying out.

I will end this report by saying this of the Six Nations and their reserve. The community consists of some 3,000 or 3,500 residents, whose home is perforce a rural one, but who are not all disposed to, or engaged in, rural or agricultural pursuits. The area they inhabit is not, therefore, comparable as a whole with the surrounding agricultural country, which is peopled with agriculturists only; for on the reserve are tracts of land held by persons who make no pretence of agriculture. Both this fact and the further one that we should not expect the same social or agricultural advancement amongst a developing people as we find amongst those who claim to be developed make fair comparison almost impossible.

And so, in judging of the community, it must be kept in sight that mixed up with the Six Nations farmers is a class of people who amongst us would, for the most part, be found in our city slums. They have their homes and inalienable headquarters on the reserve. But the Six Nations community is no more to be judged by this class than its presence in the midst of that community is to be denied, and even this class cannot be regarded as comparable to the vicious in our own communities.

Fair criticism and judgment can best be exercised by observation of the people of the Six Nations in their assemblies, by seeing their children in their schools; by personal contact, by viewing their homes; and by knowledge of the arts they have acquired. When assembled, they present, men and women alike, every evidence of neatness, comfort, respectability and cleanliness; their public and private relationships are marked by courtesy, dignity, and generally speaking propriety; their children are neat, well clad, clean, and turn up at school with luncheons of pie, preserves and fruit that bespeak a spread of home comforts amongst them; the number of excellent houses is steadily increasing; and their public exhibitions demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that the men in the field, and the women with their needles and cooking utensils, are not only aiming high but are attaining their aims. That much improvement is yet possible is of course true; but to say that there is not endeavour—steady endeavour—to reach a higher plane of life would be most untrue.

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The Indians of the Six Nations are distinctly not, in my opinion, well described by any general statement that they are a dirty, ignorant, diseased people, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to convey to Government that opinion, whilst pointing out, as my duty is, from time to time, directions in which as it appears to me betterment is possible.

I sent to the Rev. Mr. Bearfoot, an educated and thoughtful Indian of the Six Nations, who is a missionary resident upon the reserve, and a man of mature years and experience, copies of the Ontario Archæological Report and of *Hansard* containing the foregoing statements about the Six Nations, asking him for his views respecting them.

I append hereto (Appendix E) such extracts from the reverend gentleman's reply as bear upon those statements.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MACRAE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

APPENDIX A.

BRANTFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NAMES of Inmates received during year, including those who were in the Institution on the 1st October of the previous year.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.		Date of Discharge.		Total number of days, exclusive of day of discharge.
		1897.		1897.		
1	Levi John.....	Oct	19....	Dec.	6....	48
		1898.		1898.		
2	David Burning.....	Jan.	3....	Jan.	29....	26
3	Christina Green.....	"	8....	Feb.	26....	49
4	Jno. R. Davis.....	Mar.	18....	April	9....	22
5	Chief Wm. Staats.....	May	8....	May	11....	3
6	John Wilson.....	"	10....	"	20....	10
7	Levi Froman.....	June	15....	July	16....	31
8	".....	July	20....	Aug.	6....	17
9	C. Green.....	Sept.	19....	Oct.	5....	16
10	Eliz. Burning.....	"	22....	Nov.	15....	54
11	Ida Hill.....	"	22....	"	11....	50
12	Jno. C. Anderson.....	"	25....	"	3....	39
13	Robt. Longboat.....	Nov.	5....	Dec.	19....	45
14	Seneca Williams.....	"	22....	Mar.	12....	110
		1899.		1899.		
15	Peter Smelt.....	Jan.	26....	Feb.	11....	16
16	Edwin Wilson.....	Sept.	21....	Sept.	27....	6
						542

EXTRACT from letter from Supt. Cameron, dated October 31, 1899, addressed to Mr. J.

A. Macrae :—

I have just received from Mr. Killmaster a list of patients from the reserve who were patients in the hospital during the period of two past years.

The total number of days you will observe is 542, which at 40 cts. a day amounts to \$216.80 or \$106.40 per year, the patients numbering 16.

Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 15 had typhoid fever, while 7 and 8 (Levi Froman) was sent there by me, he having received a severe strain while working for a white man off the reserve, &c., &c.

APPENDIX C.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTEREST MONEY.

The distribution of interest money for the following payments took place on the following dates at the Council House, Ohsweken, on the reserve, when all who applied for pay were paid :—

Spring, 1895.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Fall, 1895.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 30th, October 1st and

2nd.

Spring, 1896.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th, 17th and 18th.

Fall, 1896.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 27th, 28th and 29th.

Spring, 1897.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15th, 16th and 17th.

Fall, 1897.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Spring, 1898.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 13th, 14th and 15th.

Fall, 1898.—Monday and Tuesday 10th and 11th and Monday, 17th October.

Spring, 1899.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 27th, 28th and 29th.

(Statement prepared by Superintendent Cameron and handed to me by him personally.)

J. A. M.

PAGAN RITES.

Such rites as are practised are of the simplest sort, and are common to some 918 Indians only. This number is not recognized as belonging to any Christian denomination, but many attend Christian churches.

They meet every Sunday in their Long-houses, and there listen to addresses from headmen, who speak to them on the subject of morals and discourse on ethical matters; they believe in the existence of God and in future states of reward and punishment, but have not openly professed belief in our Saviour, though many are said to entertain such belief; herein alone do they differ from the Christians.

They have several festivals, principal amongst which are the following :—

The burning of the White Dog.

This is a sacrifice to propitiate God and appears to be similar to the offerings of the Jews.

The dog is humanely killed the night before the first full moon in February. When the moon is full, the dog is burnt on a pile or pyre of wood, and the people in attendance are exhorted by the oldest and most esteemed of the Chiefs. When the sacrifice is completed, the congregation adjourns to the Long-house, where it is addressed by different speakers, religious songs taking place between the speeches, with which songs the congregation marks time by bodily movements, termed a dance, but which merely consists of a movement of the feet and bending of the knees. Nothing of a reprehensible sort takes place, and the ceremony is conducted with the utmost propriety and order.

Green Corn Dance :—This is a thanksgiving service held when the corn is ripe. The Long-house is decorated with the fruits of the field, as the altars of Christian churches are on similar occasions. The speaking, singing and accompaniment with physical movements are similar to those at the Burning of the White Dog, the only difference being the burden of the speeches. Thankfulness is the note prevalent at the Green Corn Dance for the bounty of the Creator; propitiatory prayer is the predominant idea connected with the White Dog ceremony.

The false face and other dances are in no wise objectionable save in so far as they retard acceptance of the Christian religion. They are gradually falling into disuse, and unopposed, excepting by teaching and example, will before long be remembered only as a tradition instead of being actively practised.

(Statement of Mr. Hill, an Indian of the band, educated, and a Christian.)

J. A. MACRAE,

I. A. & R.

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APPENDIX E.

EXTRACTS from a letter dated October 22nd, 1899, addressed by the Rev. J. Bearf ot to Mr. J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves:—

***The doctor says the Indian sees no wrong in taking advantage in trade of either the white man or his red brother, protected as he is by the law of the country. The law he refers to was enacted years ago, not that the Indian may see no wrong in evading his obligations, but to protect him from the rapacity and imposition of the rascally whites, and has in the main worked its purpose well, although occasionally an honest white trader has lost money by its operation. The only protection an Indian has is that the white man cannot sue him for debt, but one Indian can always sue and recover from another. All who know the Indian will, if honest, admit that when not contaminated with the 'cunningness' and 'shrewdness' of the unprincipled whites, he is naturally honest in the discharge of his obligations, and is law-abiding.

Mr. Secord says the great majority of the Indians prefer an existence in which hard work does not have any place, and are without ambition and have little energy. * * *

***I think he is both unjust and incorrect. He is unjust, because he is asking for results among the Indians in a comparatively short time what it took centuries to develop in the white race; and incorrect, because there are many, very many, who are ambitious and energetic as far as their circumstances and means will allow. In fact, the Indian community is the same as any other, white or black—it is the few who want to live a life in which hard work does not exist, or any work at all. At all events we have yet to hear of a Six Nation tramp. Whilst the Indians may not as yet have that insatiable thirst for gold and fame which makes the white man brave any peril or privation, face death itself, a ramble through all parts of the Tuscarora Reserve will convince any man of intelligence and common sense that we are not nearly as bad as Mr. Secord would have the outside public to believe.

The Indians are in a state of transition, and a reasonable time should be allowed for this process to do for them what it has done for the whites.

Some of the dwelling-houses,—the majority of them—are, as the doctor says, much too small for the requirements of families, and some means should be taken to remedy the evil. But even here he is writing apparently without the knowledge that in this particular, as in the others, a vast improvement has been made during the past three or four decades. When I was a boy there was not a frame house for miles and miles around us, the houses being mostly of round logs, or bark, shanty roofed—no upstairs. I have seen some small houses in my visitations, but none so small as he has.

The sick among the people are looked after, the doctor's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

People in health are not indifferent to the sufferings of a sick neighbour. I emphatically deny his statement. I have thought at times that there were too many proffering help in a sick house for the good of the sick.

The difficulties the doctor experiences in dealing with the sick may be summed up in a sentence—some of the people have not sufficient confidence in his medicines to induce them to use them, and prefer their own.

It has not been generally known for years that parts of some of the streams flowing through the reserve have been polluted with typhoid germs.

The first case of typhoid fever on the reserve that came under my observation was that of Jacob Johnson or Funn, who died of it and was buried by me, August 5, 1896, and another close by, Anthony House, buried on the 18th of the same month and year. There were some cases in 1897, but as these were sent up to the Brantford Hospital there were no deaths. One death occurred that I know of on the Delaware Line last year.

I never saw an instance or heard of one of a person, young or old, picking worms from the throat or nose with the fingers.

As for the wells on the reserve, I contend that there are now very many good wells, although in this respect there is room for improvement. The people are appreciating

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the benefits of good wholesome water, and I have seen some going long distances for a supply of it.

As for our women as housekeepers, I think they will compare very favourably with white women of the same class. There are some of course who are not good housekeepers, even as there are some whites as filthy, if not more so, as any to be met with on the reserve.

Re Mr. Boyle's comments on Dr. Secord's letter.

I shall notice two statements made in these comments. The first is the matter of a hospital on the reserve.

It is well known that this is the great desire of Dr. Secord. I am of the opinion that there are at least two objections against this scheme. First it would be the means of still further decreasing the attention given to ordinary sickness at the homes of the sick.

***The other objection is the constant interference by the people sure to arise in its management. The officers will be hampered in their work and the good results expected will not be obtained. This is the experience of all public institutions established among the people they are expected to benefit.

There is still the question of expense.

The arrangement already made with the Brantford and Hamilton hospitals at a comparatively small cost amply fill our requirements.

I think, therefore, that in this matter the department are in the right in not acceding to Dr. Secord's request.

***The other statement of Mr. Boyle is: 'In a word, the Indians actually invite disease, and seem to pay gladly for deaths.'

I do not hesitate to brand this as a most outrageous and libellous falsehood, and the wonder is that any man occupying the position that Mr. Boyle does should make such a statement. The 'Nations' do not maintain a hearse to handsomely bury any Indian. The council grants ten dollars out of the general funds to assist in burying an adult and five for a child.

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULAR TO INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA,

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SIR,—Referring to the sanitary measures recognized by this department as proper safeguards to be adopted for the prevention or mitigation of disease on Indian reserves, I beg to remind you, as the spring has set in, and we may look for the early approach of warm weather, of the several precautions which you should cause to be observed:—

1. The early vaccination of all Indians—infants and adults—who have not previously been vaccinated, and the re-vaccination of those upon whom a previous operation proved unsuccessful, or who have not been vaccinated within seven years; a list of those successfully operated upon to be sent each year to the department.

2. The removal and—if it can be safely done—the destruction by fire of all refuse matters and filth by which disease may be engendered, from the houses and immediate vicinity of the premises occupied by Indians under your supervision; the use of disinfectants when such seem to be necessary; and a liberal application of lime whitewash both to dwellings and outbuildings.

3. Particular care should be taken to prevent the accumulation of refuse or any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of wells, springs, running water or lakes, or any such matter being thrown into the same; as the infiltration of organic matter is known to be a fertile source of disease.

You should report fully to the department, not later than the 30th of April next, what action has been taken by you to carry out the instructions contained in this circular.

J. D. McLEAN,

Secretary.

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RETURN B (1) INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,253 18	1,233 32	19 86	
Relief and seed grain.....	3,500 00	3,425 88	74 12	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	3,000 00	3,040 92		40 92
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	100 00	51 12	48 88	
To repair roads on Indian Reserves in Nova Scotia..	725 00	725 00		
	8,578 18	8,476 24	142 86	40 92

RETURN B (2) INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,260 00	1,284 00		24 00
Relief and Seed grain.....	2,300 00	2,005 86	294 14	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	2,240 00	2,363 72		123 72
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	300 00	315 55		15 55
	6,100 00	5,969 13	294 14	163 27

RETURN B (3) INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries and travelling.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain.....	925 00	984 11		59 11
Medical attendance and medicine.....	350 00	398 63		48 63
Office and miscellaneous expenses.....	75 00	60	74 40	
Farming instruction to Indians of Lennox Island.....	200 00		200 00	
	1,850 00	1,683 34	274 40	107 74

RETURN B (4) INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and commutations.....	167,150 00	147,565 00	19,585 00	
Implements, tools and hardware.....	8,000 00	7,558 97	441 03	
Field and garden seeds.....	3,570 00	3,338 87	231 13	
Live stock.....	15,600 00	15,547 60	52 40	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	196,558 00	190,773 59	5,784 41	
Triennial clothing.....	2,752 00	2,625 53	126 47	
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	292,348 00	269,428 28	22,919 72	
Surveys.....	4,125 00	3,840 57	284 43	
Sioux.....	5,233 00	5,231 19	1 81	
Grist and saw-mills.....	1,100 00	639 78	460 22	
General expenses.....	129,667 93	129,643 54	24 39	
	826,103 93	776,192 92	49,911 01	

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RETURN (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	19,840 00	19,549 96	290 04	
Relief.....	3,500 00	3,032 43	467 54	
Seed.....	1,000 00	393 70	606 30	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	9,700 00	9,342 99	357 01	
Day schools.....	7,375 00	7,186 60	188 40	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	60,650 00	52,905 52	7,744 48	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	3,530 82	1,469 18	
Office and miscellaneous expenses.....	10,920 00	7,060 87	3,859 13	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	1,276 97	723 03	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	5,200 00	5,515 86		315 86
	125,185 00	109,795 72	15,705 14	315 86

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec.....	5,100 00	5,032 50	67 50	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,100 00	1,045 02	54 98	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	479 55	20 45	
Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	41,990 00	41,063 84	926 16	
Salaries—Salary of Agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Gibson.....	200 00	75 00	125 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	16,806 00	16,771 21	34 79	
Survey of Indian Reserves.....	500 00	300 00	200 00	
For the following overdrawn accounts: Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Fund, Indian School Fund.....	14,000 00	13,700 00	300 00	
Grant for Agricultural Society—Munsees of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of prosecution of persons selling liquor to Indians.....	500 00	415 15	84 85	
Legal expenses in the trial of the Moses Bros. Indians.....	830 00	830 23		0 23
	81,766 00	79,952 50	1,813 73	0 23

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors.....	2,600 00	2,600 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,600 00	1,549 92	50 08	
	4,200 00	4,149 92	50 08	

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INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, June 30, 1898			3,725,746	75
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues ; rents, fines and fees			127,459	08
Interest for year ended June 30, 1899, on above balance			156,793	42
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund			13,700	00
Outstanding cheques for 1896-7			28	36
Expenditure during the year 1898-99	238,111	26		
Balance, June 30, 1899	3,785,616	35		
	4,023,727	61	4,023,727	61

DOMINION OF CANADA

SUPPLEMENTARY
CROP RETURNS

SHOWING AREAS SOWN AND CROPS HARVESTED ON INDIAN RESERVES

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR

1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY

SUMMARY—For

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested

PROVINCE OF

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Sault Ste Marie.				307				64		55		
Port Arthur.			28	840			1	60	2	100		
Mud Lake	30	507	63	1,534	10		10	10	13	260		
Rice Lake	87	1,530	46	930			10	10	76	620		
Cape Croker.	85	1,500	125	3,200	15	450	60	1,500	85	2,060	1	40
Lake Simcoe	76½	925	86	2,600			5	75	20	400		
Thessalon			42	769			33	897	44	727		
Moravian.	266	2,069	150	3,491	3	85	133	3,965	6	80		
Alnwick.	132	1,815	114	3,415			4½	165½	116	1,840	101	1,310
Manitowaning	116½	2,717	329½	9,606	8	150	89	1,078	284½	5,321		
*Coucheeching	18½	242	33	525			37½	1,625				
Scugog.	51	492	47	1,333					16	348	3	25
Komoka.	890	7,768	815	12,218	29	524	560	25,518	21	262		
Savanne.							2½	100				
Rat Portage.							9½	758				
Gore Bay.	43½	874	97½	2,027	3	50	9½	331	115½	2,164	1	
Six Nations.	2,165	11,901	1,835	30,834	143	1,513	335	9,516	271	2,125	175	1,445
Parry Sound.		10	35	631	5	100	10	284	16	414		
Sarnia.	381	3,874	379½	10,426	39	803	146½	5,383	37½	739		
Rama.	33	625	258	9,200	3	120	25	530	68	2,000		
Hagersville.	203	2,233	485	7,276	127	1,778	50	1,100	97	1,455	35	385
Saugeen.	40	650	100	2,000			43	850	125	1,250		
Golden Lake			10	165			3	35	1	10	3	100
Walpole Island..	265	5,050	175	6,725			260	10,170	8	145		
Penetanguishene	28	400	60	1,070			50	600	30	400		
Totals	4,910½	45,182	5,313½	111,122	375½	5,583	1,867½	64,614½	1,452½	22,715	319	3,305

PROVINCE OF

Jeune Lorette.			14	350			1	13	½	15		
Lower St. Lawrence.			2	16								
Temiscamingue.	19½	185	62½	935½	2½	7½			4½	80		
St. Regis.	70	1,000	450	12,000	30	500	180	5,450	55½	950	6	110
Lake St. John.	54½	720	82½	1,685	9	207			33½	444		
Becancour.	3	24	25	200	3	30						
St. Francis.			69½	1,145	2	37	1	18				
River Desert.			70	1,100			½	105	3½	50		
Caughnawaga.	10	120	700	24,000	50	1,300	250	5,000	5½	1,000		
Maria.	6½	83	44	744					1½	½		
Totals	162½	2,132	1,479½	42,175½	96½	2,081½	441½	10,616	156½	2,679½	6	110

* 1,000 head of cabbage and 100 bushels of onions raised in this agency.

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CROP RETURNS.

details see pp. 8-23.

for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

ONTARIO.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
			13		1,870		35		275		34	172	39	
			8	42	10,000		90		1,860	2	500	215	42	
10	100			84	965				240	1	125	53		6
4	40			92	460				450	2	150	51		
		4	80	30	3,000	2	100	4	300	1	50	250	50	200
5	60	1	20	15	1,506			5	1,500	2	600	45	15	20
2	15	1	6	68	3,502	3	80	8	1,530	1	16	48	101	29
3	50	12	116	20	1,237		12		45	1	670	174	3	117
6	125	12	222	234	1,945		235	12	3,495	1	221	86		237
			314	274	10,626	4	103	24	1,568	1	155	1,079	92	67
				67	3,250	3	325	4	1,700			15	550	65
				4	295							20	25	
21	427	21	332	92	8,430	10	1,073	15	2,029	10	1,204	848	8	1,178
				58	2,216								45	
				30	1,595		20	2	85				166	
				145	3,444	1	37	1	175	8	324	5	228	
38	432	12	98	145	3,958	4	665	4	375	5	1,040	1,791		844
			39	25	3,934		51		156		80	271	20	1
	3	6	268	98	4,541	1	84	2	153	1	233	273	43	632
		4	90	30	3,400	4	700		300	2	85	370	20	12
		5	150	22	330					3	333	138	30	50
		2	70	40	3,200	1	200	4	600	15	400	80	15	175
2	10		2	8	618							6	14	
		32	960	67	3,225							65	445	375
				55	2,000							75	30	
91	1,262	116	2,685	1,286	79,541	35	3,810	103	16,836	49	5,924	6,455	1,733	4,237

QUEBEC.

1	9	1	20	4	325	3	35	1	90	4	250	56	34	43
				4	270							8		
				13	1,573		12	1	443	1	67	58	26	15
28	700	8	440	115	5,750	4	150	8	440	7	420	950	170	550
35	992			59	3,198							55	25	56
2	12		9	2	125		3		10	1	30	35		
5	51	2	28	32	1,986							38		
7	200		20	25	1,500			2	650	1	20	100	7	40
130	1,800	21	521	200	10,000							1,025		
3	20	1	104	182	182	1	1	1	16			24	1	2
212	3,784	34	1,039	464	24,909	5	201	5	1,649	14	787	2,350	263	708

68 VICTORIA, A. 1900
SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

SUMMARY—For

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested
PROVINCE OF

Counties.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Pictou	2	31	3	120			$\frac{1}{8}$	2				
Hants			25	310								
King's			2	50								
Annapolis												
Colchester				2								
Inverness			5	145					$\frac{1}{10}$	2		
Victoria			$\frac{1}{2}$	30			$2\frac{1}{2}$	75				
Shelburne			1					5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
Digby			$\frac{1}{2}$	53				$2\frac{1}{2}$				
Lunenburg			$8\frac{1}{2}$	340	$2\frac{1}{2}$	85	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	40
Queen's			2	60							$\frac{1}{2}$	15
Antigonish and Guysborough		25		50								
Cumberland			$1\frac{1}{2}$	30								
Halifax												
Richmond							$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
Totals	2	56	$49\frac{1}{2}$	1,190	$2\frac{1}{2}$	85	$3\frac{1}{2}$	92	$\frac{1}{10}$	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$	55

PROVINCE OF

Agency.												
Richibucto	49	395	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,960								
Fredericton	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18	$81\frac{1}{2}$	1,524			$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	13		
Totals ..	$59\frac{1}{2}$	413	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,484			$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	13		

PROVINCE OF

Higgins' Road ..	24	295	47	1,000	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	12	$\frac{1}{8}$	1		
------------------	----	-----	----	-------	---------------	----	---	----	---------------	---	--	--

PROVINCE OF

Kamloops—Oka- nagan	1,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,727	1,283 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,084	13	270						
Williams' Lake ..	197	3,830	317	7,235	7	115	9	212	129	2,867		
Kootenay	45	800	400	8,340					33 $\frac{1}{2}$	833		
Kwawkwalth												
West Coast												
Fraser	$100\frac{1}{2}$	4,010	$504\frac{1}{2}$	40,110	4	125	23	1,260	182	7,200		
Babine and Up- per Skeena River Agency			$15\frac{1}{2}$		5							
Totals ..	1,866	41,367	2,520 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,769	29	510	32	1,472	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,900		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—Continued.

details, see pp. 24-45.

for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	8	1	4	13½	136½			1	50			15½		2½
				11	264							70	25	5
					25							6		
					94							5		
					320							140		
				27	1,547			1	145			90	125	2
				10	750				80			6		1
				3	138		10		10	1	25	16		½
				3½	248				40			50	27	
1½	50	1½	6	1	100									
					650							3	5	
1	20	1	2		600			1	100			16½	22	
					150		60		140			30	27	
					634½			1	9					
3	78	1½	22	91½	6,407½	1	70	3½	584	1	25	447½	231	11

NEW BRUNSWICK.

47	1,400	1	50	189	5,400			1	50	7	360	174	30	345
39½	1,094	5½	63½	40½	2,322			4½	508	3½	215	142½	....	69½
86½	2,494	6½	113½	229½	7,722			5½	558	10½	575	316½	30	414½

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

....	1	4	14	1,150	1	142	34½	13	60
------	------	---	---	----	-------	------	------	---	-----	------	------	-----	----	----

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

....	....	65½	1,661	179½	21,819	5½	869	3	410	1	82	2,379	636	324
....	....	4½	110	186	6,810	33½	910	22½	984	13½	565	368	1,293	652
....	....			70	8,300	*						80	155	35
....	....				385		51	*	48				3	....
....	....			9½	1,446		176		22			2	6	....
....	....	19½	671	264½	46,282	15½	2,108	32½	5,337			656	938	396
....	....			236	45,150	....	....	54½	9,192	....	....	64	188½	....
....	....	89½	2,442	2,545½	130,192	55½	4,114	112½	15,993	14½	647	3,549	3,219½	1,407

See details.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY

SUMMARY—For

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested

PROVINCE OF

Agency.	GRAIN. ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Clandeboyce.....	30	720	35	1,468	13½	597	1½	87	¾	30	...	...
Portage la Prairie	456	5,785	46	1,506	25	595	3	130	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	3½	29½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Bd)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	486	6,505	81	2,974	40½	1,217	9½	371½	¾	30	.....	.....

NORTH-WEST

Muskowpetung..	341	6,448	86	2,251	15½	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Mountain	272	4,040	30	1,220	8	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swan River.....	...	...	49	1,670	44	930	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle.....	1,206	15,513	264½	3,743	18	265	18½	705	13	1	...	...
Touchwood.....	99	1,663	93	1,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine.....	225	1,820	15	450	...	...	1	...	¾	...	...	...
Crooked Lake....	600	8,247	140	3,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Hills.....	20	300	110	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonton.....	164½	2,974	107½	3,307	17	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton.....	433½	2,774	89	1,202	43½	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake....	190	1,818	78	1,297	13	187	...	...	...	12	38	...
Hobbema.....	430½	5,001	24	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake.....	482½	4,226	217½	2,647	37½	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battleford.....	251	3,606	103	3,138	11	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion Lake.....	...	...	6½	57	50	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcee.....	...	...	87½	3,309	29½	412	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot.....	...	...	176½	4,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood.....	...	...	17	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan.....	...	...	3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stony.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	4,714½	58,430	1,696½	39,760	287½	3,480	19½	705	13½	1	12	38

* Cut for feed before ripening.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

CROP RETURNS—*Concluded.*

details see pp. 46-59.

for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

MANITOBA.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	1	4	61	6,157	1	60	2	150	1	30	.....	11,336	.....
.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,080	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	235	.....	80	.....	1,560	.....
.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,553	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3,151	.....
.....	2	60	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,600	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	295	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	536	4	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	16,062	.....

TERRITORIES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,954	.....	.....	12	673	6	435	.....	1,580	445
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	.....	.....	7	212	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.....	1,055	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3,250	3	50	4	85	.....	.....	.....	2,950	120
.....	.....	07	1	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,465	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	968	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	11	3,127	640
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	557	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	2	3,147	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	275	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	3	140	3	125	.....	575	*
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	850	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	10	395	.....	.....	.....	2,130	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,050	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,432	.....	.....	.....	2,100	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,369	5	650	.....	.....	12	441	.....	1,531	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,222	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	672	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	.....	1,816	528
.....	.....	.....	.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,034	1	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	.....	2,660	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,524	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	835	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1,880	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,890	2	178	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	567	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	.....	3,249	960
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,100	10	985	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,802	7	335	.....	3,310	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,380	.....	194	13	3,086	4	20	.....	2,200	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,725	3	100	5	1,000	5	200	60	320	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,334	2	124	2	328	.....	.....	8	1,293	252 $\frac{1}{2}$
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	616	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,266	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,500	1	10	3	300	.....	5	.....	472	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	.....	3	.....	30	10
.....	.....	07	1	325 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,595	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,235	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,803	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,064	111	37,661	4,685 $\frac{1}{2}$

* 1,500 head of cabbage. † Consumed during the season.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1907

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
GARDEN RIVER

[illegible]

PORT ARTHUR

Fort William.....	25	750	1	60	2	100	...	...
Red Rock.....								
Nepigon.....								
Pays Plat.....								
Pic.....	3	90						
Long Lake.....								
Totals.....	28	840	1	60	2	100	...	...
J. F. HODDER, Indian Agent.								

MUD LAKE AND

[illegible]

CAPE CROKER

[illegible]

LAKE SIMCOE

[illegible]

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
THESSALON

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Spanish River No. 1.....			5	89			15	427	9	172		
" " 2.....			10	200			3	60	9	185		
Serpent River.....			2	50			1	25				
Mississagua River.....			20	350			10	275	20	300		
Thessalon River.....			5	80			4	100	6	70		
Totals.....			42	769			33	887	44	727		
SAMUEL HAGAN, Indian Agent.												

MORAVIAN

Moravians of the Thames.....	266	2,069	150	3,491	3	85	133	3,965	6	80		
A. R. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

ALNWICK

Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	132	1,815	114	3,415	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	1,840	101	1,310
JOHN THACKERAY, Indian Agent.												

MANITOWANING

Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....												
White Fish River.....			19	190			1	9	8	70		
Point Grondin.....			2	23								
White Fish Lake.....							5	125	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7		
Totals.....			21	213			6	134	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	77		
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.												
Sucker Lake.....			10	200			1	40	11	150		
Sucker Creek.....	25	565	40	1,380	8	150	1	30	25	440		
Sheguiandah.....	20	453	36	739			5	100	16	300		
South Bay.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	179			10	75	27	473		
Totals.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,033	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,498	8	150	17	245	79	1,363		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
												Tons.	Tons.		Tons.
2	15			26	1,123			4	725	* $\frac{1}{2}$	*6	20	60	5	
				11	625							12	18	8	
				6	479			$\frac{1}{2}$	5			10			
3	45			20	900	2	60	4	800	*1	*10		20	15	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	375	1	20					6	3	1	
5	60	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	68	3,502	3	80	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,530	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	101	29	

AGENCY.

3	50	12	116	20	1,237	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	45	1	670	174	3	117
---	----	----	-----	----	-------	---------------	----	---------------	----	---	-----	-----	---	-----

AGENCY.

6	125	$\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,945	$\frac{1}{2}$	235	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,495	$\frac{1}{2}$	221	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$
---	-----	---------------	------------------	------------------	-------	---------------	-----	------------------	-------	---------------	-----	------------------	-------	-------------------

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	.....	.....	25	25	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	170	$\frac{1}{10}$	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	.....	.....	4	4	+
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	870	$\frac{1}{10}$	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	35	39	10
.....
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	2	175	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	.....	.....	22	15	.....
.....	1	25	10	625	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	1	150	35	.....	7
.....	1	17	18	600	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	5
.....	1	17	30	1,025	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	200	.....	.....	40	25	.....
.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	60	2,425	$\frac{3}{4}$	21	4	475	1	150	155	40	12

+ 150 head of cabbage.

* Onions.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
MANITOWANING

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Manitoulin Id. unceded</i>												
Wikwemikong	69	1,669	201	6,845	.....	.....	64	929	194	3,841	.....	.....
Wikwemikongsing } ...	1	15	5	50	.....	.....	2	10	2	40	.....	.....
*Beausoleil Band.....												
Totals.....	116½	2,717	329½	9,606	8	150	89	1,078	284½	5,321	.....	.....
C. L. D. SIMS, Indian Agent.												

COUCHEECHING

Hungry Hall, No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungry Hall, No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Sault, No. 1	2	40	5	75	.....	.....	8	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Sault, No. 2	½	20	5	75	.....	.....	7	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou, No. 1	8	80	10	165	.....	.....	10	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou, No. 2	6	62	12	200	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Forks	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choucheeching	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stangecoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niacatchewenin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickickisomenecanning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seine River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	18½	242	33	525	.....	.....	37½	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.												

SCUGOG

Scugog	51	492	47	1,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	348	3	25
A. W. WILLIAMS, Indian Agent.												

CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS

Munsees	124	849	112	2,066	1	30	105	3,757	5	60	.....	.....
Chippewas	350	2,690	434	4,435	2	60	174	8,055	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneidas	416	4,229	269	5,717	26	434	281	13,706	16	202	.....	.....
Totals	890	7,768	815	12,218	29	524	560	25,518	21	262	.....	.....
A. SINGLAIR, Indian Agent.												

* Members residing on Manitoulin Island.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY—*Concluded.*

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....		8	230	185	7,151	2	63	20	1,083	.....	.....	869	8	40
.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	180	$\frac{1}{10}$	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	5
.....		12	314	274	10,626	$4\frac{3}{10}$	103	$24\frac{1}{2}$	1,568	$1\frac{1}{2}$	155	1,079	92	67

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	25	.....	100	1,000 head of cabbage and 100 bushels of onions were raised on the different reserves during the season.	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	25	.....	100		.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	450	.....	25	.....	100		.....	5	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	500	.....	25	.....	200		.....	50	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	400	.....	25	.....	200		.....	40	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	250	.....	25	.....	100		.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	500	.....	25	.....	200		.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	25	.....	100		.....	60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	.....	25	.....	100		.....	90	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	.....	25	.....	100		.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	25	.....	100		.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	25	.....	200		.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	250	.....	25	.....	100		.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	67	2,250	$3\frac{1}{2}$	325	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1,700		15	550	65

AGENCY.

.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	285	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	25
-------	-------	-------	-------	----------------	-----	-------	-------	-------	---------------	----	----	-------	-------

OF THE THAMES.

.....	.....	4	71	13	911	2	53	3	153	2	89	84	3	130
11	310	5	111	26	2,710	2	223	5	990	2	325	261	1	534
10	117	12	150	53	4,809	6	797	7	886	6	790	503	4	514
21	427	21	332	92	8,430	10	1,073	15	2,029	10	1,204	848	8	1,178

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURNS showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
SAVANNE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Lac des Mille Lacs.
Eagle Lake.	2½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabigoon.
Frenchman's Head.
Lac Seul.
Wabaskang.
Grassy Narrows.
Totals.	2½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. J. A. LÉVÊQUE, Insp. Indian Agencies.												

RAT PORTAGE

[illegible]

GORE BAY

[illegible]

SIX NATIONS

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	12	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	11	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	23	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	5	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	20	1	50	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	360	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,595	.....	20	2	85	.....	.....	.....	166	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,792	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	111	61	.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	114
.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,622	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	114	114	8	201	2	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
.....	.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,444	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	324 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	228

AGENCY.

38	432	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	143	3,958	4	665	4	375	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,040	1,791	844
----	-----	------------------	----	-----	-------	---	-----	---	-----	-----------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
.....	15	.....	554	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
.....	19	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	565	.....	1	.....	5	.....	19	12	8	.....
.....	605	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	48	.....	.....
.....	4	5	25	1,875	4	35	4	125	4	50	150	8	1½
.....	4	39	25	3,934	4	51	4	156	4	80	271	20	1½

AGENCY.

.....	3	6½	268	98½	4,541	1½	84	2	153	1	233	273	43	632
-------	---	----	-----	-----	-------	----	----	---	-----	---	-----	-----	----	-----

AGENCY.

.....	4	90	30	3,400	4	700	2	300	2	85	370	20	*12
-------	-------	---	----	----	-------	---	-----	---	-----	---	----	-----	----	-----

OF THE CREDIT.

.....	5	150	22	330	3	333	138	30	50
-------	-------	---	-----	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	-----	----	----

AGENCY.

.....	2	70	40	3,200	1½	200	4	600	15	400	80	15	175
-------	-------	---	----	----	-------	----	-----	---	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----

AGENCY.

2	10	1½	2	8	618	*	6	14
---	----	----	---	---	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	---	----	-------

* Other fodder consists of millet and mixed ease and oats cut reen for food.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

WALPOLE ISLAND

[illegible]

CHRISTIAN ISLAND

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder, Straw.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
.....	18	540	45	2,175	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	350	200
.....	14	420	22	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	95	175
.....	52	930	67	3,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	445	375

AGENCY.

.....	55	2,000	75	30
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	----	-------

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
JEUNE LORETTE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Hurons of Lorette..... ANTOINE O. BASTIEN, Indian Agent.			14	350			1	13	4	15		

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

Montagnais of Escoumains.....			2	16								
Montagnais of Bersimis.....												
Totals.....			2	16								
A. GAGNON, Indian Agent.												

TEMISCAMINGUE

Temiscamingue..... ADAM BURWASH, Indian Agent.	19½	185	62½	935½	2½	7½			4½	80		
--	-----	-----	-----	------	----	----	--	--	----	----	--	--

ST. REGIS

Iroquois St. Regis..... GEORGE LONG, Indian Agent.	70	1,000	450	12,000	30	500	180	5,450	55	950	6	110
--	----	-------	-----	--------	----	-----	-----	-------	----	-----	---	-----

(LAKE ST. JOHN)

Lake St. John..... W. T. A. DONOHUE, Indian Agent.	54½	720	82½	1,685	9	207			33½	444		
--	-----	-----	-----	-------	---	-----	--	--	-----	-----	--	--

BECANCOUR

Abenakis of Becancour..... H. DÉSILETS, Indian Agent.	3	24	25	200	3	30	1	18				
---	---	----	----	-----	---	----	---	----	--	--	--	--

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—QUEBEC.

Province of Quebec for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder, Straw.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
1	9	1½	20	4	325	¾	35	1	90	4	250	Tons. 4,500	Tons. 2,750	Tons. 3,500

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	4	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	*	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	13	1,573	12½	18	443	1½	67	58	26	15½
-------	-------	-------	----	-------	-------	-----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----

AGENCY.

28	700	8	440	115	5,750	4	150	8	440	7	420	950	170	550
----	-----	---	-----	-----	-------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

AGENCY.

35½	992	59	3,198	55½	25½	56½
-----	-----	-------	-------	----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-----	-----

AGENCY.

2	12	½	9	2	125	½	3	½	10	1½	30	35
---	----	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	-------	-------

* Not given.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA.

of Nova Scotia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	8			$10\frac{1}{2}$	$1,131\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{2}$	50			$9\frac{3}{4}$		
		$\frac{1}{4}$	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	236							$5\frac{1}{2}$		1
$\frac{1}{2}$	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$1,367\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{2}$	50			$15\frac{1}{4}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$

AGENCY.

.....	11	264	70	25	5
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	----	---

AGENCY.

.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
-------	-------	-------	-------	---------------	----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

COLCHESTER COUNTY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Michael Thom.....									1 ¹ / ₂	2		
Abram Allen.....												
William Nevin.....												
Chas. Young.....												
Noel Abram.....				2								
Joe Gould.....												
Chas. Wilmot.....												
Andrew Francis.....												
Joe Roach.....												
Andrew Abram.....												
Peter Gougoo.....												
Sandy Cope.....												
Frank Bartlet.....												
Moses Abram.....												
Frank Cope.....												
Jacob Brooks.....												
Peter Prosper.....												
Abram Gould.....												
William Prosper.....												
Totals.....				2					1 ¹ / ₂	2		
THOS. B. SMITH, Indian Agent.												

INVERNESS COUNTY

Whycocomagh.....	1	5	145			2	60					
Malagawatch.....						$\frac{1}{2}$	15					
Totals.....		5	145			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75					
D. McISAAC, Indian Agent.												

VICTORIA COUNTY

Micmacs.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	30			$\frac{1}{2}$	5					
A. J. MACDONALD, Indian Agent.												

SHELBURNE COUNTY

Micmacs.....		1	*1			$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5			
J. J. E. de MOLITOR, Indian Agent.												

* For fodder.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

of Nova Scotia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					40									
					25									
					45							1		
					20									
					20							1		
					20									
					20									
					10									
					10									
					20									
					20							1		
					10									
					25									
					5									
					20									
					15									
					5									
												1		
												1		
												1		
				21	320							5		

AGENCY.

				22	1,352			1	145			100		
				5	195							40		
				27	1,547			1	145			140		

AGENCY.

				10	750			1	80			90	125	2
--	--	--	--	----	-----	--	--	---	----	--	--	----	-----	---

AGENCY.

		1	61	3	138	1	10	1	10	1	25	6		1
--	--	---	----	---	-----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	--	---

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Province of Nova Scotia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					28							1½		
					25							1½		
					40							1½		
		1½	2½	1½	18			½	10			3		
				1½	6									
					15									
					24									
					50							2½		
					30							3		
					12							3		
		1½	2½	3½	248			½	10			16		½

COUNTIES AGENCY.

½	20	½	6	5½	650			½	40			40	22	
1	30			2	100							10	5	
1½	50	½	6	7½	750			½	40			50	27	
				1	100									

COUNTIES AGENCY.

					650									
--	--	--	--	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

AGENCY.

1	20	½	2	6	600			½	100			3	5	
---	----	---	---	---	-----	--	--	---	-----	--	--	---	---	--

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

HALIFAX COUNTY[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Province of Nova Scotia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	50	.....	10	.....	40	.....	.....	6½	10	.....
.....	20	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	20	.....	30	.....	.....	5	5	.....
.....	50	.....	20	.....	50	.....	.....	5	7	.....
.....	150	.....	60	.....	140	.....	.....	16½	22	.....

AGENCY.

.....	1½	1	5	634½	½	9	30	27
-------	-------	----	---	---	------	-------	-------	---	---	-------	-------	----	----	-------

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
NORTH-EASTERN

[illegible]

FREDERICTON

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
				4	125							2		5
		1	50	5	150									
10	250			50	1,400					2	100	40	20	75
5	200			20	600					1	60	40		75
5	200			10	300					1	50	10	10	30
25	700			75	2,200			1	50	3	150	60		125
1	25			10	250							1		5
1	25			10	250							10		25
				5	125							1		5
47	1,400	1	50	189	5,400			1	50	7	360	174	30	345

AGENCY.

17½	575	1½	9½	10½	1,248			1½	188	1½	122	54½		24½
3	42	2½	19½	8½	475					½	8	30		22½
½	12	1½	9½	11	805							2		1½
½	15	½	3½	½	128					½	10	2		1½
		½	1	1	57									
1½	45			½	40									
		½	3	½	30									
		½	4½	2½	179						17	3		
16	405	½	13½	5	460			2½	320	½	52	51		19
39½	1,094	5½	63½	40½	2,322			4½	508	3½	215	142½		69½

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....		22	4	12	880	.....		2	142	.....		61½	13	50
.....				2	270	.....		.....	.....	.....		18	.....	10
.....		22	4	14	1,150	.....		2	142	.....		34½	13	60

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
KAMLOOPS.

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS.											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Spuzzum							$\frac{1}{2}$					
Skuzzy												
Tquayaum							$\frac{1}{4}$ Green					
Kapatsitsan												
Sunk-Kamus							1	25	1	40		
Hlukhlukatan									$2\frac{1}{2}$	50		
Nkatsam												
Siska												
Skappa												
Tl-kumcheen	12	240					1	Green	2	60		
Nkya												
Spapiam	2	35										
Nhumeen												
Stryne-Ngnaikin	6	90	3	60					$7\frac{1}{2}$	200		
Yeot	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30	12	225					3	60		
Snahaim (Nke-Palm)	2	30	2	40					2	60		
Skaap	10	*50	2	*5					3	40		
Nesikeep	20	300	10	200								
Nikaomin	3	50	3	60								
Shhahanih	9	135	27	540								
Nkumcheen	$2\frac{1}{2}$	35	10	*80					31	620		
Spatsim	33	275	45	430			2	42	39	762		
Stlahl	3	65	17	*99					$2\frac{1}{2}$	30		
Tluhtans	4	60	1	20								
Skichistican			15	250								
Kamloops			90	*500			1	25				
Chu-chu-qualk			20	*100								
Halaut	23	542	165	2,360								
Haltkam	10	100	180	3,400			2	30				
Kuant			50	*500								
Spallumcheen	120	4,335	25	1,200								
N-kam-ap-lix	976	22,665	81	3,530			2	50				
Duck Lake	23	500	7	150			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	30		
Kelowna (Ok. Lake)	4	75	40	800			$\frac{1}{2}$	15				
Penticton	9	180	96	2,000								
N-kamip	4	100	38	760					3	60		
Shennosquankin	10	125	41	1,500								
Ashnoca			61	1,200								
Chu-chu-way-ha	$8\frac{1}{2}$	175	77	1,600			$\frac{1}{2}$	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15		
Spahamin	27	500	78	*500					2	60		
Quinshtaatan	33	600	$10\frac{1}{2}$	250	2	40			3	90		
Quinskanabt	5	*	8	*					6	175		
Naaik	59	1,200	50	1,300	11	230			2	60		
N'zyskat	7	140	4	75					15	375		
Zoht	3	60	11	250					1	25		
Hamilton Creek	4	75	4	100					$1\frac{1}{2}$	40		
Totals	1,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,727	1,283 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,084	13	270	9	212	129	2,867		
A. IRWIN, Indian Agent.												

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

* Hay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

of British Columbia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
				3	250							8		
				1	60							3		
				3	350	4						7		
			15	3	300							40		
				3	300							7		
				3	300							20		
			10	3	300							50		
				2	150							4		
				1	75							1		
		15	400	3	300							80		
		2	40	2	200							15		
		2	35	2	150							12		
				2	200							5		
		8	160	4	400							15		
		3	60	2	200							6		5
		1	15	2	200							6		
				1	80						15	4		
				2	150							14		
		3	60	2	200							12		
				5	400							30		15
		1	15	2	150	4						43		5
		24½	770	7	830	4	28	1	22			54	98	25
		1	3	3½	524	4	40	4	40			50		5
				1½	125							10	25	
				3	300							40	10	
				8	1,000							80	35	5
				5	500							70	50	
				8	1,200			1	50			72	25	25
		½	5	12	2,355	2	435		166	½	25	61	20	25
				8	1,200							70	40	
				4	500							50		10
				17	2,500							50	50	†200
		1½	30	3	350							60		10
		½	10	3	300							60		20
				7	1,000							150	50	20
				5	600							100	25	20
				4	250							168	45	20
		1½	8	3	400	½	100					75	15	15
			25	3½	500							40	15	10
				4	650							300	25	20
				6	600							70	20	10
				2	250							15		
				8	1,000							100	70	30
				1	100							5	5	2
				1	100	½	50					12	5	5
				1	75							15	8	2
		65½	1,661	179½	21,819	5½	869	3	410	1	82	2,379	636	324

§ Onions. † Oat and wheat straw.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

WILLIAMS

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alexandria	16	170	50	600					4	6		
Alkali Lake	20	600	15	425	5	60			1	20		
Aucham	10	175	40	1,200					1	16		
Anderson Lake			3	100								
Bridge River	20	500	25	403					10	350		
Canoe Creek	12	160	35	260	2	55			1	20		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1.	8	100							2	25		
" No. 2.	1	15	1	20					2	36		
Clinton			6	100								
Dog Creek	8	120	4	140								
Fountain	20	400	20	700					8	220		
High Bar	3	80										
Kenim Lake			15	300								
Lillooet No. 1.	18	170	4	60								
" No. 2	2	25	4	50								
Pavilion	30	775	5	150					2	25		
Quesnelle			6	100								
Seton Lk Mission No. 1	2	25							1	15		
" Enias No. 2												
" Schloss No. 5	2	50	2	50					2	40		
" Neciat No. 6	3	70							2	35		
Soda Creek	4	65	35	1,000								
Stones	3	70	6	200					1	10		
Toosey			6	180								
Williams Lake	15	260	35	1,200					1	15		
Totals	197	3,830	317	7,235	7	115			33	833		

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

of British Columbia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

LAKE AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
												Tons.	Tons.		
												Tons.	Tons.		
		4	10	4	200	1	30	1	50			25	15	120	50
				20	500	1	40		50			25	15	110	50
				20	600	1	30	1	100			25	50	450	75
				5	250	1	16		20			10	6	50	20
		1	25	25	700	3	100	2	120	1		20	25		35
		1	15	2	200		10		30			30	30	100	30
		1		2	140		10		15			15	5		20
		4	5	1	30		6		8			10	10		10
				2	100		5		10			15	15	10	10
				2	200		10		15			20	5	8	15
		4	6	5	400	1	3		30			30	5		30
		1	25	2	100		5		10			20			5
				25	750		15		25			20	10	100	60
				5	200		20		10			25	15		15
				1	15		5	1	6			15	10		10
				20	750	1	40	4	50			10	20		40
				1	75		15		20			10	10	20	5
		1	10	2	100		15		20			15	3		10
				1	30		10		15			10			
				2	100		20					20	10		20
		1	4	1	50		8					10	4		20
				20	600	5	130	1	50			10	65	20	40
				6	170	1	35	1	70			20	5	25	20
				4	150	1	5	1	10			15		100	12
				7	400	15	300	10	250	5		35	180		50
4	110	186	6,810	33	910	22	984	13	565	368	1,293	652			

AGENCY.

				20	2,500							50	25	
				20	2,000								40	
				10	1,200									35
				10	1,400							30	30	
				10	1,200								60	
				70	8,900							80	155	35

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				Difficult to estimate they are sown in such small patches.	80		5		7					
					58				6					
					25									
					30									
					25		3		5					
					10									
					15		25		15					
					80		8		5					
					40		10		10				2	
					30								1	
					385		51		48				3	

weed and to clear and cultivate plots of new ground.

AGENCY.

					24		6							
					40		4							
					30		8							
					80		12							
					30		8							
				24	400	4	60							
				8	86									
				4	600									
				4	60		10							
				4	30		24		10			2	3	
				4	8		24							
				4	24									
				4	40		20		12				3	
				94	1,446	8	176		22			2	6	

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

FRASER

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Aitchelitz	3	120	4	320					2	80		
Burrard Inlet No. 3									1	40		
Cheam	10	400	9	720			1	60	12	480		
Chehalis	2	80	7	420			1	60	5	200		
Coquitlam			2	160					2	80		
Douglas			4	320				30	2	80		
Ewa-woos			2	160				30		20		
False Creek								30		20		
Homalko	½	20	1	80				30	2	80		
Hope	8	320	20	1,600	2	60	3	135	8	320		
Hasting's Saw Mill												
Katsey	2	80	6	480	1	30		30	2	80		
Klahoose							½	30				
Kapilano			1½	120			½	30	1	40		
Kwaw-Kwaw-a-pilt	6	240	14	1,120	1	35	2	180	10	400		
Langley	5	200	6	480					8	320		
Mission Burrard Inlet										40		
Musqueam	5	200	21	1,660			1	40	6	240		
Matsqui			3	240			½	30	3	120		
New Westminster												
Nicomen	2	80	4	320					2	80		
Ohamil	6	240	10	800			1	45	7	280		
Pemberton Meadows	2	80	20	1,600			2	80	5	200		
Popcum			3	240				25	3	120		
Semi-ah-moo			6	480			½	25	4	160		
Sechelt			1	30			½	25	2	60		
Sumass	4	160	20	1,600			½	25	10	400		
Scowlitz	1	35	10	800			½	25	6	240		
Squiahla	1	35	9	700					6	240		
Skweahm	2	80	10	800			1	45	9	360		
Sliaumon							½	25	2	60		
Squatits	2	80	8	640			½	25	3½	140		
Skwa-mish, Howe S'd.			2	160					2	80		
Skwah	2	80	10	800			½	25	2	80		
Skookum Chuck			1	80			½	25	2	60		
Sam-ah-quam									2	60		
Skulkayu	6	240	20	1,600			1	60	5	200		
Skaw-ah-looks	1	40	5	400					5	200		
Seymour Creek			1	60					½	20		
Skway	4	160	18	1,440					7	280		
Texas Lake							½	15	1	40		
Tche-wassan	4	160	100	8,000								
Tsoo-wah-lie	10	400	80	6,400					10	400		
Tze-achten	2	80	30	2,400			½	15	10	400		
Wharnock			6	480			½	15	5	200		
Yuk-kwe-kwioose	10	400	20	1,600			½	15	3	120		
Yule			10	800			½	30	2	80		
Totals	100½	4,010	504½	40,110	4	125	23	1,260	182	7,200		
FRANK DEVLIN, Indian Agent.												

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

of British Columbia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		1	12	11	350	1	75	1	225			10	6	8
		1	30	11	350	1	225	1	150			6	5	10
		2	60	10	1,750	1	125	3	450			50	35	10
		1	30	2	350			1	75			8	6	2
		1	15	6	1,050	1	150	1	75			10	15	6
		1	12	8	1,400	1	30	1	150			30		
		1	12	1	262									
		1	12	3	525	1	60	2	75				10	
		1	30	14	2,450	1	152	2	300			39		36
		1	30	5	960	1	30	1	150			9	30	2
		1	15	7	1,225	1	60	1	75				30	
		1	15	2	350	1	30	1	30				15	2
		1	25	4	700	1	60	1	150			10	6	10
		1	25	6	1,050	1	150	2	320			35	80	6
		1	12	2	350	1	30	1	60					
		1	12	8	1,400	1	30	1	120			30	6	20
		1	12	8	1,400	1		1	120			10	35	5
		1	10	6	175	1	48						4	
		1	10	8	1,050	1	48					4	31	3
		1	20	8	1,400	1	48	1	200			12	35	5
		1	40	20	3,500	1	150						200	20
		1	10	3	525							13		3
		1	4	4	700	1	48	1	50			6	5	8
		1	10	3	525	1	48	1	50				10	
		1	50	9	1,575	1	48	1	200			10	85	20
		1	4	4	700	1	48	1	200			10	100	10
		1	3	4	525	1	25	1	200			10	4	12
		1	12	5	875	1	25	1	200			10	6	10
		1	12	5	875	1	25	1	200				30	
		1	12	5	875	1	25	1	200			10	18	8
		1	25	12	2,100	1	55	1	200				30	4
		1	25	3	610	1	25	1	200			60	10	10
		1	25	3	525	1	25	1	200			12		1
		1	12	8	1,400	1	50	1	175			12	10	
		1	4	2	700	1	40	1	87			35		10
		1	4	2	350	1		1				30		3
		1	5	5	875	1		1	87				2	1
		1	12	5	875	1	40	1	43			20	15	6
		1	50	9	1,575	1	80	1	180			22		
		1	12	3	525	1		1	90			30	20	50
		1	12	6	1,050	1		1				40	10	30
		1	12	8	1,400	1		1				16	8	20
		1	12	3	525	1		1				4	16	5
		1	12	6	1,050	1		1				20	10	25
		1	12	8	1,400	1		1				25		15
		19	671	264	46,282	15	2,108	32	5,337			656	938	396

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
UPPER SKEENA RIVER AND

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Kit-kaun Division.</i>												
Upper Skeena River—												
Kit-wan-gagh												
Kit-wan-cool												
Kitse-gukla (old and new village)												
Get-on-max (Hazel'n)			5	*								
Kis-piox												
Kis-ge-gas												
Kul-doe												
<i>Hoquel-get Division.</i>												
Babine Group—												
Moricetown												
Hoquel-get (Tsitske)												
Fort Babine												
Old Fort Babine												
Yu-cutsee (Portage)			2	*								
Thatce			$\frac{3}{4}$	*								
Carrier Group—												
Grand Rapids												
Tsis-tlain-li												
Pintce												
Stuart's Lake village			4	*	2	*						
Fraser's Lake			$1\frac{1}{2}$	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	*						
Stony Creek												
Fort George			2	*	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*						
Tsistlatho												
Sikanees—												
McLeod's Lake												
Fort Graham												
Connolly Lake												
Na-anees (2 bands north of Lake Connolly, semi-nomadic)												
Totals			15 $\frac{1}{4}$		5							
R. E. LORING, Indian Agent.												

* Hay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

of British Columbia for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

BABINE AGENCY.

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—MANITOBA.

of Manitoba for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
.....	33	3,310	1	60	2	150	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	.....	2,336	.....
.....	7	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
.....	21	2,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
.....	61	6,157	1	60	2	150	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	.....	11,336	.....

PRAIRIE AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150	$\frac{1}{8}$	15	$\frac{1}{8}$	50	$\frac{1}{8}$	30	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	300	$\frac{1}{8}$	60	2	50	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	250	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180	$\frac{1}{8}$	30	1	90	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	.....	80	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	200	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	$\frac{1}{8}$	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	1	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$	1,080	$2\frac{1}{8}$	180	$4\frac{1}{2}$	235	$\frac{8}{8}$	80	.....	1,550	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	726	2	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	375	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	225	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	702	$\frac{1}{2}$	21	2	81	2	56	.....	1,106	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	104	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	121	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	305	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	679	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	34	.....	194	.....
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	4	150	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	25	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	.....	256	.....
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	$47\frac{1}{2}$	3,553	$3\frac{1}{2}$	75	$6\frac{1}{2}$	151	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3,151	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—MANITOBA (North-West Superintendency).

of Manitoba for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	07	1	67 ¹ / ₈	515	30	28	36	62	36	25	7	202	98
.....	84 ¹ / ₈	463	2 60	24	2 90	95	2 40	.....	3	868	231
.....	1 ¹ / ₈	122	19	19	31	62	20	20	.....	151	37
.....	1	70	04	4	09	51	05	5	.....	26	8
.....	2 ³ / ₈	220	20	20	44	140	22	22	1	505	145
.....	6 ¹ / ₈	540	25	36	44	247	26	20	.....	773	58
.....	2 ¹ / ₈	209	12	12	17	136	17	40	.....	271	.....
.....	02	2	05	5	03	3	.....	60	60
.....	4 ³ / ₈	326	25	25	34	170	22	22	.....	271	18
.....	07	1	341 ¹ / ₈	2,465	3 97	170	5 10	968	3 91	157	11	3,127	640

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Territories for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
.....	2	40	1	40	2	70	*	.....	.....	475
.....	4	211	1	34	1½	88	.....	21	.....	965
.....	3	90	.....	50	1	45	.....	12	.....	772
.....	3	140	.....	40	2	60	.....	15	2	740
.....	1½	51	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	135
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	16	557	3½	165	6½	265	2½	48	2	3,147
.....	290

AGENCY.

.....	12	275	2½	55	3	140	3	125	575
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	----	----	---	-----	---	-----	-------	-----	-------

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3	150	2	60	4	200	.....	.....	.....	380	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	1	40	3	150	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	400	1	10	2	30	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	200	½	5	1	15	.....	.....	.....	850	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	850	4½	115	10	395	.....	.....	.....	2,130	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3	450	1½	20	3½	635	.....	.....	.....	600	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	900	.....	35	4	785	.....	.....	.....	650	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	10	3	600	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	600	.....	20	2	412	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,050	1½	85	12½	2,432	.....	.....	.....	2,100	240

* Onions.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the North-West.

EDMONTON

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Paul	7	105	5	65	3	60						
Alexander	44½	559	50½	1,182								
Michel	54	1,180	24	1,170	14	350						
Enoch	59	1,130	28	890								
Totals	164½	2,974	107½	3,307	17	410						
JAMES GIBBONS, Indian Agent.												

CARLTON

[illegible]

SADDLE LAKE

[illegible]**HOBBE**[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Territories for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder, Straw.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
												Tons.	Tons.		Tons.
				11½	1,089	5	650							239	
				2	180					9	201			742	
				1	100					1	90			550	
										2	150				
				14½	1,369	5	650			12	441			1,531	

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	5	577	1	41	1	82	1½	32	.....	428	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	260	½	72	1	170	1½	34	.....	203	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	526	1½	48	1	188	1½	22	.....	490	194
.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	386	1	15	1	95	1	8	.....	586	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	150	½	23	1	57	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	183	½	.....	1½	80	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	140	½	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,222	4½	214	5½	672	3½	96	.....	1,816	528

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	934	½	.....	1½	.....	1	.....	.....	826	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	491	½	.....	1½	8	1	12	.....	518	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	609	.....	.....	4	20	2½	5	.....	1,316	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	2,034	1	.....	6½	28	4½	17	.....	2,660	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	320	2	55	6	140	2½	.....	.....	450	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	.....	.....	4	90	2	.....	.....	160	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	460	2	55	10	230	4½	.....	.....	610	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	700	2½	75	9½	400	2½	.....	.....	1,120	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	364	.....	.....	2½	205	.....	.....	.....	150	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	1,524	5½	130	22½	835	7½	.....	.....	1,880	485

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NORTH.WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Territories for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	2½	373	1½	40	2½	179	.....	20	.....	320	80
.....	1½	76	.....	16	.....	127	.....	16	.....	247	180
.....	6	321	.....	72	2½	126	.....	25	.....	915	200
.....	1½	400	.....	8	2½	25	.....	27	.....	655	200
.....	4½	385	.....	21	2½	55	.....	21	.....	551	110
.....	4½	335	.....	21	2	55	.....	19	.....	561	180
.....	20¾	1,890	2	178	12½	567	1¾	128	.....	3,249	950

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	6	850	2	120	4	200	2	75	.....	700	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	500	1	75	2	150	1	40	.....	300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	800	2	200	3	600	3	60	.....	560	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	700	3	340	6	502	2	90	.....	800	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	1,250	2	250	4½	350	1½	70	.....	950	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29¾	4,100	10	985	19½	1,802	7	335	.....	3,310	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,080	.....	194	6	1,086	4	20	.....	1,200	.....
.....	4	300	7	1,000	1,000
.....	14	1,380	194	13	3,086	4	20	2,200

AGENCY.

.....	12	1,725	3	100	5	1,000	5	200	60	320	125
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63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the North-West

BLACKFOOT

GRAIN, ROOTS												
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Old Sun's—E.....			5	100								
Yellow Horse—I.....			14	370								
Low Horn's—K.....			16	642								
White Pup—L.....			53	1,653								
Lone Chief's—M.....			49	1,260								
Running Martin's—N.....			11	300								
Big Plume—O.....			13	330								
Running Rabbit—D.....												
Eagle Rib—G.....			14									
Iron Shield—A.....												
Medicine Shield—H.....			4									
Weasel Calf—C.....												
White Eagle—J.....			4									
Hind Bull—A.....												
Calf Bull—D.....			3									
Farm 20—B.....			10	300								
Totals.....			176½	4,955								
G. H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.												

BLOOD

Blood Indians.....		17	185									
Home farm and Agency garden.....												
Totals.....		17	185									
JAS. WILSON, Indian Agent.												

PEIGAN

Peigan.....		3	*									
R. N. WILSON, Indian Agent.												

MORLEY

Stony.....												
E. J. BANGS, Farmer in Charge.												

* Oats were cut for fodder.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14a

RETURNS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Territories for the Year ended December 31, 1899.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				1½	220	1½	10	1½	20				* 88	6
				1½	70	1½	10	1½	20				59	17
				1½	160	1½	20						109	20
				1	120				40			8	160	86
				2	205		20		40				103	75
				1½	130		10		20				70	16
					30		10		20				97	18
				1	60		6		25				100	
				3¾	150		16	1½	60				150	1
				1	65		14		35				50	
				1	55				19				40	1
				1	20			1½	5				140	
				1	75	1½	4	1½	4				75	
					19				10				130	
					15	1½	4		10				122	
														12
				15½	1,334	2	124	2	328			8	1,293	252½

AGENCY.

.....	9½	431	4	†	†	2,266
.....	6	185	3	†	†	30
.....	15½	616	7	30	2,266

AGENCY.

.....	14	1,500	1	10	3	300	½	5	472
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RESERVE.

.....	½	100	½	10	½	15	½	3	30	10
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* Brome grass. † Consumed during the season.